

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
FOR
1894-95.

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SUMMARY.

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES
FOR
1894-95.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE YEAR.—Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K. C. S. I., held the office of Lieutenant-Governor throughout the year. The year in general was a favourable one for the Province. The harvests were good and prices fell. There was no disturbance on the frontier except that arising out of the demarcation in Waziristán. Trade was very active, while registration, in those respects in which it is an index to agricultural debt, exhibited a contraction. Unfortunately the heavy autumn rains and floods caused considerable sickness in certain districts.

2. **NATIVE STATES.**—A *darbār* with full ceremonial was held at Lahore by His Excellency the Viceroy on 30th November 1894. All the principal Punjab Ruling Chiefs attended upon this occasion. There has been no material improvement during the year in the administration of the States of Patiala and Bahawalpur. The Rāja of Nábha continued to manage the affairs of his State in a satisfactory way. It is much to be regretted that since the year closed he has suffered from a severe attack of illness. The State of Jínd continued under the control of a Council of Regency, and the Rāja of Kapurthala visited Calcutta, Burma and Oudh in the course of the cold weather. In some of the Simla Hill States there has been some friction between the rulers and the ruled owing to the difficulty of preserving the old relations on both sides while the conditions on which they were founded are undergoing gradual change.

3. **THE FRONTIER.**—The history of Chitral affairs, so far as it affects the Punjab, belongs to the Report of next year. Similarly, the delimitation of boundaries between the British Government and that of the Amír of Afghánistán is a matter of Imperial more than of Provincial concern. Except in the Mohmand country, where it has not yet been carried out, it has been satisfactorily accomplished. During the year under report there was fairly general quiet on the Hazara, Pesháwar and Kohát borders.

The administration of Kurram has proceeded in a satisfactory way, and the Bannu tribes generally gave little trouble. The Boundary Delimitation Commission was attacked at Wano in November 1894, and this attack was followed by the expedition against the Mahsúd Wazírís, which was entirely successful and had very little fighting. Later in the year the more northern boundary from Khwaja Khidar to Laram was successfully marked out by Mr. H. A. Anderson. The general arrangements for the management of the Wazírís which have since been sanctioned will be more properly explained in the Report for next year. They are controlled by one officer stationed at Wano on the south and another in the Tochi Valley to the north. They have been introduced with very little opposition or discontent, and at present they appear to be working quietly and well.

4. SETTLEMENTS.—The settlements of Gujranwála and Siálkot have been completed. In the former district the immediate increase in the revenue demand amounts to Rs. 1,88,000, but the ultimate gain to Government will be over 2½ lakhs. The total cost of resettlement has been 2½ lakhs. The enhancement in Siálkot is 2½ lakhs, and the cost of the settlement Rs. 4,15,000. Re-assessment operations were also in progress in Montgomery, Pesháwar, Dera Gházi Khan, and the Teri-Khattak iláka of Kohát.

5. LAND REVENUE.—The demand of the year on account of fixed land revenue was close on 218 lakhs, an improvement of 5½ lakhs as compared with the previous year. Practically the whole of the enhancement is due to re-assessment. The revenue cannot in future be expected to rise as rapidly as it has done of late years, the new assessments of the rich central districts having nearly all been brought on the revenue roll by kharíf 1893. Over 99 per cent. of the demand was realized. In 1893-94 out of a revenue roll of 218 lakhs the actual arrears which had not been remitted, proposed for remission, or regularly put under suspension on account of calamities of season, amounted to less than Rs. 15,000. The remissions and suspensions from the demand of the year 1893-94 on account of calamity of season amounted respectively to Rs. 25,929 and Rs. 26,194: Rs. 29,465 were remitted from the outstanding demand of previous years. The total outstanding balances of the year under report and of previous years amounted to less than 4 lakhs, nearly the whole of which has been, or will be, remitted and struck off. Fluctuating land revenue receipts show a falling-off of over 3 lakhs, a natural result of the incorporation in the fixed land revenue roll of additions to the demand resulting from re-assessment previously treated in the accounts as fluctuating land revenue. The collections credited to miscellaneous land revenue were less by Rs. 1,20,000 than in 1892-93. Of the decrease, half a lakh is due to diminished receipts from the sale of Government lands. Rs. 2,27,822 were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and Rs. 38,789 under the Agriculturists Loans Act. The largest advances were made in Jhang and Mooltan, the principal borrowers being settlers on the Government lands commanded by the Chenab and Sidhnaí Canals.

6. CIVIL JUSTICE.—There were 251,000 original Civil suits instituted during the year as against 258,000 in the previous year, giving a decrease of 3 per cent., but the number is still in excess of the average of the past six years. Suits for money or moveable property on unregistered bonds and suits for specific relief exhibit a trifling increase, while cases brought by bankers

and shopkeepers against agriculturists decreased by 3,000. The average value of suits was Rs. 87-5-1. Last year it was Rs. 86-9-9. The increase was entirely in suits for land assessed and other immoveable property. While there were fewer cases for disposal during the year, the pending file shows a small increase, although on the whole disposals nearly kept pace with the institutions. In Courts subordinate to the Chief Court the percentage of cases dismissed by default and of cases decreed or dismissed *ex parte* continues to rise, and now stands at 19·8 and 16·4 respectively. The number of decrees bearing interest increased from 351 to 420.

In decrees bearing interest passed by consent the average rate of interest fell from Rs. 7-1-8 to Rs. 6-15-0, and in decrees bearing interest passed without consent rose from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-6-11. The average duration of suits was in contested cases 35 days (as against 33) and in uncontested cases 23 (as against 20 in the preceding year). The percentage of realizations in the execution of decrees fell from 31 to 27; wholly infructuous applications standing at 51 per cent. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned fell from 389 to 346, but the average extension in days rose from 42 to 53, there being a large increase in persons imprisoned for terms exceeding 3 months.

The proportion of first appeals to total number of appealable orders rose by 1 per cent. during the year. It stands now at 23 per cent. The appeals resulted in the modifications of the Lower Court's judgment in 9 per cent. and in reversals in 20 per cent. in District Appellate Courts, in Divisional Appellate Courts in 8 per cent. and 21·5 per cent., and in the Chief Court in 5 per cent. and 23 per cent. respectively. The number of appellate cases pending in the Chief Court rose from 1,207 to 1,412.

Applications for revision have increased steadily each year since 1890.

The surplus accruing to Government from the service of processes, after defraying all expenditure, amounted to Rs. 2,50,000 as compared with Rs. 2,87,000 in the year 1893.

7. CRIME.—The number of offences reported to have occurred during the year shows a considerable increase over the totals for the preceding five years, but the increase in cases admitted to have occurred is insignificant. For the number of offences returned as true the proportion is five per thousand of the population. Cases of offences affecting the human body, particularly 'hurt' cases, increased, while there was a substantial decrease in theft and criminal trespass. The number of murders returned as true rose from 469 to 527. The percentage of convictions in cases tried under the Indian Penal Code fell to 30 per cent. as against 33 per cent. for the previous year and 35 per cent. for the year 1892-93. This unsatisfactory decrease is accounted for by the fact noted above that cases of 'hurt' bear a larger proportion than usual to the total number of cases tried, while 'hurt' is an offence for which the percentage of convictions is always necessarily small. Appeals were preferred in 1 out of every 3 appealable cases. In the appeals preferred to District Courts 25 per cent. of the appellants succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the sentence or the quashing of proceedings or the ordering of a new trial, the corresponding figures being for the Court of Sessions 19 and for the Chief Court 18. It is unsatisfactory that

recourse has not been had to the punishment of whipping as often as might be. Honorary Magistrates rendered material assistance in the administration of criminal justice, and disposed of a very considerable proportion of the cases brought to trial during the year.

In references to Councils of Elders under the Frontier Tribes Regulation the number of persons tried rose very largely, while the percentage of convictions declined.

In security proceedings considerable variations occur in the number of prosecutions from year to year, but there are indications that more care and deliberation are shown than formerly in regard to the institution of proceedings in bad livelihood cases.

8. POLICE.—The force numbered 20,000 of all ranks in the year under report and cost $34\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, equivalent to a charge of 2 annas 9 pies per head of the population. This provides 1 policeman to every 313 persons in the towns and to every 1,230 in the country. In cases reported to the Police there was a decrease of 3,202, while 1,689 fewer cases were investigated. The percentage of convictions to cases investigated has fallen from 38 to 35, but the recovery of stolen property has been considerably more successful than last year, having risen from 43 to 55 per cent.

Much progress was made in Anthropometry with a view to keeping permanent records of convicted criminals. Progress was also made in the branding of village cattle in order to minimize the chance of their being stolen.

The apathy of landowners and the public generally in aiding the Police is again brought to notice. Rules were framed to effect the systematic co-operation between the Police of the Province and the Police of various Native States.

The Thánesar Fair and Viceregal Darbár made exceptionally heavy calls on the Police in the way of maintaining order. The measures taken were throughout complete and satisfactory.

9. JAILS.—The number of jails and lock-ups remained unchanged.

The daily average number of prisoners, however, both convicted and under-trial, fell considerably during the year, while the number of convicts in confinement at the close of the year was the lowest of any year since 1885. These satisfactory results are attributed to the good harvests of 1894 and to the consequent easier conditions of life.

Among jail buildings constructed by the Public Works Department the chief were a double gateway and offices in the Jhelum Jail, the extension and supply of fittings in the Montgomery Jail and the renewal of solitary cells in the Lahore Central Jail.

The establishment of a reformatory for the Province has had to be put off for want of funds, but there is a very satisfactory diminution in the number of male juveniles sentenced to imprisonment. The conduct of the paid jail establishment shows a slight improvement. In six jails the warder establishment

has been reorganised, and the system has been found to work well. The new rules regulating the award of marks were introduced on 1st January 1894 and extend to convicts with sentences of not less than one year; 4,043 convicts came under the system, not one of whom failed entirely to get a remission. The careful working of the system is likely to be a great aid to jail administration.

In the returns for magisterial lock-ups a very large decrease in admissions appears, *vis.*, from 25,164 to 10,675, but the decrease is chiefly due to the exclusion under recent orders of the statistics of 126 judicial lock-ups which were given in the returns for 1893.

In the matter of earnings from manufactures some improvement occurred, the average earnings calculated on the average number of convicts employed in manufactures being Rs. 31-12-0 as against Rs. 28-3-0. The total proceeds, however, fell by over Rs. 11,000 owing to the decrease in the number of prisoners under confinement.

At the same time the average cost per prisoner fell considerably, while the gross expenditure shows a diminution of over Rs. 1,06,000 during the year. There was a marked decrease in the mortality of the prisoners.

10. REGISTRATION.—There was a falling-off in the number of documents registered during the past year and a corresponding decrease in the income. The falling-off occurs chiefly with respect to documents the registration of which is compulsory, and among these is restricted principally to deeds relating to the sale and mortgage of agricultural land. This is due probably to the excellence of the crops of the past year and to the general fall in prices. Ten new offices, under the supervision of non-official Sub-Registrars, were opened during the past year, but the increase is really nominal, as work has been withdrawn from a corresponding number of Tahsildárs, who still, however, retain the powers of a Joint Sub-Registrar.

11. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—No new Municipalities were established during the year, but twenty-four more towns were constituted "Notified Areas" under Chapter XI of the Municipal Act. More keenness was exhibited in the filing of vacancies by election, but the number of meetings held during the year was in not a few instances insufficient. Considerable assistance, chiefly in the disposal of petty or routine work, was in several cases rendered to the main Committees by their various Sub-Committees. The intervention of higher authorities in suspending or cancelling resolutions of Municipal bodies was necessitated only in a very few cases, and these without exception cases of minor importance. The working of the Committees has on the whole been worthy of commendation.

12. DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.—The abolition of the Local Boards of the Hissar, Gurdáspur and Hazára Districts which was decided on in the previous year has now taken place. There was no change in the number of District Boards. Elections have on the whole provoked little interest, and the meetings of the Boards have in many places been less frequent than they should have been and poorly attended. Sub-Committees for Education, Finance, Arboriculture, and Public Works have in several instances been found of use, and particularly so in districts where the urban population is large.

The working of District Boards has been generally satisfactory, and those of Gujrát, Ráwalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, Jullundur and Kángra are distinguished for the interest they have shown in sanitation, the question of reduction of marriage expenses, the branding of cattle, and other subjects of general interest. Except in Gujrát, the working of Local Boards has been as ineffective as in past years.

13. **FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.**—The area of the reserved forests was increased by about 36,000 acres. In Kulu 39,779 acres were notified under Section 19 of Act VII of 1878, while 4,512 acres in the Lahore District were disforested, the land having become fit for colonization owing to extensions of the Bári Doáb Canal. The area of protected forests remained unchanged; 18,000 acres of unclassified forest were transferred during the year from district management to the control of the Forest Department. The Dalhousie Working Plan was sanctioned, and plans for the Kulu and Kángra forests in Kángra, the Khánpur and the Kaghán forests in Hazára, and the Simla catchment area are being prepared. Much damage was done by forest fires, the area burnt amounting to nearly 116,000 acres, or 3 per cent. of the total area of forests. The financial results for the year were favourable, the surplus of income over expenditure being Rs. 3,44,000 as compared with Rs. 2,90,000 in 1893-94 and Rs. 1,56,000 in 1892-93.

14. **TRADE.**—Trade was very active during the year. As regards the small amount of merchandise carried by river, there was a falling-off of 12½ lakhs of rupees in imports and of 15 lakhs in exports. But the rail-borne traffic shows an improvement of 28½ lakhs in imports and 277½ lakhs in exports. The increase in the export of wheat amounted to 61 lakhs and in that of other grains to 201 lakhs. Harvests in the Punjab were good and prices very low, in fact there was a glut of food-grains which was relieved by the export of the coarser grains to Oudh, where scarcity prevailed, and of wheat to Europe. The value of the imports of European cotton piece-goods rose by 20 lakhs, and of gunny bags and clothes by 29 lakhs. The latter increase was the natural accompaniment of the brisk grain trade. The value of the external trade of the Province, which was 262 lakhs in 1891-92, fell in the next two years to 232 and 218 lakhs respectively. In the year under report there was a marked recovery both as regards exports and imports, and the aggregate value rose to 250 lakhs. The decline of the trade with Kabul, due to the fiscal policy adopted by the Russian Government and by His Highness the Amír, has, however, continued. Our trade with this market, which in 1889-90 was valued at 112, amounted last year to only 43 lakhs. The shrinkage of the Kabul trade has been counterbalanced by the steady growth of that with Kashmir, which now absorbs 53½ per cent. of the whole external trade. The development of the export of tea to Kashmir has to some extent compensated Punjab planters for the loss of the Kabul market. The trade is, however, still hampered by a very heavy customs duty, but the Darbár has agreed to consider the question of reducing this tax on the expiry of a contract for its collection which is at present in force.

15. **PUBLIC WORKS.**—The expenditure in this Department was 54½ lakhs as against 56½ in the preceding year. Of this total, 6½ lakhs were on account of Imperial Military and 3½ on account of Imperial Civil charges. The Provincial

expenditure was 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, while District Boards spent 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ and Municipalities 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The question of effecting economy by the unification of Provincial and District Board Establishments was steadily kept in view. A good deal was done towards carrying out the policy of devoting larger assignments for Provincial lines of communication and feeder roads to Railways. The following are among the chief works completed during the year:—Permanent huts for the garrison at Khajúri Kach; a tahsíl at Fatahabad in the Hissar District; the Lawrence Asylum barracks at Sanáwar; new feeder roads to the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway; and the metalling of the Mandiáli-Shekhupura Road; while a combined boarding-house at Lahore for the Central Training College, Normal School, and Central Model School; a bridge over the Gaj in the Kángra District, and training works above it for its protection; and the metalling of the Hasan Abdál-Abbott-abad Roads may be said to have been practically completed by the end of the year. Among works in progress may be mentioned the Umballa water-supply; a distribution scheme for the Ráwalpindi water-supply; sewage and drainage works at Delhi and Lahore; the improvement of the Kaghán Valley Road; and erection of a suspension bridge over the Kunhar at Bálákot; the construction of a Cantonment and of Civil and Militia buildings at Pára Chinár in Kurram; and of an outpost at Wano; the metalling of the Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Road; the construction of bridges and causeways along the Latammar-Dera Ismail Khan Section of the North-West Frontier Road; and protective works at Dera Ismail Khan. A second boat-bridge was temporarily established over the Kabul River at Naushahra for the use of the Chitrál Relief Force, and the boat-bridge over the Kabul River at Nissatta was removed and reconstructed at Charsadda over the Swat River. The principal damage caused by floods was the breaking of the boat-bridges over the Jhelum and Ravi at Khusháb and Chíchawatni, the carrying away of the temporary bridge over the Kunhar river at Bálákot, and the destruction of the boat-bridge bungalow at Shahdara. The exceptionally heavy rains of the season brought down serious landslips on the Kángra Valley and Kálka-Simla Cart Roads.

16. IRRIGATION.—The year was one of very abundant rainfall, and there was in consequence a small demand for canal water in the tracts served by the Perennial Canals. The area watered was 1,528,000 acres, or 29,000 less than in 1893-94, which was also a year of good rainfall. The only perennial canal which did not show a falling-off was the Sirhind, where the area irrigated was 279,714 acres as compared with 275,897 in 1893-94, 412,791 in 1892-93, and 685,610 in 1891-92. The colonization of the tract commanded by the Rakh and Mian Ali Branches of the Chenab Canal is now practically complete. The works connected with the Upper Jhang Branch were nearly finished during the year. Colonization will begin next spring and irrigation will be started in kharif 1896. Though the area watered by the Chenab Canal was a trifle less than in 1893-94, it was 93,000 acres in excess of the project forecast. River floods were abundant, and the area irrigated by the Inundation Canals was 1,271,000 acres, or 80,000 more than in 1893-94. The irrigation from the Rániwah Canal in Shahpur, which is a Provincial work, was thrice as large as in the previous year.

17. FINANCE.—The accounts of the year present no features of special importance. The Land Revenue collections, the income from Stamps and the receipts of the Civil Departments are somewhat deficient as compared with the

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17. FINANCE.—The accounts of the year present no features of special importance. The Land Revenue collections, the income from Stamps and the receipts of the Civil Departments are somewhat deficient as compared with the

realizations in the previous year; but the deficiency, except in the case of Stamps, is to a great extent due to extraordinary recoveries in 1893-94, and on the other hand the Excise, Income Tax, Forest and Irrigation receipts all show substantial improvement. There was a marked decrease in the expenditure on the Jail administration, low prices having operated to reduce the cost of prison rations. The grant of the Exchange Compensation Allowance at an increased rate added considerably to the cost of the superior establishments in all Departments, and again necessitated a reduced outlay from the Provincial Revenues on Public Works.

18. MEDICAL AND SANITARY.—The birth-rate was 43·9 per 1,000 of population, and was the highest that had been recorded since the year 1830, when registration was first introduced into the Punjab. This improvement in the birth-rate was probably due partly to improvement in registration and partly to the comparative healthiness of the year 1893. On the other hand, the death-rate was 37 per 1,000 as against 28·13 in the previous year, which goes to show that the year 1894 was not as healthy as the year 1893. The principal cause of unhealthiness in certain of the districts where the highest mortality was recorded is said to have been the presence of unusually heavy floods. The Province was almost entirely free from cholera, there having been 113 deaths only reported from this disease. Small-pox, however, prevailed to a somewhat serious extent, and especially so in the districts of Umballa, Karnál, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan. The mortality from fever also increased, 515,238 deaths having been recorded under this head as against 389,506 in 1893. In view to doing what human agency can to mitigate this autumnal scourge, quinine is distributed freely during the unhealthy season, and a scheme for the sale of the drug by postal agency is on trial in the plains districts of the Delhi Division. Thirteen new dispensaries were opened during the year and two were closed. One thousand three hundred and forty-nine more in-patients and 361,751 more out-patients were treated at all the medical institutions in the Province than in the year 1893, and indications are not wanting that the hospitals and dispensaries are growing in favour with the native public.

Vaccination was on the whole performed satisfactorily, especially in the matter of primary vaccinations. During the year the appointment of Divisional Inspectors to check the registration of births and deaths and the work of the Vaccinators was sanctioned as an experimental measure. These officials have worked with great activity, and it is hoped their appointment will result in the improvement of registration and vaccination work generally. It is, however, too early yet to speak with any confidence on the point.

19. EDUCATION.—In 1894-95 there were in the Punjab 8,042 schools and colleges attended by 258,761 pupils. Since last year the number of scholars has fallen by about 3,000 and the number of institutions by nearly 700. The falling-off is for the most part nominal, being entirely among the private institutions and principally in the "Rote" Korán Schools. In the public institutions there has been an increase both in schools and scholars. These results are partly nominal, as 665 schools hitherto styled "Private" have now been transferred to the list of Public Primary Schools as being examined for grants. Eight hundred and

sixty-two institutions under private management and attended by nearly 43,000 scholars now receive aid of this kind. Of the whole number of children of school-going age, nearly 14 per cent. of the boys actually receive instruction and of the girls 17.6 per cent. There are more Mussalmán children at school than Hindu, but more than two-fifths of the former attend private institutions of doubtful efficiency from an educational point of view. In public institutions the proportion of Hindús to Mussalmáns is roughly 10 to 7.

As compared with the previous year, the expenditure in 1894-95 was less by more than a lakh. The exact amount was Rs. 27,70,430. Of this about 8½ lakhs is classed as indirect expenditure and the balance is the direct charge for tuition. In the indirect expenditure the most important items are buildings and scholarships. About one-third of the entire charge is contributed by Provincial and Imperial Revenues, the share of the latter being less than 5 per cent. District Funds contribute 22.5 and Municipal Funds 12.4 per cent. of the total cost. The income from fees, which has been increasing rapidly of late years, now stands at Rs. 5,91,694, or 21.3 per cent. of the total expenditure.

There are 8 Arts Colleges in the Province, but only 4 of these teach up to degree standards. Eighty-seven students graduated as compared with 126 in 1893-94. The popularity of the Lahore Medical College and of the Law School continue unabated. The Medical Examination results were better than last year, and it is worthy of note that 4 women out of 7 who presented themselves were successful.

Anglo-Vernacular continue to grow at the expense of Vernacular Middle Schools. There is an increase of 5 per cent. in the number of pupils obtaining secondary instruction. In the Primary Departments the advance is much greater, but is mainly due to the transfer of private schools receiving grants to the head of public institutions. Much attention is now being paid to physical training.

There are now 4 industrial schools, a new one having been opened in February 1894 by Bedi Khem Singh. The number of pupils at these institutions was 509, about half of whom belonged to the Railway Technical School at Lahore. The scholars of the Aitchison College were successful in the lower examinations, but failed in the higher ones, not one of the candidates who appeared in the Intermediate and B. A. Examinations being successful.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL.

1. **PHYSICAL.**—The physical features of the Punjab and its Dependencies were fully described in the Report for 1892-93 and will not be noticed till 1903.

NATIVE STATES.

2. **NATIVE STATES.**—The political control of the Native States remained unaltered during the year and is exercised in the manner described in paragraph 3 of last year's Report, *viz.*—

- (1) The three Phulkián States of Patiála, Jínd and Nábha and the Baháwalpur State are directly under the Lieutenant-Governor ;
- (2) The Kapurthala, Mandi, Farídkot and Suket States are under the Commissioner, Jullundur Division ;
- (3) The Chamba State is under the Commissioner of the Lahore Division ;
- (4) The Máler Kotla, Kalsia, Pataudi, Loháru and Dujána States are under the Commissioner of the Delhi Division ; and
- (5) The Simla Hill States, 20 in number, are under the Deputy Commissioner of Simla, who in his political capacity is designated Superintendent of the Hill States.

3. Since the close of the year the control of the Máler Kotla State has, however, been transferred from the Commissioner of Delhi to the Commissioner of Jullundur.

4. On the 30th November 1894 His Excellency the Governor-General and Viceroy held a Darbár at Lahore with full ceremonial, which was attended by all the principal Ruling Chiefs of the Punjab and by the Native gentlemen and officials of the Province, as well as by His Highness the Mahárája of Jummoo and Kashmir. The only Chief among the Rulers of the States situated in the plains unable to be present was the Nawáb of Máler Kotla, who was prevented by his mental affliction from taking part in any State ceremonies. Copies of the Darbár speech of the Earl of Elgin were afterwards furnished to all who were present on the occasion. The Imperial Service Troops of the Patiála, Baháwalpur, Jínd, Nábha, Kapurthala, Náhan and Farídkot States were present at the Review held by His Excellency at Meean Meer on the 29th November, and elicited very favorable comment by their martial bearing.

5. *Patidla.*—In January 1895 the Wazír of the State, Khalífa Syáid Muhammad Husein, C.I.E., was removed by death, and since the close of the year a State Council consisting of two Sikh members and one Muhammadan member has been constituted and entrusted with the highest functions in all Departments of the State, including those of the Chief Court, which has been abolished.

Hassanzais. The Nawáb of Amb at one time seemed disposed to side actively with the Madda Khels; but as such a course might have led to reprisals on the Hassanzai-Tanáwal frontier, and thus have led to further complications, the Nawáb was directed not to interfere actively in the feud. In February 1895 the Hassanzais, with the help of the Bassi Khel Chagarzais, the Azi Khels of Chakesar and other auxiliaries, formed a coalition that threatened to overwhelm the Madda Khels, and the allied forces actually invested Karor and Manjakot, the two chief Madda Khel villages. The Madda Khels, however, by the offer of a substantial sum of money, secured the assistance of an armed contingent from Boner. Upon the arrival of the Bonerwál force the allies raised the siege of Karor and Manjakot and dispersed. The Ramzán month occasioned a temporary cessation of hostilities, but the feud still remains unsettled. One result of this feud, which has occupied the attention of the Isazai clans to the exclusion of all other matters, has been to cause Háshim Ali Khán's individuality to fall into the background. He continues to live at Jabbo in Boner territory, where his circumstances grow daily straitened.

21. *Amazais and the Nawáb of Amb.*—The Amazais for purposes of political control appertain to Pesháwar; but a feud in which they have been involved during the year with the Nawáb of Amb has brought them into prominence on the Hazára border. The feud arose over the village of Betgali, which is situated a few miles to the north-west of Amb. This village has long been in dispute between the Amazais and the chiefs of Tanáwal. It was held at one time by Jahándád Khán, father of the Nawáb; then the Amazais took it; and some years ago the Nawáb recovered possession of the village. In August 1894 the Amazais re-asserted their claim to Betgali, and proceeded to enforce the same by an appeal to arms. Desultory fighting has since occurred from time to time, the balance of fortune being mostly on the side of the Nawáb. The feud still continues. The Amazais declare that they will not make peace until possession of Betgali be restored to them. This condition the Nawáb will not accept, for he regards Betgali as part of his ancestral territory.

22. *Hindustánis.*—The colony of Hindustáni fanatics is located in Amazai territory. The Hindustánis, however, have not actively joined the Amazais in their feud with the Nawáb of Amb, nor otherwise brought themselves into prominence on this border.

23. *Utmanzais.*—The conduct of the Utmanzais continues satisfactory. The record against them is blank.

II.—PESHAWAR.

24. *Swat.*—Except by harbouring outlaws and robbers, the Lower Swat clans gave no trouble. Sarbiland Khán remained in power at Palai. His rival, Sádik Khán, who was turned out after shooting Sarbiland's brother in jirga in 1893, has gone to Thána. Samat, son of Asf Khán, the old chief of Skhakot, has not been as friendly as his father was. A large Ránizai Jirga came in shortly before the advance of the Chitral Relief Force, but, though professedly friendly, they were unable or unwilling to prevent determined opposition being offered to the force at the Malakand Pass.

25. *Boner.*—A few offences committed by Bonerwáls have been settled by seizure of cattle. For the rest, the Boner Jirga, as usual, has held aloof from

all dealings with our officers. A strong contingent of some of the Upper Boner clans was worked up by Mullahs to move to Swat to join in the fighting, but they were too late. They found the Swat people had been defeated and had given in. On this they returned, many of them probably glad of a decent excuse to get home again.

26. *Khudo Khels—Gaduns.*—Beyond some friction between the Khudo Khel and men of our border villages, Chinglai and Shekh Jána, about a murder and grazing disputes, there has been no trouble with the Khudo Khel, and the Gaduns have been quiet and well-behaved.

27. *Utman Khel.*—Beyond petty offences this clan gave no trouble, but early in the year a difficulty arose which might have had serious results. A survey was being made for the new land revenue settlement now in progress, and the opportunity was taken to lay down the boundary on this frontier between our villages and independent clans. Men from Totai had been encroaching upon lands belonging to Dobandi, which had been awarded to our subjects many years ago at the settlement of an old dispute between Totai and our village of Tangi. These lands lay in the Darwazgai Pass, which leads to Spankhara on the border between Utman Khel and Ránizai, where the well-known Mullah of Mánki has settled. The Mullah resented the demarcation of the boundary, and at his instance many thousand clansmen assembled on the hills prepared to prevent the completion of the survey. The difficulty was tided over by the tact and good management of Mr. Waterfield, Commandant, Border Police, and Abdur Rauf Khán, Subedár-Major. The Mullah eventually gave way, the survey was allowed to be carried out, and the boundary has been accepted without further dispute.

28. *Ránizai.*—A heavy fine was imposed upon this clan for a murder in Hashtnagar ; it has not yet been settled.

29. *Mohmands.*—The Burhán Khel and Isa Khel of Pindiáli gave no trouble. Robbers from the Tarakzais committed a considerable number of offences, but several of the worst gang have been arrested and imprisoned on conviction by jirga.

30. *Aka Khel Afridis.*—This section was well behaved and gave no trouble.

31. *Bajaur-Chitral.*—The affairs of Chitral are beyond the scope of an account dealing with the Pesháwar border, but as recent events there have led to the despatch of a large expedition through Swat and Dir on the Northern Pesháwar frontier, they must be briefly noticed. Early in January Nizám-ul-Mulk, Mehtar of Chitral, was murdered by his brother Amr-ul-Mulk. Umra Khán of Jandol, who is believed to have instigated this murder, promptly advanced into Chitral at the head of a large force with the avowed intention of supporting Amr-ul-Mulk. When the new Mehtar declined his dangerous help, Umra Khán pressed on giving out he was going to war against the Káfirs. His lieutenant, Abdul Majíd Khán, was at first stoutly opposed at Kila Drosh by Kokan Beg, an uncle of the Mehtar, but after a short siege the Chitralis surrendered. In the following month Sher Afzal, a brother of Amán-ul-Mulk, the old ruler, and a claimant to the chiefship, who murdered Afzal-ul-Mulk a few years back and seized but failed to hold Chitral, and had since been refugee in Kabul, escaped from there, suddenly appeared in Dir and followed Umra Khán to Drosh. After

some days of hesitation the Chitralís, believing apparently there was a large combination against us, joined Sher Afzal, who with his Bajaur allies invested and besieged the Chitral Fort, into which the British Agent threw himself with such reinforcements as could be hurriedly brought up from Mastuj. To relieve this beleaguered garrison and to drive Umra Khán out of Chitral a large expedition was despatched in the first few days of April. The history of its progress belongs to the current year; it is sufficient to note here that the Ránizai and Swat clans stoutly opposed the passage of the Malakand Pass and our advance to the river. Fanatics from Totai and the Utman Khel, and Sheikhs and Mullahs from surrounding clans, joined them, but being worsted with considerable loss in two days' fighting, the Swat clans quieted down. The Mullah of Mánki has steadily refused to proclaim or preach a *Jehád*. The Mullah of Adda, who lives among the Baizai Mohmands at Jarobai, started for a holy war, and took with him many Shamozaí Utman Khel and some Northern Mohmands to oppose our troops in Bajaur, but his movement came to nothing. As a whole, the Mohmands nearer Pesháwar have been remarkably quiet.

III.—KHAIBAR.

32. There have been the usual murders in the course of feuds between rival families and fighting between hostile sections of the clans, but these have not affected the safety of the pass road with which we are most concerned.

33. One of the principal events of the year was the formal submission of Amín Khán, Kuki Khel, son of Abdulla Núr Khán, formerly Malik of his clan, who was deprived of his position and its allowances for his conduct in 1892. He was permitted to come in to ask forgiveness, and was told that it was too soon to consider the question of his restoration, but that he might hope to regain his position by some years of good conduct.

34. Akbar Khán, one of the leading men among the settled Kuki Khel of Jam, who was appointed Malik and received half the headman's allowance, was murdered shortly before the beginning of the year. His brethren took vengeance on the murderer and on his kinsmen; and this feud has led to fighting at intervals. For the past year Akbar Khán's half share of the chief's allowance has been given to his brother and cousins, and the other half to some 20 minor Maliks among both the settled and nomad Kuki Khel of Tirah. The question of restoring Amín Khán to a share in the chiefship is under consideration of Government.

35. A feud which may cause trouble has broken out in the family of Sarfráz Khán, one of the Maliks of the Malikdín Khel. Sarfráz in his old age used his nephew Fíroz Khán as his agent, and Fíroz Khán continued to act as Malik on his uncle's death. Sarfráz Khán's son Darya Khán was then a boy; he has now grown up, and claims a share of the allowance. The rival Zakha Khel headmen have taken opposite sides in this quarrel, and the partisans of each faction are interested in preventing a peaceable adjustment. If the clan cannot settle the matter amicably, it will be necessary to interfere and formally recognize one or other claimant as Malik.

36. The old-standing feud between Khawás Khán and Wali Muham-
mad Khán, Zakha Khel, was for a while interrupted in order that both might join
in a movement by which they wished to get into their hands the control of the

Zakha Khel Companies of the Khaibar Rifles. These companies comprise men of other tribes as well, and the movement was not supported by leading men of any other section or clan, nor is the idea popular among the bulk of the Zakha Khel, whose friends in the ranks of the Khaibar Rifles have no desire to be at the mercy of one or two intriguing Maliks. This temporary alliance was of short duration; ere long quarrels about women among the followers of the rival Maliks led to a renewal of the clannish feud and to several murders. At one time, towards the end of the year, there was some apprehension lest the Zakha Khel sepoys in the companies at Landi Kotal should join in the strife and fight it out among themselves. This was prevented by moving them down to Jamrúd, and as this happened to occur in the fast month, a truce was arranged until the 'Id or festival, 29th March 1894.

37. The old-standing feud between Kuki Khel and Malikdín Khel has gone on as usual. The former, having to run the gauntlet of their enemies in their annual migrations to and from Tírah, lost some men and cattle. This condition makes it useful to the Tirahwál Kuki Khel to have as their chief a man of some repute, standing and wealth, who can conduct for them the negotiations which are necessary to secure a passage through the hills and defiles of other Afrídi clans when their families are *en route* to Tirah, and this circumstance strengthens the position of Amín Khán, the Malik above mentioned; if not essential, he is so useful to his clan that he can always count upon a number of followers.

38. Of the other Khaibar Afrídi sections there is little to report. Kambar Khán son of Akbar Khán, late Malik of half the Kuki Khel, and Muhammad Amír, chief of half of the Kambar Khel, did good service in recovering Martini rifles carried away by deserters from the 20th Punjab Infantry in Wazíristán. The Shalmánís, the Shinwáris of Loargai, and the Mullagorís have given no trouble.

39. The Khaibar tolls amounted to Rs. 53,769, and Rs. 1,840 it still due from the Amír's Almond Agent. Goods said to belong to the Amír of Afghánistán, of which the tolls amounted to Rs. 4,733, were passed free.

40. The Khaibar Rifles continued to work well, and the services of their Commandant, Colonel Muhammad Aslam Khán, as usual, have been conspicuous and valuable.

IV.—KOHAT.

41. *Adam Khel Afridis*.—The sections of this clan who occupy the Kohát Pass and the hills between the Pesháwar and Kohát Districts behaved well and gave no serious trouble. The conduct of the Hassan Khels, Jowákís and Ashu Khel was particularly satisfactory. Seven petty cases of theft and robbery were laid to the charge of the Galai or Pass Afrídi sections. The majority were settled by fine or recovery of the property stolen.

42. *Oraksai tribe*—(i). *Daulatsai clans*.—These include the Bizotís, Fíroz Khel and Utman Khel. There were no offences pending against them in the beginning of the year. The only serious one of the past year was a murder committed in the course of a blood feud with the Bosti Khel section of the Kohát Pass Afrídís.

(ii). *Sipaya, Sturi Khel*.—There is nothing of importance to note of these clans.

(iii). *Muhammad Khels*.—These clans are Shiah. The only ever worthy of record is that the Bar Muhammad Khel formally applied to be taken under the protection of the British Government and offered to place their country under its suzerainty. These Shiah clans occupy one of the principal routes to Tírah and hold the Mazioghar Hill, a point of great strategic importance. Their request was refused.

(iv). *Samil clans*.—These are Mishís, Shekhán, Mammuzai Darrádar, Malla Khel and Rabia Khel. These clans on the whole behaved well. A certain number of offences, chiefly cattle theft, were committed by the Mishtís and Rabia Khel. Three cases of murder by Rabia Khel in independent territory were taken up and settled because they were found to have been abetted or instigated by members of the clans living south of the Samána in country not formally recognized as British territory. The tribal allowance of the Shekhá has been raised from Rs. 645 to Rs. 1,008 with effect from 1st April 1895, and they now hold another tower on their border.

(v). *Miránzai border*.—The Akhels, Ali Khels, Massuzai, Mammuzai gave little trouble, and there is nothing special to record of them.

43. *Waziris*.—A large score was outstanding against the Kab Khel and Malikshahi clans for old offences committed principally near Th. In the past summer the Miyamai and Paipali section of the former and the Malikshahi paid up over Rs. 3,000, practically settling the demand against them. The Saifali clan of the Kabul Khel, comprising the Bada Khel sub-division, who have been the chief offenders, remained obdurate. In January, fearing punishment might be at hand, as it was likely that troops of the Waziristán Field Force might march from Bannu to Kurram by the river route past their settlement they paid up Rs. 2,000. A large sum still remains to be made good, and it was proposed to settle scores by seizing Bada Khel *kirris* or camps passing up the Tochi Valley towards Birmal. The Government of India, however, refused to sanction any military operations against the Saifalis, and the Bada Khel passed up the Tochi Valley before the Tochi demarcation escort could reach them. Since the year closed, however, the Badda Khels have submitted and agreed to pay a substantial fine.

V.—KURRAM.

44. Relations with all tribes on the border of Kurram have been peaceful, except with the Pára Chamkannís, a small clan who live to the west of the Massuzai Orakzai in glens of the Sufed Koh drained by the Kirman and Khurmána streams. The Khani Khel, settled in Thabai on the upper waters of the Khurmána, are the worst-behaved of this clan, and are responsible for a long series of offences committed chiefly in 1893 and 1894. They have refused to make any reparation, and it was proposed to coerce them by military force, but in the circumstance created by the movement of Chitral Relief Force in Bajaur, the Government of India were unable to sanction any military operation on the Kurram side.

45. The Zaimusht and Alisherzai have given no trouble. Sarwar ali Chikái, the freebooter, now a leading man among the Manattuwal Zaimusht has been of assistance in keeping his clan in order, and arrangements are being made to settle men of this tribe in new hamlets and villages on the line of road

between Thal and Alizai, which is dangerous and open to attack because it runs through a desolate, wild and broken country. The Mangals, Muqbils, Jájís and other clans on the western or south-western border of Kurram, who are subjects of the Amír of Afghánistán, have given no trouble beyond the ordinary cases of theft and robbery, which are settled by the Officer on Special Duty in communication with the Governor of Khost.

46. A land revenue settlement, based upon the old Duráni assessment of Rs. 2 Kabuli per jaríb, was completed and introduced in the past year. It was found necessary to provide a system for dealing with murders and certain of the more serious kinds of crime, for which fines awarded by a jirga according to Turi custom are not adequate punishment, while since our occupation of the country private revenge, by which such offences were checked, has of course had not free play. The Officer on Special Duty was accordingly invested with authority under notification of the Government of India to take cognizance of heinous offences committed in Kurram by persons who are not British subjects. The Kurram Militia has reached a high state of efficiency, and is a popular and effective instrument for maintaining order in the valley and protecting it from outside enemies.

47. Mr. Donald, C.I.E., the Officer on Special Duty in Kurram, completed the delimitation of the boundary between Afghánistán and the Turís in November last after experiencing great obstruction on the part of his colleague, Sardár Shiríndíl Khán, Governor of Khost. The line demarcated, which extends from the far western end of the Safed Koh below Sikaram to the Laram peak above the Tochi Valley, has since been accepted by the Amír.

48. From the beginning of December to the middle of April, Mr. R. Udney, C.S.I., was engaged in delimiting the Afghán-Bajaur boundary with Sardár Ghulám Haidar Khán, Sipah Salár of His Highness the Amír. In the end a line of a length of 130 miles from the north of the Bashgul Valley, which joins the right bank of the Kunar River some 24 miles above Asmar, down to a point three miles north-east of Nawa Kotal, situated on the high mountain range by which the Kunar Valley is hemmed on the left, and lying nearly opposite Chigan Serai, was demarcated and accepted by the Afghán Commissioner. As it was impossible to come to any preliminary agreement regarding the prolongation of this line through the Mohmand country down to the Kabul River, the question of further delimitation in that direction has been allowed to stand over for the present. Mr. Udney was in camp at Nashagam, 11 miles north of Asmar, during the occurrence of the events which preceded the siege of Chitral, and communications with Umra Khán of Jandol and Dr. Robertson were carried on for a time through him.

VI.—BANNU.

49. The tribes on the Bannu frontier behaved well during the year, and the border was more quiet than in the year previous. Only 7 offences were committed by trans-border people in British territory against 10 in 1893-94. Five of these were committed by the Bhattanis and one each by the Jáni Khels and the Bakka Khels. Only one case, *viz.*, that of kidnapping of Mussammát Dulkhima, was of any importance, while all the others were ordinary cases. Of the 8 cases outstanding at the close of the year 1893-94, 5 have been

settled, and measures are being taken to dispose of the remaining 3. The new post in the Khalboi Pass has proved of great use in keeping the Bizan Khels in check, and the presence of troops in the hills has also diminished the number of offences. There was no organized fighting in the hills between the Darwesh Khel and Mahsúd Wazírís during the year, though there existed a sort of desultory warfare near Razmak between Abdullai Mahsúds on one side and the Tori Khel and Muhammad Khel Wazírís on the other. Four Tori Khel and one Muhammad Khel were killed and some three Mahsúds. The flocks plundered by the Tori Khels were restored, and those carried off by the Mahsúds were not returned. The Mohmit Khels living near Razmak were also plundered by the Mahsúds twice. The truce made in 1893-94 between the Tori Khels and the Mahsúds was kept up partially only. The Border Military Police worked well under the management of Ghulám Muhammad Khán, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, and the reduction in the amount of border crime is mostly due to their exertions. In October 1894 the Wazíristán Delimitation Commission entered Wáno, and early in the following month events occurred which resulted in the Mahsúd Expedition. In connection with this a column of troops was despatched to the Mahsúd country through the Khysore Valley, when the conduct of the tribes in the valley was very satisfactory. Later on in February troops entered the Tochi with the object of enabling the northern portion of the Indo-Afghán boundary to be demarcated from Charkiaghar to Khwája Khidar on the one side and to Laram on the other. The demarcation was most satisfactorily carried out by Mr. H. A. Anderson, and all the tribes concerned, and more especially the Madda Khels, Tori Khels, Mohmit Khels and Dauris, gave very useful assistance in carrying out the work. They supplied carriage for transport of supplies, ran convoys on their own responsibility without military escorts, and provided forage, firewood and the other products of their country, and took the place of military picquets at night around the camp of the Delimitation Commission. After the close of demarcation operations, all the tribes living in the Tochi and beyond up to the new boundary presented a petition praying for the occupation of the country by the British Government. Their request was still under the consideration of Government at the close of the year, and though it has since been disposed of, it will be better to reserve a connected narrative of the arrangements made for the next year's Report.

VII.—DERA ISMAIL KHAN.

50. The cases of border offences pending from the year 1893-94 have all been disposed of. There was an increase of only 8 in the number of cases registered during the year under report, while the alleged value of the property carried off was less by Rs. 1,023, and it is satisfactory that almost all the offences committed were of a trivial nature. The trifling increase in the number of offences occurred among the Mahsúds, and was due to the excited state of the tribe consequent on the substantial sentences of imprisonment passed on certain of their number who were convicted of the murder of British subjects as explained below. Forty-six cases remained unsettled at the close of the year, and these, together with others which had since been brought up, were taken up and disposed of by the Commissioner of the Deraját at Kundiwam at the close of the Wazíristán Expedition.

51. The behaviour of the Bhattanni, Dotani, Powindah and Shiráni tribes, as well as of the minor tribes—Ustránás, Kasránís, Miánís and Ghorezais—has been excellent during the year. The Bhattannís committed only 6 offences against 12 in the previous year. The general conduct of the Mahsúds may be said to have been bad. In the cases of Mr. Kelly's murder committed in 1893 and the Zam outrages five accused persons were brought in by the Maliks and surrendered for trial. They were convicted by a tribal jirga, and sentenced two to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each, and three to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 5,000 each, or in default five years' further imprisonment. This was the first occasion on which actual Mahsúd offenders were punished with long substantive sentences on being surrendered by the tribal Maliks. The result of this was that the relations of the persons convicted killed three leading Maliks who had been instrumental in procuring the surrender of and in bringing home conviction to the offenders.

52. *Gomal Pass.*—Thirty-two offences were committed in the Gomal Pass as against 17 in the previous year. The increase is attributed chiefly to the excited state of the Mahsúds. The most noticeable case was the robbery of 59 Powindah camels and the murder of Lajmir, Powindah, and the wounding of his companion Gházi between Nili Kach and Kashmir Kar, which took place after the attack on the troops at Wano.

53. *Shiráni Hills.*—The offences committed by Shiránís and other trans-border tribes against British subjects and by other tribes against Shiránís numbered 19 against 12 in 1893-94, and all except 2 were disposed of. The causes of the increase were the same as those given in the last report, namely, the increase of traffic in the Zao and Chuhar Khel Dhana Passes. The Chuhar Khel Dhana route between the Bargha and Largha Shiráni countries is now used much more than formerly, and travellers pass by it safely, even during the night. When the road now under construction through it has been completed, it will become the highway between Fort Sandeman and Dera Ismail Khan.

54. *Bhattanni Hills.*—The offences committed during the year numbered 12 against 10 in 1893-94. All were cases of theft of cattle or camels by Mahsúd bad characters, and all were disposed of except one, which remained pending at the close of the year.

55. *Zhob District.*—The offences committed during the year in this district by trans-border tribes connected with the Dera Ismail Khan District numbered only 24 as against 41 in the preceding year. Of the 24 offences, 7 were committed by Abdul Rahmán Khels and the rest by other Mahsúds or tribes unknown. Two only were of a serious nature, namely, the murder of two dák sowárs near Girdao and attack on three sowárs between Mughal Kot and Mirali Khel, in which one sowár was wounded, one horse killed, and a carbine carried off. Darwesh Khels of Shakai are accused of both these serious offences. The accused persons have been surrendered and are awaiting trial. Of the 10 cases outstanding from the previous year, 8 were disposed of and 2 remained pending at the end of the year, *viz.*, the murder of four Zhob levy sowárs near Girdao and robbery of two mares.

56. The result of the enquiries and orders passed in the well-known case of the murder of Mr. Kelly and his sowár, which occurred in 1893-94, were noted in the report for that year, and have been referred to above. The occupation of Wano by troops put an entire stop to the commission of offences in Zhob from the Gomal side, and the permanent retention of troops in that tract will, it is hoped, prove an effective remedy against raids in Zhob.

57. The most important occurrences of the year were the despatch of a Commission into the Wazíri country with a military escort for the purpose of demarcating the Afghán-Wazíri boundary, the attack on the escort at Wano on the 3rd November by the Mahsúds, the consequent punitive expedition against that tribe and the occupation of their country between December and beginning of March, the delimitation of the boundary in the end from Domandi on the Gomal River to Khwája Khidar by Mr. L. W. King, and the final settlement of the boundary between Zhob and the Dera Ismail Khan District.

VIII.—DERA GHAZI KHAN.

58. The conduct of the border tribes has been good. The hill tribes continue to settle down to cultivation within the mountain ranges, and disputes regarding culturable lands are consequently increasing year after year.

59. The boundary between the Kasránís and the Isots and Jáfirs was settled by Mr. Dames, Deputy Commissioner, and Captain Archer, Political Agent, Zhob, and the settlement has been approved by the Government of India. It is hoped that a serious family quarrel which has arisen between Sardár Fazal Ali Khán, Tumandár of the Kasráni tribe, and Sardár Massu Khán, Inspector and head of the Nutkánís, will be settled amicably. Although there was a large number of civil and criminal cases against the Bozdár tribe, there were only 3 murders among these as against 6 in the previous year. The important case of the murder of Rahím Shah, Kharsin, mentioned in the report for 1893-94 was settled in March. It is to be regretted that the feud between Sardár Bahádur Khán, the Tumandár of the Khosa tribe, and his cousin Mubárak Khán has continued. The latter proposes to quit the district, and if he does so, it will be necessary to arrange for the management of his property.

DEATHS AMONG NATIVE GENTLEMEN (DARBARIS) OF IMPORTANCE.

60. The following deaths among Native gentlemen (Darbáris) of importance were reported during 1894-95 :—

<i>Name of District.</i>	<i>Name of the deceased.</i>
Kángra	Mian Suchet Singh, son of Rája Jodhbír Chand, K.C.S.I. of Nádaun.
Amritsar	Sardár Jiwan Singh of Atári.
Lahore	Fakír Zahúr-ud-dín, son of Fakír Núr-ud-dín, of Lahore.
Ditto	Khán Bahádur Fakír Jamál-ul-dín, son of Fakír Aris-ud-dín, of Lahore.
Ditto	Lála Káka Mal, son of Lála Chota Lál, of Lahore.
Amritsar	Sardár Sant Singh of Aimenwála.
Shahpur	Khán Bahádur Malik Futtah Sher Khán, Tiwána.
Ráwalpindi	Rái Bahádur Sardár Kirpái Singh of Ráwalpindi.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

SURVEYS.

61. **SURVEYS.**—During the season the 4-inch survey in Kángra and Kulu was continued, and an area of $352\frac{1}{4}$ square miles was surveyed in this locality, including 145 square miles of forest. A survey on the same scale was continued in the Native States of Patiála, Sirmúr, and Kalsia. In Patiála $22\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, including 8'3 of forest, were surveyed; in Sirmúr $80\frac{3}{4}$ square miles, including 61'5 of forest; and in Kalsia $22\frac{1}{2}$, including 14'5 of forest. In Mandi and Suket considerable progress was made with the 2-inch survey, no less than $405\frac{1}{2}$ square miles being surveyed. In Simla there was a revision of the municipal boundaries, and of the survey of the roads and buildings within municipal limits on the scale of 24 inches to the mile by surveyors deputed under the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose. Altogether the topography on the 4-inch and 2-inch scales amounted to $883\frac{1}{4}$ square miles, or $38\frac{3}{4}$ miles in excess of that of the previous year. The outturn of the triangulation for the year for which credit has been taken by the party amounted to 340 square miles, and existing triangulation was strengthened over an additional area of 240 square miles previously reported for which no credit could be taken.

Steady progress has been made with the drawing of the fair maps of the surveys executed by the party, but this branch of the work of the party is still somewhat in arrears of that of the field outturn, and, with a view to reducing these arrears, it is intended to equalize the lengths of field and recess seasons and to increase the drawing strength of the party as opportunity occurs.

SETTLEMENTS.

62. **SETTLEMENTS.**—The districts under settlement during the year were Montgomery, Siálkot, Gujránwála, Pesháwar, Kohát and Dera Gházi Khan. The settlements of the Amritsar and Shahpur Districts were concluded in the autumn of 1893. The final settlement reports of Hissar, Gujrá, Amritsar, Lahore and Shahpur have been published, and the orders of Government confirming the settlements of these districts for 20 years have been received. The results of the settlements recently concluded have been financially very successful, and the new assessments seem to be working well, although they have been tried by a sudden and unexpected fall in prices. The districts which will next come under resettlement are Jhelum and Mooltan.

63. *Montgomery.*—It was found that revision of the assessments in the Montgomery and Gugera Tahsils, the necessity for which was noticed in the report for last year, could not be undertaken by the Deputy Commissioner in addition to his other duties and sanction has been accorded for the separate appointment of a Settlement Officer in this district. In the Sutlej Tahsils about one-quarter of the total area to be surveyed had been completed before the close of the year.

64. *Gujránwála*.—The settlement operations in Gujránwála were brought to a close in June 1894. The final assessment, including Rs. 1,745 for progressive assessments in Tahsíl Gujránwála and Rs. 4,147 for protective well leases in all tahsils, gives an enhancement of Rs. 2,37,315 on the demand of the year prior to reassessment. The immediate increase in the revenue due to Government is Rs. 1,87,804. The total cost of the settlement operations in the district has amounted to Rs. 2,82,231, of which Rs. 17,088 were paid by assignees of land revenue.

65. *Siálkot*.—Orders were received on Captain Dunlop Smith's proposals for the assessment of the Zafarwál Tahsíl at the end of February 1894, and the new assessments were announced in the second week of March. During the year under report the revised assessments in the Siálkot and Pasrúr Tahsils were introduced with effect from the autumn harvest of 1894. The reassessment of the district which has thus been completed resulted in an enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,62,882, of which Rs. 11,056 are assigned. The standing records have been completed. The settlement operations in this district have lasted 7 years, and have cost Rs. 4,15,000.

66. *Pesháwar*.—Mr. Dane, who continued in charge of the settlement, submitted the Assessment Report of Tahsíl Chársadda during the year, but orders on his proposals had not been passed before its close. The revenue survey of the district has been nearly completed, and it is expected that the settlement operations will be brought to a conclusion in the year 1896. During the last quarter of the year under report settlement work was to some extent interfered with by the business of obtaining transport and supplies for the Chitral Relief Force.

67. *Kohát*.—The tract of country under settlement in this district forms part of the Teri Tahsíl which was held on a sort of istamrári tenure by the Khán of Teri. The settlement involves a settlement of the relations between the Nawáb and the zamíndárs. The orders of Government on the assessment proposals were received shortly before the close of the year.

68. *Dera Gházi Khan*.—Mr. Diack was placed in charge of the revision of the settlement of this district at the beginning of 1894. Before the revision was undertaken it was decided that the remeasurement of the whole district would be necessary. In the Sangarh and Jámপুর Tahsils, which will be the first to be reassessed, the work of remeasurement has now been practically finished, and it is expected that the remeasurement of the whole district will be completed during the cold weather of 1895-96.

LAND TENURES.

69. **ENHANCEMENT OF RENT**.—The number of enhancement cases was 1,355 as compared with 3,788 in the previous year. Of this number 705 were instituted in the Gujrat District. In the previous year the number of these cases instituted in Gujrat was 2,953. The great reduction in numbers of enhancement cases was to be expected. After announcement of the revised assessments proprietors naturally hastened to make tenants pay their full share of the enhancement in the way of raised rent. Hence there was a rush of such

cases last year which is now subsiding. In the Gujranwála District, where the area held by occupancy tenants is very small, there has been no such increase in the number of suits for enhancement. In the Siálkot District the number of suits instituted was only 14. A large decrease in this class of litigation is observable in Amritsar—a result due to the close of settlement operations. Reduction of rent was applied for in 60 cases, in 14 only with success.

70. EJECTMENT OF TENANTS WITH AND WITHOUT OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.—The following statement shows the statistics relating to ejectments of occupancy tenants in the last three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAR.	Number of decrees for ejectment under Section 39.	Number of applications under Sections 42 (a) and 43.	Number of notices served under Section 44 (1).	Number of ejectments ordered under Section 44 (2).	EJECTMENTS ACTUALLY MADE UNDER ORDER OR PROCESS OF REVENUE COURTS.	
					Number of cases.	Area affected in acres.
1891-92	28	104	162	18	118	1,103
1892-93	26	118	219	32	42	564
1893-94	13	50	77	21	12	95

This statement shows a large decrease in the number of ejectment proceedings against this class of tenant.

71. The following is the abstract of the proceedings connected with the ejectment of tenants-at-will for the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAR.	NUMBER OF EJECTMENTS		EJECTMENTS ACTUALLY MADE UNDER ORDER OR PROCESS OF A REVENUE COURT.		Number of notices issued under Section 45 (1).	Number of successful suits to contest liability to ejectment.
	Decreed under Sections 40 and 45 (6).	Ordered under Section 45 (5).	Number of cases.	Area affected.		
1891-92	1,655	5,346	4,978	43,860	14,768	913
1892-93	1,268	4,824	5,163	48,074	15,484	1,028
1893-94	1,505	5,358	5,106	36,673	18,825	866

The total number of ejectments decreed or ordered and the number of ejectments actually carried out in the Province in the year 1893-94 differ little from the corresponding figures in the two previous years. In the Delhi Division

tenants-at-will were ejected, from 8,399 acres in the Hissar District, from 2,057 acres in Karnál, from only 986 acres in Umballa. The ejections in the Hissar District affected a larger area than in any other district in the Province, but the evictions in this district, both in number and in the extent of the area affected, fell far short of the figures of last year. This result is attributed to special causes resulting from the sale of some of the villages belonging to the Skinner estate. In the Umballa District there is a marked decrease both in the number of ejectments carried out and in the area affected. In the Jullundur Division the figures relating to ejectments are remarkable chiefly on account of the comparatively small number of ejectment in litigious districts like Ludhiána and Hoshiárpur. In the three districts, Mooltan, Jhang, and Montgomery, of the Lahore Division large areas of land owing to the extension of the canal systems have been recently brought under conditions suitable for cultivation. A demand for tenants for the land has been created and ejectment proceedings are very few. In the Montgomery District there were no ejectments, in Mooltan only 3, and in Jhang only 4 during the year under report. In the Siálkot District the area cultivated by tenants and the number of tenancy holdings is somewhat less than in Gurdáspur; but the number of cases of ejectment in Siálkot during the year was larger than in any other district in the Province not excepting Hissar. The area from which tenants-at-will were ejected in the Siálkot District was 5,908 acres, and the number of cases of ejectment of tenants-at-will was 617, whereas in Gurdáspur the figures for the year are—number of ejectments made 347, area affected 1,480 acres. There was a great increase in the number of notices of ejectment issued under Section 45 (1). Many tenants hitherto considered hereditary were, on the revision of the record-of-rights, found to be non-hereditary. Moreover, landlords, owing to enhanced revenue demands, were inclined to raise rents and to get rid of such tenants as refused higher terms. In Gujrát the number of ejectment cases shows a still further increase this year. Many of these cases are instituted by mortgagees, who are in the habit of ejecting their tenants after a year or two in order to affirm their title to possession as mortgagee as well as to obtain better terms of rent. The ejectment proceedings probably in many cases do not end in a change of tenants. In the frontier districts ejectment proceedings were not numerous except in Bannu, where 95 ejectments were carried out, affecting 1,818 acres. The settlement proceedings in the Khattak iláka of the Kohát District occasioned only a slight increase in the number of proceedings brought under the ejectment provisions of the Tenancy Act. An increase in the number of notices of ejectment in Dera Gházi Khan is said to be due to the commencement of settlement operations and the desire of proprietors to prevent tenants of old standing from establishing permanent rights of possession.

72. GOVERNMENT LANDS.—The year was again a prosperous one for the Sidhnai Canal, there being an increase of 13,351 acres in the area irrigated. In many cases the colonists to whom Government lands on this canal had been leased have purchased the proprietary right. The officers of the Canal Department made great efforts to carry the irrigation in the new colonies on the Lower Sohág and Pára Canals up to the standard of two-thirds of the cultivable area of each estate. The total area watered was about the same as in the previous year.

73. During the year 40,162 acres of land were allotted to colonists on the Chenab Canal. The latest figures showing the progress of colonization up to September 1895 are as follows :—

Area allotted to peasant colonists.	Area allotted to yeomen colonists.	Area allotted to capitalists.	Total.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
370,761	41,215	32,618	444,594

Sanctions have been granted for the allotment of land aggregating 10,000 acres to deserving native soldiers. This was the full amount of land reserved on the Rakh and Mián Ali Branches for colonists of this class. In many cases, however, the grantees failed to take possession. The Financial Commissioner marched through the tract under colonization during the cold weather and reported that good progress had been made in its development. Instructions have been issued to the Colonization Officer to prepare a scheme for the colonization of the area which will be commanded by the Jhang Branch.

74. TRANSFERS OF LAND.—The numbers of the various classes of transfers recorded during the last five years are given in the following table :—

YEAR.	Holding partitioned.	Inheritance.	Gifts, &c.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Others.
1888-89	57,297	192,475	47,310	139,319	61,758	50,206	...
1889-90	53,387	211,000	43,489	131,527	61,074	46,159	...
1890-91	29,933	171,928	26,850	106,049	51,278	33,180	61,229
1891-92	28,160	185,496	32,409	126,953	65,880	47,660	101,476
1892-93	22,756	212,343	32,048	124,493	59,366	45,849	64,589
1893-94	28,512	183,987	29,744	151,200	84,258	52,814	73,920
Percentages in comparison with the previous year	+25'3	-13'4	-7'2	+21'5	+41'9	+15'2	+14'4

There is an increase in the number of holdings partitioned of 25'3 per cent., a decrease in the number of inheritance cases of 13'4 per cent., and a decrease under head "Gifts" of 7'2 per cent. There is an increase under head "Others" of 14'4 per cent. The first three of these classes, and a large portion of the fourth class, are not connected with agricultural prosperity or distress.

75. Turning to those classes of transfers which may be considered indicative of the prosperity or the reverse of the agricultural community, it is to be noticed that there is an increase under each head of mortgages, redemptions, and sales. There is also an increase in the area transferred under each—

				<i>Increase in cases.</i>	<i>Increase in acres.</i>
Mortgages	...	...	...	21·5	20·3 per cent.
Sales	...	...	...	15·2	3·0 „
Redemptions	...	...	...	41·9	32·4 „

If the figures for redemptions be deducted from the figures for mortgages, the difference between the two years may be shown thus—

				<i>In cases, increase of</i>	<i>In area, decrease of</i>
Excess of mortgages over redemptions compared with similar figures for last year	...	...	...	2·8 per cent.	·7 per cent.

That is, the excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed was less than in the previous year, but the number of cases was larger.

76. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed during the year is 199,112 acres, of which 147,957 acres were cultivated. These areas are equivalent to 0·4 and 0·6 per cent. of the total proprietary and total cultivated area of the Province. The excess of area mortgaged over area redeemed for this and previous years is shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	Area mortgaged during the year less area redeemed in thousands of acres.
1887-88	595
1888-89	397
1889-90	290
1890-91	211
1891-92	187
1892-93	209
1893-94	199

The figures are almost exactly the same as for last year—only 0·5 per cent. lower. They are lower than for any year except 1891-92.

77. The following tables show the transfers which have taken place to "New Agriculturists" and "By order of Court" during the last five years :—

Total Area transferred by Sales and Mortgages to New Agriculturists.

YEAR.	AREA.		Revenue.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	354,328	215,620	2,79,420	84,43,520	40	31
1889-90	267,478	174,171	2,06,193	76,62,136	44	37
1890-91	177,214	129,505	1,60,096	61,31,910	47	38
1891-92	220,195	153,561	1,95,800	72,41,736	47	37
1892-93	222,543	153,109	2,08,369	81,68,202	53	39
1893-94	220,928	208,395	2,22,443	1,04,26,330	50	47

Total Area transferred by Sales and Mortgages by order of Court.

YEAR.	AREA.		Revenue.	CONSIDERATION MONEY.		
	Total.	Cultivated.		Total.	Per acre of cultivated.	Per rupee of revenue.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888-89	24,484	15,223	16,524	5,99,487	39	36
1889-90	17,308	12,499	12,398	4,67,752	37	38
1890-91	17,046	10,262	10,006	3,67,147	36	37
1891-92	43,998	16,368	20,283	6,49,252	40	32
1892-93	18,138	11,484	12,917	4,69,191	41	36
1893-94	29,557	19,607	23,116	9,02,665	46	39

78. During the year under report there has been an increase of 26·2 per cent. in the total area, of 36·1 per cent. in the cultivated area, and of 27·6 per cent. in the consideration money, in respect of transfers to "New Agriculturists."

79. The area transferred by "Order of Courts" also shows an increase of 63·0 per cent. in total area, of 70·7 per cent. in cultivated area, and of no less than 92·4 per cent. in consideration money.

80. The prices realized for land mortgaged and sold are shown for the present and five preceding years in the following table:—

YEAR.	PRICE PER ACRE CULTIVATED.			NUMBER OF YEARS' PURCHASE OF REVENUE REPRESENTED BY CONSIDERATION MONEY.		
	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.	Mortgages.	Redemptions.	Sales.
1888-89	35	27	42	29	22	45
1889-90	39	29	53	34	23	50
1890-91	44	31	61	37	23	51
1891-92	44	32	56	36	26	53
1892-93	46	32	59	42	27	61
1893-94	50	34	56	44	30	57

The amount per acre of mortgage and redemption money shows a further advance upon the figures of last year. But the average price per acre in the case of sales has fallen by Rs. 3 per acre.

LAND REVENUE.

81. TOTAL REVENUE.—The following table shows the receipts from land revenue and local rate in 1893-94 and the previous year:—

HEAD OF REVENUE.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue, Fixed, Fluctuating and Miscellaneous, and Tribute ...	2,43,50,529	2,42,98,591
Local Rate	28,50,818	28,74,564
TOTAL	2,72,01,347	2,71,72,955

82. FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The following table illustrates the growth of the fixed land revenue during the past three years:—

YEAR.	Demand for the year.	Collections on account of demand for the year.	Collections on account of former years.	Total collections.	BALANCES.		
					Of the year.	Of previous years.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	2,08,76,476	2,04,62,695	86,084	2,05,48,779	4,14,151	1,96,562	6,10,213
1892-93 ...	2,12,44,893	2,10,77,628	2,17,101	2,12,94,729	1,67,265	3,26,848	4,94,113
1893-94 ...	2,17,23,316	2,16,20,836	1,22,323	2,17,43,159	1,72,630	2,24,607	3,97,237
Increase or decrease	+ 5,46,637	+ 5,43,208	- 94,778	+ 4,48,430	+ 5,415	- 1,02,241	- 96,826

There was an increase in the demand and collections of very nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. Out of the total demand of the year, amounting to Rs. 2,17,93,516, only Rs. 1,72,680 remained uncollected. The percentage of collections was 99.2. This was also the percentage of collections in the previous year. The collections were less than 98 per cent. of the demand in the following districts :—

Mooltan	...	...	...	96	Dera Ismail Khan...	...	93
Montgomery	...	...	...	92	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	96

In Montgomery a large portion of the fixed demand for the Ravi tahsils, shown in the fixed revenue roll, was unrealizable owing to the extension of fluctuating in the place of fixed assessments from the rabi of 1894.

83. Speaking generally, the year was a year of abundant harvests but low prices ; and in consequence of the dull markets there was some difficulty in converting grain into cash on the part of many land-owners. There was, therefore, a tendency to dilatoriness in making payments of revenue, but, on the whole, even in the central districts, in which large enhancements in the demand have been made in the recent settlements, the year's demand was paid without difficulty and with fair punctuality.

84. CAUSES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE IN FIXED LAND REVENUE ROLL.—The figures given in the last paragraph show that the fixed land-revenue demand for the year 1892-93 was Rs. 2,12,44,893 and the initial demand of the year under report was Rs. 2,17,93,516. The chief causes of increase and decrease, which resulted in this total increase in the demand of Rs. 5,48,623, are shown in the following table :—

Chief causes of increase.

	Rs.
1. Re-assessments in Kángra, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Gujráť, Gujránwála and Shahpur	5,78,821
2. Net gain by excess of lapses of land-revenue assignments over new grants	14,608
3. Alluvion assessments brought on the fixed rent-roll...	40,940

Chief causes of decrease.

4. Deductions due to settlement operations	36,738
5. Diluvion...	52,413
6. Reduction on account of land taken up by Government	2,113

The alteration in the rent-roll showing the demand of fixed land revenue is made at the commencement of the agricultural year ; the alterations summarized in the above table are therefore to be referred to causes which were in operation in the previous year. The increase on account of re-assessment brought

on to the fixed revenue rent-roll of the year under report is shown in fuller detail in the following table :—

Enhancements of fixed Land Revenue brought on to the Rent-roll from the Kharif harvest of 1893.

DISTRICT.						Tahsil.	Amount of enhancement.	From what harvest the assessment was introduced.
							Rs.	
Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	Hamírpur...	18,121	Rabi 1892
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	Muktsar ..	48,909	Kharff 1893
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore ...	76,399	Kharff 1892
						Chunián ...	49,827	Kharff 1892
						Sharakpur ...	10,905	Rabi 1893
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	Amritsar...	71,647	Kharff 1892
						Ajnála ...	38,049	Rabi 1893
Gujrát ...	...	...	...	...	...	Phália ...	65,203	Kharff 1892
						Khárián ...	53,315	Rabi 1893
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	Wazirabad ...	41,322	Kharff 1892
						Gujránwála ...	38,318	Rabi 1892
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	Shahpur ...	40,324	Kharff 1892
						Khusháb ...	26,159	Rabi 1893

Lapses of revenue assignments occurred chiefly in the districts of Karnál, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Ráwalpindi, and Hazára.

85. REMISSIONS, SUSPENSIONS, AND BALANCES.—The effect of the seasons on the revenue collections of the year is illustrated by the following figures :—

						On account of year under report.	On account of previous years.
						Rs.	Rs.
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	22,799	36,208
						25,929	29,465
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	50,270	1,19,054
						26,194	26,867

Remissions as a rule are not granted within the year to which the demand relates. The remissions from the demand of the year 1893-94, granted on account of calamity of season, amounted to Rs. 25,929, and suspensions to Rs. 26,194. The distress, on account of which this relief was granted, was in every case of a very local character. In the Jullundur District Rs. 1,159 were remitted on

account of damage to crops in villages of the Nawashahr and Nakodar Tahsils caused by exceptional floods on the Bein River. In the Gurdáspur District there are several areas which require special attention on account of their liability to floods. Rupees 17,802 were remitted in the Mooltan District on account of the great injury caused to a number of villages in the Shujabad Tahsíl by high floods in the Chenab in July 1893. In the Jhelum District Rs. 1,741 were remitted and Rs. 1,019 were suspended out of the demand for the year on account of the destruction of crops in Tahsils Jhelum and Pind Dádan Khan by the Jhelum floods of July 1893. Suspensions in the Delhi District, amounting to Rs. 2,017, were granted in the year under report on account of the distressed condition of certain villages in the Ballabgarh and Delhi Tahsils. The total amount of revenue suspended in this district amounted to Rs. 12,244, of which Rs. 9,990 have since been remitted. The condition of the villages in question has deteriorated to such an extent since settlement, owing to the spread of saline efflorescence and other causes, that, with the sanction of Government, a revision of their assessment is being made. In the Lahore District the floods on the Ravi in July and September 1893 and June 1894 necessitated suspension of Rs. 3,621 and ultimate remission of Rs. 2,722. The Thal tract in the Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils, notwithstanding heavy and timely rainfall, has not yet recovered from the effect of the drought from 1886-87 to 1889-90. The suspension of Rs. 10,150 on account of the well assessments was again necessary.

86. The amount of revenue remitted on account of former years is made up of the following principal items:—

	Rs.									
Karnál	2,914
Kángra	18,753
Amritsar	2,097
Shahpur	773
Jhelum	1,399
Muzaffargarh	2,571

In Karnál these remissions were granted entirely in the Naili portion of the Kaithal Tahsíl, where many of the villages are in a condition of extreme poverty owing to the unhealthiness of climate and injury to crops caused by the floods which the Sarusti and Markanda streams bring down annually. The remissions in Amritsar were granted chiefly on account of injury done by hail. The remissions in Kángra form part of a much larger sum which was recommended for remission by the Deputy Commissioner from the rabi of 1892, but at that time the Financial Commissioner ordered that the amount should be held in suspension. The Deputy Commissioner has since been able to collect Rs. 35,545 of this sum with little difficulty owing to improved harvests. The remission in Muzaffargarh was on account of drought in the Thal villages for the years 1883-90 and 1890-91.

87. BALANCES OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.—The total balance out of the demand of the year remaining uncollected on the 30th September 1892

was, as stated above, Rs. 1,72,680. This balance comprises the amounts shown in the following statement :—

	Rs.
1. Already remitted on account of calamity of season	25,929
2. Already remitted on account of diluvion, land taken up for public purposes, and such like causes... ..	86,290
3. Proposed for remission, but not sanctioned before the close of the year	24,381
4. Under suspension for calamity of season... ..	21,271
5. Outstanding	14,809

Of the third item of Rs. 24,381, a sum of Rs. 15,023 represents the total decrease in the fixed land-revenue demand in the Ravi Tahsils of Montgomery, consequent on the introduction of a new land revenue assessment from rabi 1894. By far the larger portion of the decrease is due to the application of the system of fluctuating assessments to large areas which had previously been under fixed assessment. The remission proposed is, therefore, only nominal and a matter of account.

88. The balance outstanding on the 30th September 1894 on account of 1891-92 and previous years was Rs. 2,24,607, of which Rs. 1,05,829 are classed as an undetermined balance, Rs. 33,638 have been remitted, Rs. 79,301 are under suspension, and Rs. 5,839 are an uncollected but recoverable balance. The undetermined balance consists of the following principal amounts :—

	Rs.
Delhi	8,215
Dera Ismail Khan	93,648
Dera Gházi Khan	3,017

The balance in Delhi is on account of the distressed villages of the Ballabgarh and Delhi Tahsils. In Dera Ismail Khan Rs. 93,648 are on account of the remissions proposed in the Bhakkar and Leiah Tahsils. No progress has been made during the year in the matter of the re-acquisition of the Thal waste lands in these tahsils. The opinion of the Government Advocate is awaited on the deeds of transfer which it will be necessary for the land-owners to execute if the acquisition of the land by Government is agreed to. In addition to the balance of Rs. 93,648 classed as undetermined, because it has been reported for remission, there is also in this district a suspended balance of Rs. 40,009 on account of former years, and of Rs. 10,150 on account of the year under report, both due to the inability of the people to pay the fixed assessment in the Thal tract of the Leiah and Bhakkar Tahsils.

89. FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.—The income from fluctuating land revenue during the year under report was Rs. 15,03,181 as compared with Rs. 18,34,777 in 1892-93 and Rs. 14,75,529 in 1891-92. Fluctuating land revenue is dealt with under two main heads, *viz.*, the revenue which is temporarily excluded from fixed land revenue, but which will eventually be brought on the fixed rent-roll, and the revenue which, from its nature, must always fluctuate from season to season, and which is therefore classified as fluctuating land revenue, permanently excluded from the rent-roll. The amount of the fluctuating land revenue temporarily excluded from the rent-roll during the year under report was Rs. 2,28,698 as compared with Rs. 5,14,707 in the previous years. The most important item

comprised in these totals is the enhancement of revenue taken on the revision of the settlements in progress, pending its incorporation in the fixed rent-roll. The enhancements which last year were collected as fluctuating revenue, have for the most part been incorporated in the fixed rent-roll. The enhancements in the year under report which were collected as fluctuating revenue were as follows :—

	Rs.							
Montgomery	29,250
Siálkot	77,912
Gujránwála	59,469

90. The fluctuations in the other main heads of revenue, temporarily excluded from the fixed land-revenue roll, are exhibited in the following table :—

						1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference between columns 4 and 3.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lapsed assignments ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	30,545	19,401	29,573	+ 10,172
Alluvial assessments ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	44,433	30,784	24,474	— 6,310
Waste land brought under assessment ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2,75,399	1,036	1,329	+ 293

91. The realizations in the case of lapsed assignments approximate to the amount realized two years ago. No instances of the lapse of a revenue assignment of large amount are reported. The sum realized from leases of waste land till incorporated in the rent-roll was Rs. 1,329. New rules for the lease of waste lands in the Punjab have been recently submitted by the Financial Commissioners for the consideration of Government. The alterations introduced into the revised rules are based on the principles that lands should not ordinarily be leased which may at some time become available for colonization on a large scale, and that leases granted under the rules should not ordinarily be of more than 50 acres to one individual, and should from the first convey a promise on fulfilment of the conditions of the lease, either of a right to purchase the proprietary title in the land or of a right of occupancy, according to the decision of the Revenue authorities when the lease is granted.

92. The total amount realized on account of the lease of lands granted for a single harvest was only Rs. 38,346 as compared with Rs. 56,429 last year. The principal *kásht baráni* areas are in Jhang, Montgomery, and Shahpur. The demands in these districts from yearly tenants are shown in the following table :—

						1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	14,786	11,480	— 3,306
Montgomery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	25,745	13,931	— 11,812
Shahpur ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6,587	4,742	— 1,845

The large falling-off in the income in the Montgomery District is attributed to the failure of the rains in August 1893, when the leases were taken. In Jhang the extension of the Chenab Canal colonization, and the orders of the Financial Commissioner referred to in last year's report, prohibiting the grant of annual leases in portions of the district likely to come under the influence of the canal, account for the loss in receipts shown in the above table.

93. The fluctuations in the main heads of fluctuating land revenue permanently excluded from the rent-roll are exhibited in the following table:—

DETAILS.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	Difference between columns 3 and 4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Collections from estates held under direct management	...	33,658	47,397	17,995	—29,402
Fluctuating assessment	of canal-irrigated lands	2,73,463	3,75,315	3,70,183	—5,132
	of other lands	7,84,387	8,81,016	8,72,151	—8,865
Other items	...	13,691	23,258	17,633	—5,625

The collections on account of estates held under direct management in the Dera Ismail Khan District during the year under report amounted to Rs. 17,959; the demand was Rs. 20,004; the balance of Rs. 2,045 has been collected since the close of the year. The realizations from the estates held under direct management vary considerably from year to year. The low figure is due this year to deficient rainfall and scanty supply of water in the hill torrents coupled with the cheapness of grain.

94. FLUCTUATING ASSESSMENTS OF RIVERAIN AND OTHER LANDS.—There was a decrease in the fluctuating assessment of canal-irrigated lands, amounting to Rs. 5,132, which is mainly attributable to the Shahpur District, where great damage was done to canals and canal-irrigated lands by the tremendous flood of July 1893. The decrease in the fluctuating canal assessments in Shahpur amounted to Rs. 30,974. In the Gujranwála and Jhang Districts, on the other hand, land-revenue receipts were collected for the first time on the newly-colonized area, amounting to Rs. 13,212 and Rs. 8,822 respectively. The assessment of the fluctuating revenue on canal-irrigated lands, both in the Shahpur District and in the Chenab Canal colonies, will be made by the Canal officers. Remissions amounting to Rs. 9,675 on account of the fluctuating land revenue and extra charges, due on account of rabi 1894 from villages of the Chenab Canal Colony in the Khángtha Dográn and Chuniot Tahsils, were sanctioned. These remissions were allowed as a special case in view of the special circumstances of the colony during the year, especially with regard to difficulty of transport, to the fact that land had been allotted in some cases without its levels and its quality having been sufficiently ascertained, to the fact that water-courses had not in some instances been brought up to the standard, and to other similar matters.

95. Comparing generally the financial results of the fluctuating assessments with the estimates framed at settlement, it is found that in Hissar and Rohtak the amount realized fell short of that of the previous year and was less than the settlement estimates by 17 and 26 per cent. respectively. In the Gurgaon District there are two tracts in which a fluctuating system of assessment was sanctioned at settlement: these are known as Chak Jhil and Chak Najafgarh. In Chak Jhil the revenue is altogether fluctuating, the crops of each harvest are measured separately, and the revenue and cesses of each harvest are levied separately, but land which has paid for a kharif crop is not again charged for a crop grown in the following rabi. In Chak Najafgarh the same system is followed, except that the assessment is made for the whole year and not for each harvest. Certain villages in the Nuh and Firozpur Tahsils are under special rules in regard to remissions on account of inundations, and their settlement is invested with a character that is really fluctuating. In the Karnal Nardak the fluctuating assessments realized Rs. 19,004 as compared with the settlement estimate of Rs. 10,902. During the year orders were issued for the substitution of a fixed assessment for the fluctuating system in 9 villages in this district. In the Mooltan District the system of fluctuating assessments obtains in villages commanded by the rivers, the Sidhnai Canal, and in the *Bâr barâni* tracts. It is reported to be very popular among the people. The total realizations in this district from fluctuating assessments, amounting to Rs. 2,03,290, are about Rs. 5,000 above the estimates framed. In Dera Ismail Khan and Muzaffargarh the *sailâba* fluctuating system of assessment by which the actual cultivated areas are assessed for each village and deduction is made for *kharâba* has worked satisfactorily since settlement and is appreciated by the people. During the year four more villages in the Daman tract were placed under a system purely fluctuating, the system under which a portion of the revenue was fixed being abolished.

96. In the Karnal District a fluctuating system of assessment was introduced in four villages in the Naili Circle of the Kaithal Tahsil. The orders of Government on the assessment of the Naili Circle of the Pipli Tahsil apply to the corresponding circle in Kaithal. The system can only be introduced with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, and compulsorily, only if the villages are in arrears of revenue. The fixed assessment on these villages was very low, but the floods brought down by the hill torrents, the Sarusti and Markanda, have of late years rendered the whole tract so unhealthy as to produce a most serious diminution of the labour available for agriculture, and while precluding the possibility of any but the most scanty kharif harvest, the floods frequently interfere with the sowing of the rabi on due date. It is hoped that the Sarusti Canal project, which has lately been sanctioned, will, when carried out, do much to remedy this condition of affairs. In the Montgomery District a system of fluctuating assessments has been introduced in the Ravi tahsils in accordance with the orders on the assessment reports, with effect from rabi 1894. The system consists in assessing all crops grown in the Bet Circles of Gugera and Montgomery Tahsils outside certain demarcated areas round each well and also all canal-irrigated crops so grown in the Deg Circle in Gugera, at crop rates per acre with remissions total or partial on such lands, where, though cultivated, the crops fail entirely or are very poor. In the Hafizabad Tahsil of the Gujranwala

District a fluctuating assessment will be imposed on waste land or baráni land that may be newly irrigated within the next few years.

97. The system of fluctuating assessments is one which is generally disliked by the people owing to the supervision it entails. It is only under circumstances which almost preclude the possibility of a fixed assessment that they voluntarily accept it. In proportion, however, to the efficiency and due supervision of the subordinate revenue establishment, this objection will be gradually overcome, and there can be no doubt that in tracts of which the cultivation is liable to violent fluctuations this method is far more appropriate than a fixed demand.

98. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The income from miscellaneous land revenue during the year under report was Rs. 7,04,923 as compared with Rs. 8,24,763 in the previous year. The receipts on account of the most important items are compared in the following table with those of the previous year:—

DETAILS.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sale proceeds of waste lands and Government estates	1,45,492	95,531
Tirni	3,13,121	3,14,616
Jágirdárs' contributions to cost of settlements	36,025	53,975
Recoveries on account of survey charges	39,010	29,758
Sajji	23,757	21,458
All other items	2,67,358	1,89,585
TOTAL	8,24,763	7,04,923

There was an increase of Rs. 13,372 in the sale proceeds of Government waste lands in the Mooltan District, as many of the lessees on the Sidhnaí Canal lands are beginning to avail themselves of the clause in their leases, which allows a right of purchase after the expiration of five years from the date of the lease. On the other hand, in the Gujranwála District, there is a large decrease, amounting to Rs. 72,863, as compared with the receipts of last year. This is due to the fact that the colonization of the Government waste lands in that district has reached a stage approaching completion. Further payments on account of ... by Crown tenants on entry into possession will be of small amount in ...

99. The following statement compares the collections of *tirni* in the important grazing districts of Mooltan, Montgomery, Jhang, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Muzaffargarh, with the collections of previous years :—

DISTRICT.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mooltan	19,918	51,870	52,862
Montgomery	95,259	95,312	93,439
Jhang	49,756	76,655	61,584
Shahpur	14,393	23,073	20,044
Dera Ismail Khan	22,539	20,174	39,817
Muzaffargarh	15,072	17,435	16,318

In the Mooltan District outstandings on account of the *tirni* demand at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 4,278. Delay in collections occurred in Tahsils Shujabad, Lodhrán, and Mailsi, and was allowed in consequence of losses among stock owners on account of heavy floods. In Montgomery the *tirni* demand was collected with fair punctuality. In the Jhang District the extension of the colonization on the Chenab Canal has materially diminished the former grazing-grounds, and applications for remissions of the demand which was settled for five years in 1892 must be considerably treated. The Commissioner of Lahore believes that the nomads have sold off a large number of their cattle. The difficulty which *tirni* contractors have experienced in recovering the grazing due from the cattle-owners in the Chiniot Tahsil has been referred to by the Deputy Commissioner of Jhang. A similar difficulty has occurred in regard to the collection by Montgomery contractors of grazing revenue from their constituents, and the local officers have the matter in hand. The amount of *tirni* collections in Dera Ismail Khan depends on the number of cattle which the independent tribesmen of the neighbouring hills bring to the district to graze. In the Kohát District an increase of Rs. 3,837 in *tirni* is attributed to the collections from the independent tribes who resorted to the district during the winter for grazing purposes. The large influx of these herdsmen into the district was a source of considerable loss and vexation to the people of the district, and proposals to reduce the numbers of foreign cattle by imposing higher fees have been sanctioned.

100. There was an increase in realizations from *sajji* in the Mooltan District from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 6,452, due partly to the realizations of the balances of previous years, and partly to the fact that the farms were sold for more than in the previous year. The experimental sowings to extend the growth of *sajji* in this district have been continued. In all the other growing districts the *sajji* revenue fell. In Shahpur the falling-off in the *sajji* receipts is said to be due to the damage caused to the *sajji* plants by the drought of 1891-92, from the effects of which they have not yet recovered.

101. BALANCE OF FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.—The balance of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue remaining uncollected at the end of the year under report was Rs. 1,04,348 as compared with Rs. 1,09,174 at the end of 1892-93. The principal outstandings were Rs. 19,854 in Gujránwála and Rs. 14,553 in Jhang as follows:—

	Jhang.	Gujránwála.
	Rs.	Rs.
Suspended	3,224	3,641
Nominal ... ..	...	8,453
Since realized ... ..	...	135
Under realization	11,329	7,625

The item of Rs. 11,329 includes Rs. 8,772 on account of *tirni* dues chiefly in the Chiniot Tahsil.

102. LAND REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.—The total assigned revenue in the Province was Rs. 31,44,238, which is less than the total of the preceding year by Rs. 14,585. Of this total, a part larger than one-half, amounting to Rs. 16,95,344, is assigned in perpetuity free of conditions. In the Gujránwála and Shahpur Districts the total assigned revenue has been considerably increased by re-assessments, the figures being Gujránwála plus Rs. 9,358 and Shahpur plus Rs. 7,173; and other remarkable variations are an increase of Rs. 16,451 in Ferozepore and a decrease of Rs. 20,837 in Siálkot. Much attention has been given to the preparation of accurate records and registers of revenue assignments in the districts in which settlements have been lately revised, especially in Gujránwála.

103. AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.—Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act during the year amounted to Rs. 2,27,822 against Rs. 2,18,582 in the preceding year.

104. Advances exceeding Rs. 10,000 were made in the following districts:—

	Rs.
Gurgaon	17,610
Jullundur	25,220
Jhang	45,574
Mooltan	39,330
Gujránwála	20,478
Siálkot	12,810

In Gurgaon advances were made for 56 wells, and 17 of them were completed during the year. The loans given in the Jhang District were chiefly to settlers on the Chenab Canal, and those advanced in the Mooltan District were for sinking wells on lands adjacent to the Sidhnaí Canal.

105. The total advances made under the Agriculturists Loans Act amounted to Rs. 38,789 against Rs. 1,06,859, that is, were Rs. 68,070 less. This decrease is due to general prosperity of the zamindárs owing to good crops and freedom of cattle from disease.

106. The largest advances were made in the following districts :—

	Rs.									
Karnál	5,400
Kángra	4,275
Jhang	5,750
Lahore	5,200

In Jhang Rs. 4,980 were advanced by the Colonization Officer on the Chenab Canal. The advances in Lahore were made to certain distressed villages on the Ravi. In Gujranwála there was a considerable decrease in the amount of advances. The Deputy Commissioner reported that applications for loans were fewer than the last year, in which special help was required owing to the large extent of damages done by the floods in the Chenab. Arrears overdue at the close of the year were Rs. 5,203 against Rs. 9,844 in the preceding year.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

107. COERCIVE PROCESSES.—The number of writs and warrants issued in the year under report and the previous year were as follows :—

	1892-93.	1893 94.
Writs (Section 68, Land Revenue Act)	23,100	29,329
Warrants (Section 69, Land Revenue Act)	11,298	12,162
TOTAL	34,498	41,491

An increase in the number of coercive processes issued occurred in every division; it is most marked in the districts of Lahore, Amritsar, and Gurdáspur. The fall in prices of grain to some extent narrowed the resources of the agriculturists and made it difficult for them to meet the revenue demand at once in cash. The increase in the number of writs of demand or warrants of arrest does not in itself indicate that it has been necessary to use any considerable pressure in order to recover the demand of the year. The mere issue of the warrant has in most cases been sufficient to secure prompt payment. In comparatively few cases has the further step of distress of moveable property been necessary; and in only six cases was it necessary to sell in order to recover the demand. In the Bannu District it is said that it is the habit of some people, and particularly of Waziris, to defer payment of Government revenue to the last possible moment, and that the number of writs and warrants issued in any one year gives no indication of the ability of the defaulters to meet the demand of Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwála says that the most usual defaulters in his district are wealthy capitalists, generally non-residents in the village, who have acquired land by purchase or mortgage, and who think it lowering to their dignity to respond to the lambardárs' demands for payment. He adds, however, that the lambardárs have now come to know the resources with which the law provides them and do not hesitate to make use of them.

108. With reference to the system of payment of land revenue into the treasury without pre-audit by the revenue accountant noticed in last year's Report, the Financial Commissioner, on consideration of the opinions of the officers consulted, decided that the system might be safely allowed. Deputy Commissioners who wish to do so have therefore been given permission to introduce the system into their districts.

109. REVENUE MONEY ORDERS.—The system of payment of land revenue by money order has been extended to all districts in the Province; but as in frontier districts, where every one is legally entitled to carry arms, there may be a risk of violence to solitary postal peons known to be in the possession of money, the Financial Commissioner ordered that the payment of land revenue through the Post Office should not be allowed in those parts of frontier districts which the Deputy Commissioners considered unsafe. In the district of Kohát several distant villages have availed themselves of the facilities of remitting land revenue through the Post Office. In the Muzaffargarh District Rs. 34,000 were remitted through the Post Office in this way. Elsewhere remittances through the Post Office were not largely made, except in the Lahore District, in which the total amount of revenue transmitted by this means during the year under report was Rs. 1,27,691. The system is only now beginning to be well known: extracts from the rules have been recently translated for distribution among lambardárs. It is reported from the Karnál District that in some instances individual biswadárs transmitted their land revenue in this way to the annoyance of the lambardárs and the confusion of the accounts. As the rules become better known mistakes of this kind will no doubt be avoided by the Post Office clerks. It is not intended that the system should be used in such a way as to lessen the lambardár's responsibility in regard to the collection of revenue or to undermine his authority in his village.

110. REVENUE BUSINESS.—There was little alteration in the number of cases disposed of by Revenue Officers as compared with those of the previous year. The figures of the two years are as follows:—

YEAR.	Civil and Criminal Cases.	Revenue Court Cases.	Revenue Officers' Cases.	Total.
1892-93	130,757	37,568	143,583	311,908
1893-94	130,733	34,644	146,176	311,553
Difference	-24	-2,924	+2,593	-555

111. The number of officers employed during the year was 72 more than in 1892-93. The number of Revenue Court cases diminished by 2,924; the decrease occurred in a number of districts, but was most marked in Gujrát, where the number fell from 4,448 to 1,875, mainly in suits between landlords and tenants for enhancement of rent and for arrears of rent. As last year, one-third of the total number of Revenue Court cases are suits for recovery of rent, and

one-fourth are applications for execution of decrees. An increase in the number of Revenue Officers' cases occurred in 12 districts and a decrease in 19. The largest increase was in the Pesháwar and Gurgaon Districts, where the number rose from 3,132 to 4,473 respectively to 6,891 and 6,657 respectively. In the former district the increase occurs mainly in cases relating to resumption of, and enquiry into, revenue assignments during re-assessment operations. In the latter district cases relating to Patwári and Kánúgos, processes for the collection of revenue and "Other cases under the Land Revenue Act" were more numerous than in the previous year. On the other hand, a large decrease occurred in Gujrát, where the number of cases fell from 7,641 to 3,981, chiefly under the heads "Distribution of land revenue or cesses," "Partitions," and "Other cases under the Land Revenue Act," the result of settlement operations. The case work of Siálkot continues to be more heavy than any other district; the total outturn of work in the year under report was 22,037 cases. The work is also heavy in the following districts :—

								<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,171
Kángra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,243
Pesháwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,996
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,761
Mooltan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,415
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,118
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,884
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,824
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,486
Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,163

112. The number of appeals in Revenue Court cases decided by Collectors was 3,173 as compared with 2,886 in the previous year. Of these 64 per cent. were rejected, 13 per cent. remanded for retrial, and in 23 per cent. the orders of the Lower Courts were revised and modified. Appellate work is heavy in the following districts :—

								<i>Number of Cases.</i>
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Siálkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	247
Ferozepore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	224
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Hoshiárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173
Jullundur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142

113. The institutions in Hissar, Siálkot, and Ferozepore were large, amounting to 316, 249, and 241 respectively. The pending file was kept down, especially in the last two named districts. There were 1,457 revenue executive appeals heard against 1,343 in the previous year. The largest number was in Umballa, and next in Ráwalpindi. Appellants were successful in about one out of every three cases. The number of appeals decided by Commissioners for the two years 1892-93 and 1893-94 was as follows :—

YEAR.										Revenue Court appeals.	Revenue executive appeals.
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	529	2,582
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	810	2,532

114. The revenue executive appeals were about the same as in the previous year, but there was a large increase in the judicial appeals. The appellate work in the Ráwalpindi Division was, in both classes of cases, much heavier than any other; under judicial appeals alone there was an increase of 50 per cent.

In 22 per cent. of the Revenue Court appeals heard by Commissioners the orders of the Lower Court were upset, in 70 per cent. they were upheld, and 8 per cent. were remanded for retrial. Of appeals from orders in Revenue Officers' cases, 18 per cent. were accepted and 82 per cent. rejected. The appellate work of the Financial Commissioners shows an increase in Revenue Court and in Revenue Officers' cases. The figures are given below :—

YEAR.	REVENUE COURT CASES.		REVENUE OFFICERS' CASES.	
	Appeals.	Revision Cases.	Appeals.	Revision Cases.
1892-93	21	344	111	275
1893-94	29	562	134	324

In only 12 Revenue Court cases were applications for revision successful; in 9 cases a new trial was ordered. Only 17 out of 324 applications for revision in executive cases were accepted.

115. COURT OF WARDS.—At the close of the year 1892-93, 64 estates were stated to be under the charge of the Court of Wards. Of these, 7 were released from management during the year under report, *viz.*—

Name of Estate.	District.
1. Farukhnagar	Gurgaon.
2. Manauli	Umballa.
3. Jharauli	Do.
4. Sardaheri	Do.
5. Estate of Muhammad Ghulam Sadiq	Amritsar.
6. Bir	Hazara.
7. Estate of Makhdum Abdul Satar Shah	Dera Ismail Khan.

And 7 new estates were taken over—

Name of Estate.	District.
1. Estate of Azim Ali Khan, Mandal	Karnal.
2. Sidhowal	Do.
3. Estate of Sardar Indar Singh, &c., of Shahabad	Umballa.
4. Moron	Jullundur.
5. Kang Khurd	Do.
6. Tannan	Hazara.
7. Estate of Abdulla Khan of Mardan	Peshawar.

116. One estate, Waziri Rupi in the Kangra District, which came under the management of the Court in 1891, was by oversight omitted from the returns for 1892-93, and consequently escaped notice in the last Report. The total number of estates managed on the 30th September 1894 was thus 65. The income for the year was Rs. 10,59,067 and the expenditure Rs. 10,53,531.

117. LAND TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.—A large quantity of land was acquired for Government canals in the Gujranwala District and for the State Railway in the Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts during the year. In the Karnal District 1,060 acres were abandoned by Government in the Canal Department, having become useless owing to the realignment of the canal, and were restored to the former owners under the rules which at present regulate these

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

118. ACTS.—The Acts which apply to this Province as well as to other parts of British India, and which received the assent of the Governor-General in Council during the year, are the following :—

No. of Act.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which the Act received the assent of the Governor-General.
XII of 1894	... An Act to amend the Articles of War for the Government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.	Whole of British India.	12th October 1894.
XIII of 1894	... An Act to amend certain enactments relating to the Army.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XVI of 1894	... An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act ...	Whole of British India except Aden and Persia.	27th December 1894.
XVII of 1894	... An Act to provide for the imposition and levy of certain duties on cotton goods.	Whole of British India.	Ditto.
III of 1895	... An Act to amend the Indian Penal Code, Act VI of 1864, and the Indian Post Office Act, 1866	Ditto ...	8th February 1895.
IV of 1895	... An Act to amend Sections 366 and 371 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
V of 1895	... An Act to amend the Cantonment's Act, 1889	Ditto ...	Ditto.
VII of 1895	... An Act to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure and the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Ditto ...	1st March 1895.
VIII of 1895	... An Act to amend Act V of 1862 (An Act for the Regulation of Police),	Ditto ...	Ditto.
IX of 1895	... An Act to confer on Presidency Magistrates and District Magistrates certain powers and authorities in relation to the surrender of fugitive criminals.	Ditto ...	7th March 1895.
X of 1895	... An Act to provide for the payment by Railway Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, of interest out of capital during construction.	Ditto ...	Ditto.
XII of 1895	... An Act to give power to Companies to make certain alterations in the instruments under which they are constituted and to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	Ditto ...	21st March 1895.

119. **BILLS.**—The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Council during the year :—

No. of Bill.	Subject.	Extent.	Date on which introduced into the Council of the Governor-General.
8 of 1894	... Bill to amend certain sections of the Code of Civil Procedure and to repeal certain sections of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Whole of British India.	12th July 1894.
9 of 1894	... Bill to amend the Cantonments Act, 1889 ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
10 of 1894	... Bill to amend the Articles of War for the Government of Her Majesty's Indian Forces.	Ditto ...	16th August 1894.
12 of 1894	... Bill to amend certain enactments relating to the Army.	Ditto ...	6th September 1894.
13 of 1894	... Bill to amend Act V of 1861 (An Act for the Regulation of Police).	Ditto ...	18th October 1894.
1 of 1895	... Bill to give power to Companies to make certain alterations in the instruments under which they are constituted and to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.	Ditto ...	10th January 1895.
2 of 1895	... Bill to confer on Presidency Magistrates and District Magistrates certain powers and authorities in relation to the surrender of fugitive criminals.	Ditto ...	24th January 1895.
4 of 1895	... Bill to provide for the payment by Railway Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, of interest out of capital during construction.	Ditto ...	7th February 1895.
7 of 1895	... Bill to regulate the award of interest in suits for simple money debts and mortgage debts.	Ditto ...	7th March 1895.
8 of 1895	... Bill to amend the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869	Ditto ...	14th March 1895.
9 of 1895	... Bill to provide for the establishment of bonded warehouses at places other than customs ports and to afford facilities for the bonding of salt in such warehouses.	Ditto ...	Ditto.

120. **RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW.**—The following rules and regulations were issued during the year by the Local Government under authority conferred by the various Acts of the Legislature specified :—

Revised rules under Section 3 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Delhi Municipality.

Revised rules under Section 4 of Act XIV of 1879 (The Hackney Carriage Act) for the regulation and control of hackney carriages in the Cantonment of Delhi.

Rule regarding the grant of dowry in commutation of pensions enjoyed by females.

Rules for the regulation of Vaccine Operations in the Jullundur Municipality made under Section 19 of Act XIII of 1880 by the Municipal Committee of Jullundur.

Rules for the regulation of Vaccine Operations in the Beri Municipality of the Rohtak District made by the Municipal Committee of Beri.

Rules for the regulation of Vaccine Operations in the Cantonment of Jullundur made by the Local Government under Section 20 of Act XIII of 1880.

Rules for the regulation of Vaccine Operations in the Edwardes-abad Municipality made under Section 19 of Act XIII of 1880 by the Municipal Committee of Edwardes-abad.

Rule for the imposition of a Conservancy Tax in the Mooltan Cantonment.

Extension of Rules 173 and 174 of the Rules under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, to the Gujranwála District.

Rules under Section 55 (d) of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) for the District Board of Hazára.

Revised Rules under Section 55 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) for the District Board of Gurdáspur.

Rules for the preparation and maintenance of accounts in all towns to which the provisions of Chapter XI of the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, have been or may be hereafter extended.

Rule under Section 11 of Act XX of 1883 (The Punjab District Boards Act) for the constitution of the District Board of Kángra.

Rule under Section 33, sub-section (1), clause (a), of the Cotton Duties Act (XVII of 1894) prescribing the form of return of cotton yarn to be delivered to the Collector.

POLICE.

121. The sanctioned strength of all bodies of Police organized under Act V of 1861 during 1894 was as follows:—

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	...	2
District Superintendents, including Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police and Assistant to Inspector-General in the Special Branch	...	...	...	...	...	34
Assistant District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	30
Probationary Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	70
Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	606
Sergeants and Constables	...	...	...	...	...	19,135
Total	...	...	...	...	...	20,444

122. The nationality of the force on the 1st January 1895 was—

NATIONALITY.	Assistant Superintendents and Superior Officers.	Subordinate Officers.	Men.
Europeans	54	18	9
Eurasians ... ..	...	12	1
Natives	5	639	19,308
TOTAL	59	669	19,318

123. Classified according to religion, there were—

CASTES.	Officers.	Men.
Christians	85	19
Muhammadans	355	12,219
Sikhs	89	1,920
Hindús (Brahmins, Rájputés and Gurkhas)	59	2,600
Hindús of all other castes	140	2,560
TOTAL	728	19,318

124. The estimated cost of the force was Rs. 34,45,575, of which Rs. 28,95,227 were payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues, and the balance from other sources.

125. The proportion of Police of all grades to the population was as follows:—

To the whole population, 1 policeman to 1,028 souls.

To the rural " 1 " " 1,230 "

To the urban " 1 " " 313 "

126. Compared with the area of the whole Province, the strength of Police represents 1 policeman to 5.5 square miles.

127. The number of Police employed on purely Police duty was 7,961, or 1 policeman to 2,621 souls, and 14 square miles.

128. During the year 1894, 65,392 cognizable offences were reported. Of this number 47,182 were reported to the Police direct and were investigated by them; 1,983 were not investigated, as they were held to be untrue; 3,538 were investigated by order of the Magistrates. Compared with the returns for 1893, these figures show a decrease of 3,202 cases reported, and of 1,689 investigated by the Police *in toto*.

129. Considered according to classes, the following results are obtained :—

Class.	OFFENCES.	1893.	1894.
I	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice ...	940	1,045
II	Serious offences against the person	4,192	4,353
III	Serious offences against the person and property or against property only	14,641	14,265
IV	Minor offences against the person	632	755
V	Minor offences against property	21,079	18,626
	Total of Classes I to V	41,490	39,044
VI	Other offences	27,104	26,348
	GRAND TOTAL	68,594	65,392

130. The working of the Police during the last two years has been as follows, excluding Class VI :—

	1893.	1894.
Percentage of Police cases convicted to Police cases investigated	38	35
Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases arrested by Police	63	60
Percentage of property recovered to stolen	43	55

131. EQUIPMENT AND DISCIPLINE.—The armament of the force was as follows :—

Men with arms	{ Fire-arms	10,085
	{ Swords and batons	9,716
	{ Batons only	36

132. The subjoined figures show the number of departmental and judicial punishments inflicted on the force during the past three years :—

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Departmental punishments	1,468	1,600	1,684
Judicial punishments	189	169	177
TOTAL	1,657	1,769	1,861

133. The percentage of dismissals and resignations in the same period has been—

YEAR.	DISMISSALS.			RESIGNATIONS.		
	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Provincial Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.
1892	2'0	2'2	'09	5'2	7'5	5'4
1893	2'0	'02	1'1	5'5	6'0	5'9
1894	2'0	1'1	0'9	4'6	3'6	5'2

134. EDUCATION.—There were 9 fewer literate men in the force than in the previous year.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

135. The tribes subject to Act XXVII of 1871 are the Mí nás, Tágús, Bilúchís, Harnís, Baurjahs, Sánsís, Pakhiwárs and Mahtams. The Bhats of the Siálkot District have been declared to be a criminal tribe during the present year 1895.

136. MINAS.—The number of Mí nás on the register of the Gurgaon District was 359, of whom 88 were absent without leave on the 31st December 1894. Only 1 Mína was convicted of an offence under the Indian Penal Code during the year.

137. TAGUS.—The number of names on the register of the Karnál District at the close of the year was 290. Seven members of the tribe were convicted during the year 1894, 3 of whom were sentenced for offences under the Indian Penal Code. Sixty-six Tágús are shown as absent without leave.

138. BILUCHIS.—In the Karnál District 11 members of the tribe were convicted, and in the Umballa District convictions were obtained against 6 Bilúchís during the year. On the 31st December 1894, 252 names were borne on the Karnál register and 287 on the register of the Umballa District.

139. HARNIS.—The following table shows the districts in which this tribe is registered, and the operations under the Act :—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE REGISTER.				OFFENCES COMMITTED IN 1894.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1893.		End of 1894.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiana	1,218	931	1,201	920	91	21	377
Jalandhar	58	34	56	32	1	1	4
...	200	120	220	184	5	4	4

140. SANSIS.—The following table gives an abstract of the operations of the Act in the districts in which the tribe is registered :—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE REGISTER.				OFFENCES COMMITTED DURING 1894.		Number of persons absent without leave.
	End of 1893.		End of 1894.		Under Criminal Tribes Act.	Under other laws.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
Ludhiána	467	424	476	430	16	4	21
Jullundur	258	...	251	...	38	2	2
Hoshiárpur	65	...	65	...	10	3	38
Gurdáspur	809	678	804	679	40	10	75
Lahore	245	...	94	...	7	4	2
Siálkot	545	...	571	...	27	18	56
Gujránwála	1,005	...	987	...	35	12	157

141. BAURIAHS.—Only two offences are recorded against the Bauriahs of the Ludhiána District. In the Ferozepore District 75 Bauriahs were convicted under the Criminal Tribes Act and 12 of other offences.

142. PAKHIWARS.—The number of Pakhiwárs on the register of the Siálkot District has increased from 345 to 360. Seven Bakhawárs were convicted of offences other than breach of rules under the Criminal Tribes Act, and 22 men were convicted under the provisions of the Act. The number of persons absent without a pass on the 31st December is given as 82.

143. MAHTAMS.—The number of Mahtams on the register of the Lahore District was 177, of whom 10 were convicted of offences under the Indian Penal Code during the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

144. GENERAL REVIEW OF OFFENCES COMMITTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.—The following table shows the number of offences reported, the number which may be taken to have occurred, and the number of cases and persons brought to trial during each of the past five years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NATURE OF OFFENCES.	Year.	Offences reported.	Complaints summarily dismissed.	Offences struck off the register on the application of the Police.	Offences admitted to have occurred.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.	REMARKS.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1890	118,297	49,160	1,712	76,424	55,531	121,307	
	1891	127,180	45,398	2,461	79,321	58,105	126,942	
	1892	126,251	42,363	3,009	80,879	58,555	131,270	
	1893	126,583	43,179	3,768	79,698	59,233	131,490	
	1894	129,272	45,524	3,779	79,970	59,793	136,501	
Offences under Local and Special Laws.	1890	34,052	4,875	62	29,115	28,305	57,508	
	1891	38,166	5,222	55	32,922	31,978	62,461	
	1892	43,891	6,039	101	37,751	36,840	68,505	
	1893	43,011	6,421	186	36,400	35,211	67,500	
	1894	42,685	6,304	111	36,468	35,383	68,313	
Total	1890	152,349	45,035	1,775	105,539	83,736	178,815	
	1891	165,346	50,620	2,516	112,243	90,083	189,403	
	1892	170,142	48,402	3,110	118,630	95,395	199,775	
	1893	169,590	49,604	3,854	116,098	94,444	198,990	
	1894	172,152	51,828	3,890	116,438	95,176	204,814	

145. In the year 1894 the number of offences reported was 172,162, which is greater than the number reported in any of the past five years, and exceeds the figure for 1893 by 2,566. The increase is in offences under the Indian Penal Code, there being a slight decrease in offences under Local and Special Laws.

146. Out of 172,162 offences reported in the year 1894, 55,724 were rejected *in limine*, the percentage being 32 as against 31 in the preceding year. The average percentage for the past five years is 31.

147. Although the number of offences reported in 1894 was 2,566 greater than the number reported in 1893, the number admitted to have occurred increased by 340 only, being 116,438 as against 116,098 in 1893. Of these, 95,176 cases were brought to trial as against 94,444 in 1893, the percentage being the same as in that year, namely 81.

148. The number of offences returned as true, namely 116,438, represents 5 offences per thousand of the population.

149. Taking the figures for the years 1892—1894, the average number of cases and persons respectively brought to trial each year is 95,005 cases and 201,193 persons. The average number of cases in which a conviction was obtained and the average number of persons convicted stand at 46,375 and 76,956 respectively.

150. For the year under report there were—

95,176 cases brought to trial.
204,814 persons „
43,775 cases in which a conviction was obtained.
71,838 persons convicted.

The proportion was thus 46 per cent. of cases in which a conviction was obtained and 35 per cent. of persons convicted, as against 48 and 38 per cent. respectively in 1893. In each of the past two years the percentages have shown a marked decrease. The average percentages for the past three years are 49 (cases) and 38 (persons).

151. Seventy-five per cent. of offences reported in 1894 were offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, and 25 per cent. were offences falling under Local and Special Laws. The percentages were the same as in the previous year.

152. Forty per cent. of the offences reported under the Indian Penal Code were thrown out *in limine* as against 37 per cent. in 1893. The percentage thrown out *in limine* of cases falling under Local and Special Laws was the same as in 1893, namely 15.

153. There were 79,970 offences under the Indian Penal Code, and 36,468 under Local and Special Laws, which may be taken to have occurred, being 69 and 31 per cent. respectively of the whole number shown as true. In 1893 the percentages were 78 and 22 respectively.

154. The following table shows offences falling under the Indian Penal Code which are admitted to have occurred, classified according to the main heads of offences. The figures are for five years, and also show the number of cases

155. Offences under the Indian Penal Code admitted to have occurred increased by only 272 in the year under report. The increase is marked in offences relating to weights and measures, causing miscarriage, &c., rape offences relating to religion and marriage, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.

156. Offences affecting the public health, &c., offences relating to coin and thefts exhibit considerable decrease.

157. The percentage of convictions fell from 25 to 22.

158. The whole number of offences under the Indian Penal Code returned as true in the year 1894 may be roughly grouped under four heads, namely:—

				1894.	
				Number.	Per cent.
I.—Offences against the human body (Chapter XVI)	...	...	...	34,908	44
II.— Ditto property (Chapter XVII)	...	...	...	34,516	43
III.— Ditto marriage (Chapter XX)	...	...	...	4,329	5
IV.—All other offences	...	...	...	6,217	8
Total				79,970	100

159. About 64 per cent. of the offences returned as true fall under the heads of hurt, criminal force and assault, mischief, and criminal trespass.

160. The figures under these four heads in each of the past three years were as follows:—

							1892.	1893.	1894.
Hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,199	15,728	18,130
Criminal force and assault	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,318	14,754	14,519
Mischief	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,657	3,398	3,531
Criminal trespass	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,242	15,733	15,007
							50,416	49,613	51,187
							62 p.c.	62 p.c.	64 p.c.
All other offences under the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,463	30,085	28,783
							38 p.c.	38 p.c.	36 p.c.
Total							80,879	79,698	79,970

161. The following table shows for the Province the number of offences admitted to have occurred in 1893 and 1894 under the most important heads of crime, namely offences affecting life, theft, receiving stolen property, and robbery and dacoity:—

Offences affecting life.		Theft.		Receiving stolen property.		Robbery and dacoity.	
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
920	964	12,561	10,433	2,422	2,245	348	366

162. There were 35,038 offences affecting the human body returned as true in the year under report, as against 32,617 in 1893, showing an increase of 2,421. This increase is principally accounted for by an increase of 2,402 in cases of hurt.

163. There were 34,516 offences against property returned as true in the year under report, as against 37,368 in 1893, showing a decrease of 2,852. The decrease is principally due to a decrease in cases of theft, criminal trespass, and receiving stolen property, which diminished by 2,128, 726 and 176 respectively. Cases of mischief increased by 133.

164. More detailed information as to the offence of murder is given in the subjoined table :—

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
YEAR.	CASES.			PERSONS DISPOSED OF.				Remaining under trial.	Proportion of convictions to total number disposed of.	REMARKS.
	Reported.	Returned as true.	Brought to trial.	Brought to trial	Convicted.	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Total disposed of.			
1891	527	451	445	996	317	500	817	179	38	Including cases tried by Councils of Elders.
1892	524	451	482	1,151	401	586	987	164	40	
1893	569	469	439	934	343	437	780	154	44	
1894	618	527	504	1,124	420	520	940	184	45	

The number of murders returned as true rose from 469 to 527. The percentage of convictions was 45, as against 44 in 1893.

165. The percentage of persons convicted to those tried for offences falling under the Indian Penal Code, which fell from 28 to 25 in 1893, fell to 22 in the year under report, and the percentage of cases in which a conviction was obtained, which fell from 35 to 33 in the year 1893, fell to 30 in the year under report.

166. This decrease is very unsatisfactory, but the principal cause appears to be that, while offences against property diminished by about 2,852, offences against the person increased by about 2,421, and the increase in the latter is chiefly due to an increase in cases of hurt, in which the percentage of convictions is necessarily low.

167. LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS.—The following table shows the number of true cases and of persons convicted under certain Local and Special Laws :—

	TRUE CASES.				PERSONS CONVICTED.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Arms Act	296	282	298	234	262	244	289	195
Canals and Drainage Act	1,357	1,235	918	1,048	1,771	1,488	1,045	1,348
Cantonments Act	2,982	3,272	3,856	3,592	4,580	4,575	4,762	4,968
Cattle Trespass Act	1,411	1,601	2,053	2,060	748	850	864	840
City Chaukidars Act	188	218	245	271	248	271	265	335
Contract (Workmen) Act	193	317	510	824	11	31	56	56
Criminal Tribes Act	553	527	523	509	459	485	476	387
Excise Act	491	341	441	293	496	357	401	278
Forest Act	609	742	776	723	1,476	1,350	1,378	1,498
Gambling Act	192	201	189	166	817	805	708	715
Hackney and Stage Carriages Act	557	541	362	419	535	603	371	399
Land Revenue Act	59	106	72	50	288	488	236	141
Municipal Act	2,107	3,013	2,479	2,640	2,227	3,369	2,688	3,011
Opium Act	729	455	529	371	722	389	628	303
Police Act	8,947	10,071	8,530	9,605	12,080	11,841	10,568	11,582
Punjab Laws Act	494	821	936	901	608	1,358	1,347	1,311
Railway Act	259	246	250	219	274	241	240	231
Salt and Saltpetre Act	98	120	53	62	159	170	91	85
Stamp Act	87	157	147	132	75	147	125	115
TOTAL	21,609	24,266	23,167	24,119	27,836	29,062	26,539	27,798

168. Cases under the Contract (Workmen) Act have steadily increased for the past five years. In the year under report the number of true cases under that Act was 824, as against 510 in 1893.

169. The total increase from 23,167 to 24,119 in the number of true cases under Local and Special Laws does not call for remark.

170. MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS.—The annexed statement gives the details of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code for the last two years :—

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Year.	Total number of cases disposed of.	Total number of persons disposed of.	Number of persons convicted.
Proceedings against witnesses under Sections 87 to 89 and Section 485.	{ 1893 1894	10 29	15 35	3 9
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security to keep the peace ...	{ 1893 1894	4,039 4,404	16,198 18,243	7,564 7,153
Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	{ 1893 1894	8,091 6,585	9,514 7,387	7,492 5,512
Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	{ 1893 1894	100 257	332 1,365	15 52
Disputes as to immoveable property, Chapter XII	{ 1893 1894	206 264	592 757	133 246
Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with	{ 1893 1894	861 886	967 1,058	902 973
Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	{ 1893 1894	......	......	......
Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	{ 1893 1894	1,480 1,429	1,481 1,429	252 229
Forfeiture of bonds, Chapter XLII	{ 1893 1894	359 379	478 524	279 313

171. The number of persons against whom proceedings under Section 107 were taken increased by more than 2,000, while the number proceeded against under Section 110 decreased to nearly the same extent. In the former class of cases, however, the number of persons from whom security was demanded was 400 less than in the preceding year. There are indications that more care and deliberation are shown than formerly in regard to the institution of proceedings under Section 110.

172. One point should be noticed regarding security proceedings. In the majority of such cases, at any rate in cases under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, proceedings are required to be taken against each accused person separately. But the excess of the number of persons over the number of cases disposed of affords reason for thinking that proceedings are often taken against several accused persons jointly when the case of each accused ought to be separately inquired into.

173. The number of cases in which complainants were required to pay compensation to accused persons under Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, showed a slight improvement in the year under report, though Magistrates still use that section very sparingly.

174. Out of 5,512 persons called upon to furnish security during the year under report, 2,135 were imprisoned in default, as compared with 2,290 out of 7,492 persons in the previous year; and 833, as compared with 960, persons were detained for more than a month. The amount of security demanded averaged Rs. 218, as against Rs. 219 in the preceding year.

175. Sureties were called upon to pay the amount of security forfeited in the case of 313 persons in the year under report, as compared with 279 in the preceding year.

176. ORIGINAL TRIALS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—The following figures give the number of accused persons whose cases were disposed of in Magistrates' courts during the year, and the manner of disposal :—

MANNER OF DISPOSAL.	Number	Percentage.				
		1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Died or escaped	110	...	...	...	...	...
Transferred	24	...	...	...	...	...
Discharged or acquitted for want of prosecution ...	62,120	27	27	27	29	31
Discharged or acquitted on other grounds	66,921	30	31	30	32	33
Convicted, committed or referred	72,465	43	42	43	39	36
TOTAL ...	201,640	...	...	...	...	...

177. The following table gives the results of trials before the various classes of Courts :—

CLASS OF OFFICERS.	Number of persons disposed of.		Percentage of persons convicted, committed or referred.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
District Magistrates	6,208	8,370	64	57
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	62,296	60,641	47	39
Tahsildars	51,191	52,929	33	30
Naib Tahsildars	25,125	27,163	22	22
Session Magistrates	7,254	7,239	72	71
Canal Officers and other Special Magistrates	5,222	4,134	60	54
Boards of Honorary Magistrates	13,560	13,884	43	42
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	24,726	27,280	23	32
TOTAL ...	195,682	201,640	39	36

178. The percentage of convictions fell in all classes of Courts except Boards of Naib Tahsildars, in which it was 22, the same as in the preceding year, and Boards of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly, in which it rose from 23 to 32.

179. The numbers of cases for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year respectively for each of the past four years were as follows:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF CASES			Number of persons awaiting trial at the close of the year.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1891	97,273	88,988	1,285	3,030
1892	96,121	94,920	1,201	2,580
1893	95,051	93,655	1,396	3,386
1894	96,408	94,935	1,473	3,327

180. The average duration in Magistrates' Courts was eight days in 1894 for the Province, being the same as in the preceding year.

181. The following table shows, for each of the last three years, the amount of original business disposed of by each class of officers, acting as a criminal court (except the Chief Court and the Courts of Session), with percentages and the average number of cases decided:—

DESCRIPTION OF COURT OR OFFICER EXERCISING POWERS.	Cases disposed of.			Percentages.			Average number of cases decided by officers of each grade.		
	1892.	1893.	1894	1892	1893	1894	1892.	1893	1894.
Special Magistrates	1,446	3,026	1,941	1'5	3'2	2'0	38	69	41
Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	7,719	10,590	13,346	8'2	11'3	14'1	87	107	123
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	7,985	7,215	7,520	8'4	7'7	7'9	332	301	301
Náib Tahsildárs with criminal powers	10,785	10,801	11,663	11'4	11'5	12'3	110	86	93
Tahsildárs	23,751	22,205	23,113	25'0	25'4	24'3	188	181	184
Cantonment Magistrates	6,238	4,520	3,877	6'6	4'8	4'1	695	502	484
Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	26,791	25,413	20,380	28'2	27'1	21'5	267	254	221
Assistant Commissioners	5,248	4,937	5,478	5'5	5'3	5'8	228	215	219
District Judges and Subordinate Judges with appellate powers.	1,410	1,374	3,628	1'5	1'5	3'8	74	105	139
District Magistrates	3,525	2,974	3,789	3'7	3'2	4'2	113	113	114

182. The proportion of criminal work disposed of by Extra Assistant Commissioners fell from 27'1 to 21'5 per cent. in the year under report, the number of cases disposed of being over 5,000 less than the number disposed of in 1893. The falling-off may possibly be due to a certain extent to the fact that offences against property decreased in 1894, while there was an increase in the number of petty cases of hurt, which are usually made over to Tahsildárs, Náib Tahsildárs, or other Magistrates exercising 2nd or 3rd class powers, for disposal. This explanation, however, is hardly sufficient to account for so large a falling-off in the outturn of work by Extra Assistant Commissioners.

183. Honorary Magistrates rendered great assistance in the disposal of criminal work. The percentage of cases disposed of by them rose from 8·2 in 1892 to 11·3 in 1893 and 14·1 in 1894.

184. SPECIAL JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.—District Magistrates disposed of 733 cases in the year 1894 under the enhanced powers conferred under Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as compared with 708 in 1893. Of these, 258 were cases triable by Sessions Courts. References for confirmation of sentence by Sessions Courts were made in the case of 151 persons, as against 136 in the year 1893. Of the sentences referred, 118 were confirmed, 18 modified and 10 set aside. The average duration in cases tried by District Magistrates under their enhanced powers was 22 days, as compared with 23 days in 1893.

185. The number of European British subjects tried by District Magistrates in the year 1894 was 99, as against 92 in the preceding year. Of these, 52 were convicted, 42 acquitted or discharged, 4 committed to the Sessions, and 1 to the Chief Court.

186. The number of cases disposed of under the Frontier Regulations in each of the past two years is given in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 13.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTIONS 24-25.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 31.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 32.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 35.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTIONS 35-36.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTIONS 39-42.		REGULATION IV OF 1887, SECTION 40.	
	References to Councils of Elders.		Fines on communities accessory to crime.		Preparation to commit certain offences.		Adultery.		Cases in which persons were reported on account of quarrels likely to lead to bloodshed.		Breach of the provisions of Section 33, 34 or 35.		Security for the prevention of murder.		Security from families when a blood-feud exists or is probable.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Dera Ismail Khan	32	41	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1
Dera Ghazi Khan	112	96	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	7	2	1	10
Bannu	78	79	...	1	...	...	12	13	2	4	...	2	...	...	2	2
Peshawar	71	87	6	6	...	5	4	6	...	34	6	3	7	15	263	230
Hazara	30	25	8	4	...	...	6	4	3	...	1	2	7	...	1	14
Kohat	66	97	5	18	...	...	6	4	2	13	...	1	1	11	107	104
TOTAL	389	415	19	30	...	5	33	28	13	51	7	13	22	31	375	361

187. The results of the references to Councils of Elders during each of the past two years are shown below:—

District.	Number of persons tried.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of convictions.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Dera Ismail Khan	87	90	54	43	62	48
Dera Ghazi Khan	173	177	119	139	69	47
Bannu	240	277	85	111	35	40
Peshawar	196	279	134	122	70	44
Hazara	63	67	42	17	19	25
Kohat	122	275	62	132	50	48

188. ORIGINAL JURISDICTION OF COURTS OF SESSION.—The abstract below gives for each of the last two years the number of cases disposed of and persons tried by Courts of Session :—

	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Persons.</i>	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Sessions trials	438	446	971	898
Cases referred by District Magistrates under Section 34, Criminal Procedure Code ...	132	135	161	163
Other references	104	143	129	151

189. The following statement shows the results of Sessions trials in each of the past two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
YEAR.	FOR DISPOSAL.				DISPOSED OF.						PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR				Date of oldest case pending.	
	Persons.		Total.		Persons.				Total.		Cases.	Persons.	Percentage of persons convicted.	Cases pending over three months.		Average duration.
	Remaining from previous year.	Committed to the Sessions during the year.	Cases.	Persons.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Convicted and referred to the Chief Court under Section 374, Criminal Procedure Code.								
									Cases.	Persons.						
1893 ...	126	940	491	1,066	4	316	441	210	438	971	53	95	58	8	49	* 11th November 1893.
1894 ...	95	923	502	1,018	2	301	403	†192	446	898	56	120	59	6	50	

* In this case the accused is confined in a Lunatic Asylum.

† Including 63 persons referred to Councils of Elders under Frontier Crimes Regulation IV of 1887.

190. One hundred and twenty-nine persons were sentenced to death by the Courts of Session as compared with 130 in 1893.

191. WITNESSES.—The following figures show the number of witnesses examined by all the Criminal Courts in the Punjab during the years 1893 and 1894 respectively :—

	1893.	1894.
District Courts	290,029	285,124
Sessions Courts	6,761	6,638
Chief Court	22	14

192. The periods of detention in District Courts were as follows :—

	<i>Percentage.</i>	
	1893.	1894.
Discharged on the 1st day	93.5	93.2
" " 2nd "	5.2	5.2
" " 3rd "	1.0	1.3
Detained more than three days	0.3	0.4

193. The annexed statement shows the cost of the dieting of witnesses for the years 1893 and 1894 :—

YEAR.		Number of witnesses who attended the Courts	Total number of witnesses examined.	NUMBER OF WITNESSES DIETED.		AMOUNT OF DIET MONEY PAID.		AVERAGE COST OF EACH WITNESS DIETED.			
				By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Police.		By Magistrate.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
1893	...	306,320	290,029	39,909	65,545	10,638	41,189	0	4	0	10
1894	...	299,721	285,124	34,265	67,807	8,483	43,162	0	3	0	10

194. PUNISHMENTS.—The annexed table shows the punishments inflicted by the Criminal Courts of the Province in each of the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	Year.	Total number of persons punished.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			PERSONS IN PRISON IN DEFAULT OF FURNISHING SECURITY FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.	
			Trans- porta- tion.	Imprisonment.					Whipping.		Fine.		Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance to keep the peace.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Rigorous.	Simple.		
				For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.		Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.						With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.
							With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.											
Magistrates' Courts	1893	74,516	..	..	-	9,047	6,527	895	...	347	1,834	10,865	40,340	6,111	1,453	7,402	2,251	36
	1894	70,500	..	..	-	8,800	6,089	764	...	232	1,130	9,701	41,532	6,129	1,024	5,512	1,986	146
Sessions Courts	1893	706	102	39	-	39	27	2	...	7	2	114	13	1	...	121	121	...	
	1894	699	103	31	-	38	24	...	...	8	...	18	7	3	...	143	143	...
Chief Court	1893	114	71	38	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1894	86	23	1	-	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1893	75,330	74	145	35	10,346	6,555	897	...	354	1,834	10,977	40,357	6,122	1,453	7,613	2,377	36	
	1894	71,495	57	126	32	8,589	6,110	764	...	240	1,330	9,893	41,539	6,152	1,024	5,655	2,131	146	

195. The following are the details of sentences of imprisonment, according to the length of the term awarded, for the years 1893 and 1894 :—

	Number.		Percentage.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Not exceeding 15 days	2,643	2,294	14	13
" " 6 months	9,736	9,180	48	52
" " 2 years	6,743	5,288	33	30
" " 7 years	1,068	943	5	5
Above 7 years	19	35	...	...

196. Magistrates do not impose the punishment of whipping as often as they should. It is unsatisfactory that the number of sentences of whipping passed fell from 2,188 to 1,579 in the year under report. The figures for the past three years are—

YEAR.								In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Total.
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	1,724	2,045
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	1,834	2,188
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	1,339	1,579

197. The annexed abstract shows the amount of fines imposed and of compensation awarded to complainants by all the Courts in the Province, with the amount realized and percentage of amount realized to amount imposed or awarded. This abstract includes fines imposed under the Frontier Regulations :—

Year.	FINES.			COMPENSATION.		
	Imposed.	Realized.	Percentage.	Awarded.	Paid.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1892 ...	5,96,743	4,36,575	73	84,327	42,834	50
1893 ...	5,46,626	3,96,466	72	86,841	36,317	42
1894 ...	5,48,282	3,91,677	71	96,400	46,342	48

198. The percentage of realizations of fines has decreased steadily for the last few years.

199. The amounts imposed and awarded by the District Courts in 1894 under the Frontier Regulations and under the ordinary law were—

LAW APPLIED.							AMOUNT OF FINE		Percentage.
							Imposed.	Awarded as compensation.	
							Rs.	Rs.	
Frontier Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	83,618	40,321	48
Ordinary law	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,50,717	55,024	12
TOTAL							5,34,335	95,345	18

200. The following are the details of fines imposed by the District Courts for the last two years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total number of persons fined.		Total amount of fines imposed.		Average amount of fines per head.		Percentage of the fines imposed that were realized within the year.		Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.	
1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
51,108	51,840	5,35,685	5,34,335	10	10	57	39	16	18

201. The abstract below shows the total amount of fines imposed and realized in District Courts during each of the past four years :—

1					2	3	4	5	6
YEAR.					AMOUNT OF FINES				Percentage of column 5 on column 2.
					Imposed.	Realized.			
						On account of year under report.	On account of past years.	Total.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891	...	...	...	...	5,66,626	3,31,301	98,253	4,29,554	76
1892	...	...	...	...	5,84,259	3,44,390	87,324	4,31,714	73
1893	...	...	...	...	5,36,095	3,05,697	84,316	3,90,013	72
1894	...	...	...	...	5,34,335	3,12,726	73,968	3,86,694	72

202. The following figures give details of fines imposed by Courts of Session for each of the past three years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
YEAR.	Total number of persons fined.	Total amount of fines imposed.	Average amount of fine per head.	Percentage of fines imposed that were realized in the year.	Percentage of fines imposed ordered to be paid in compensation.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892	148	12,284	83	12	2
1893	127	10,541	83	25	3
1894	192	13,947	73	9	7

203. The percentages of total realizations during each of the past five years in Courts of Session are given in the following statement :—

YEAR.	AMOUNT OF FINES				Percentage of total realizations on amount imposed in the year.
	Imposed.	Realized.			
		On account of year under report.	On account of past years.	Total.	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890	10,485	1,695	5,416	7,111	68
1891	13,027	2,916	6,540	9,456	72
1892	12,284	1,515	3,346	4,861	39
1893	10,541	2,665	3,798	6,453	61
1894	13,947	3,308	3,675	6,983	35

204. APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The number of persons convicted during the year 1894 was 71,886; the number of appealable sentences passed was 54,940, of which 678 were passed by Courts of Session and the rest by District Courts.

These sentences yielded the following appeals, namely:—

To District Magistrates	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,516
To Sessions Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,896
To the Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	774
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,186

Thus about 33 per cent. of appealable decisions were appealed.

205. The following table shows the number of appeals disposed of in District Courts, the agency which disposed of them, and the manner in which they were treated:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
YEAR.	APPEALS DISPOSED OF						PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS WHOSE				Average duration of appeals.
	By District Magistrates.		By District and Sub-Judges.		By Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners specially empowered.		Appeals were rejected.	Sentences were con- firmed.	Sentences were reduced or altered.	Sentences were reversed, proceedings quashed, or new trial ordered.	
1894 	6,105	9,882	258	433	112	137	31	32	12	25	9

206. The following table shows the amount of appellate business disposed of and the mode of disposal for Courts of Session in each of the past three years:—

YEAR.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		
	FOR DISPOSAL.						DISPOSED OF.														PENDING AT THE END OF THE YEAR.		Average duration of appeals.	Number of appeals pending more than three months.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Persons.						Total.												
							After directing further enquiry under Sec. 408, Criminal Procedure Code.						Without directing further enquiry.												
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Lied, excepted or transferred to another Province.	Appeals rejected otherwise than on merits.	Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.	Appeals rejected under Section 401, Criminal Procedure Code.	Sentences or orders confirmed after hearing.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences or orders reversed.	New trial or commitment ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
1894	289	294	5,077	6,805	5,037	7,230	6	59	28	1,324	2,182	1,047	1,282	54	142	151	5,660	6,851	108	204	18	12-10-04			
1893	58	200	6,831	7,340	6,300	7,553	1	105	34	2,787	1,915	806	1,454	71	80	178	5,053	7,000	200	304	36	13-10-03			
1892	111	130	5,086	7,370	6,001	7,516	17	109	17	2,842	2,002	822	1,305	60	163	173	5,200	7,300	28	102	10	14-12-02			

207. The following statements show the criminal revision work in District and Sessions Courts, and the manner in which the work was disposed of :—

A.—Revision work in District Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the District Magistrate took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Applications dealt with under Section 436 or 437, Criminal Procedure Code.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1893 ...	463	1,505	62	2,030	1,462	389	26	153	12
1894 ...	493	1,535	70	2,098	1,412	521	57	108	10

B.—Revision work in Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	Number of accused persons applying for revision.	Number of complainants applying for revision.	Number of persons whose cases the Sessions Judge took up for revision on his own motion.	Total.	Applications rejected, including those which the Courts have refused to refer to the Chief Court.	Committed or further inquiry ordered.	Cases referred to the Chief Court under Section 438, Criminal Procedure Code.	Applications pending.	Average duration.
1893 ...	553	536	117	1,206	920	147	95	44	19
1894 ...	636	680	33	1,349	1,122	102	80	45	17

208. CRIMINAL BUSINESS OF THE CHIEF COURT.—One case came before the Chief Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction; the accused was convicted under Section 304, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

209. The following is a comparative statement showing the number of cases dealt with by the Chief Court as a Court of Reference, under Section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, for the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
YEAR.	FOR DISPOSAL.		DISPOSED OF.										PENDING.		Average number of days each case lasted.
	Cases.	Persons.	Persons.								Total.		Cases.	Persons.	
			Died, escaped, &c.	Conviction and sentence confirmed.	Conviction affirmed, but sentence modified.	Sentence affirmed, but conviction modified.	Convicted and sentenced for a minor offence.	Acquitted.	Fresh trial ordered.	Cases.	Persons.				
1891	...	130	160	1	72	46	...	8	34	...	111	141	19	19	48
1892	...	133	177	...	79	15	...	13	39	...	109	149	24	28	40
1893	...	126	158	...	74	37	...	3	29	...	115	143	13	15	42
1894	...	122	144	...	56	23	...	3	26	...	96	107	26	37	42

210. The number of criminal appeals instituted in the Chief Court during the year under report and in each of the four preceding years was as follows :—

1								2	3	4
YEAR.								Against the orders of Session-Judges.	Against the orders of District Magistrates.	Total.
1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	215	515
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	142	464
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	340	267	607
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	351	220	571
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	231	591

211. The following abstract shows for each of the past four years the nature of the sentences or orders appealed against :—

1				2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAR.				APPEALS FROM					Total.
				Sentence of death or transportation for life	Sentence of imprisonment or transportation for 7 years or upwards.	Sentence of imprisonment exceeding 4 years, but less than 7 years.	Sentence of imprisonment for 4 years or less than 4 years.	Orders of acquittal.	
1891	...	...	...	184	122	82	76	...	464
1892	...	...	...	209	160	130	107	1	607
1893	...	...	...	203	127	115	124	2	571
1894	...	...	...	205	139	120	14	3	591

212. The results of appeals decided were as follows :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
YEAR.	FOR DISPOSAL.						NUMBER OF PERSONS DISPOSED OF.							TOTAL.		PENDING.		Average duration.	Oldest date.
	Pending from last year.		Instituted during the year.		Total.		Died, escaped or transferred.	Appeals rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.													
1891 ...	82	128	464	581	546	710	11	169	193	116	123	...	1	452	613	81	97	47	10-6-
1892 ...	84	97	607	731	691	848	1	277	215	123	133	...	2	613	745	78	103	44	30-6-
1893 ...	78	103	371	707	649	816	2	20	165	148	171	...	1	270	600	39	111	48	11-9-
1894 ...	70	111	321	774	670	885	2	177	233	173	131	...	3	508	732	104	180	45	1-8-

213. The following statement shows the number of revision cases disposed of by the Chief Court in each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
YEAR.	FOR DISPOSAL.										PERSONS DISPOSED OF.								TOTAL.		PEND- ING.		Average duration of revision cases. Date of oldest pending revision case.	
	Pending from last year.		Reported for or sent un- der Sec- tion 438, Criminal Proce- dure Code.		Instituted by petition un- der Section 439, Criminal Procedure Code.		Taken up by the Court in its sittings, Se- ction 439 Criminal Proce- dure Code		Total.		Rejected.	Sentences or orders confirmed.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial ordered	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.											Cases.	Persons.		
1891 ...	104	190	141	260	1,701	2,933	3	5	1,915	3,391	25	2,225	200	10	223	340	...	80	1,795	3,213	154	178	17	19-5-91
1892	154	278	154	318	1,800	3,160	9	0	2,123	3,773	1	2,280	384	6	260	493	...	32	1,935	3,476	18	207	17	12-7-92
1893	185	297	146	255	1,915	3,222	11	13	2,157	3,721	20	1,742	491	2	39	696	...	42	1,953	3,392	204	349	24	12-7-93
1894 ..	20	329	129	194	2,126	3,731	0	0	2,465	4,251	10	2,312	594	5	344	557	...	39	2,249	3,877	215	394	30	25-7-94

214. Fifty-five miscellaneous cases were disposed of, as against 51 in the preceding year. The files of 22 cases were called for on the periodical returns and inspected by the Judges.

215. Five Judges were employed during the year under report.

PRISONS.

216. NUMBER OF JAILS.—The number of jails and lock-ups remained the same as in the previous year, and there was no change in their constitution. It may be noted here, however, that whereas in 1893 the statistics of 148 judicial lock-ups were presented in the statement, the statistics of only 22, which are administered by the Jail Department, have been presented in 1894, in compliance with the order conveyed in paragraph 3 of Government of India letter No. ^{9 Sanitary} 205, dated 9th October 1894.

217. The construction of a new lock-up at Muzaffargarh, to replace the building that was destroyed by floods in July 1893, was sanctioned during the year.

218. JAIL POPULATION.—The total number of prisoners of all classes admitted into the jails and lock-ups of the Province during the year, including transfers, was 46,933 (convicts 26,966, under-trials 19,428, civil 539) as compared with 60,983 (convicts 30,492, under-trials 30,002, civil 489) in the preceding year.

The decrease of 10,574 under-trial prisoners is due chiefly to the exclusion, as noted above, of the statistics of all but the judicial lock-ups which are administered by the Jail Department. The daily average number of each class in confinement during the year was, convicts 10,692, under-trials 840 and civil 54—a decrease of convicts 1,124, under-trials 153 and an increase of civil 6. The number of convicts in jail at the end of the year had fallen to 10,469, which was the lowest number it had reached at the close of any year since 1885. The number of direct admissions was much below what it was in 1893, and less than in any of the seven preceding years. The decrease was doubtless due to good harvests in 1894, and the consequent easier conditions of life.

219. BUILDINGS.—The expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 78,185, the following being the principal works executed with the cost of each:—

JAILS.	Description of works.	Amount.
		Rs.
Chenāwān Central ...	Raising roofs of barracks and improving their ventilation	1,699
Siālkot	Providing a double gateway	1,027
Jhelum	Providing a double gateway and offices... ..	5,396
Montgomery Central ...	Extension of Jail	5,258
Ditto ...	Providing sun-shades and hooks to doors of barracks	3,539
Ditto ...	Increasing lateral ventilation of old sleeping barracks	1,176
Lahore Central	Renewal of solitary cells	2,644
Rāwalpindi	Re-roofing certain buildings	1,628
Gujrāt	Special repairs to buildings	1,189
Dera Ghāzi Khan ...	Renewing roofs of barracks	1,698
Mooltan District	Special repairs to buildings	1,597

220. CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.—Excluding transfers and the convicts admitted to lock-ups, 18,507 male and 627 female convicts were admitted into jails during the year. Of these, 31 were Christians (Europeans 9, Eurasians 4 and Natives 18), Muhammadans 13,162, Hindús and Sikhs 5,940, Budhists and Jains 1, the ratio per mille of each denomination of the free population admitted into jail being Christians 0·58, Muhammadans 1·13, Hindús and Sikhs 0·65 and other classes 0·02.

221. The marked decrease in the number of boys under 16 years of age sent to prison during the year is a very satisfactory feature. From 324 such cases in 1892, the number has fallen to 266 in 1893 and 162 in 1894. It is clear from this that the instructions issued by the Chief Court discouraging the confinement in prison of young boys have been carefully attended to. The establishment of a Reformatory School for the Province is, at this moment,

230. The decrease in the total number of offences is ascribed to the smaller number of prisoners admitted to jail and the smaller average population in 1894 as compared with 1893.

231. Offences relating to the possession of forbidden articles were within 211 of what they were in 1893. It may be remarked, however, that the searches made by jail officials are often unmethodical and wanting in thoroughness. Every officer in charge of a jail should make it a rule to institute a thorough search himself once or twice in the year, at times when it would be least expected. It would take several hours, but the time would be well spent. Most officers describe the prisoners as being, with comparatively few exceptions, easily managed, though very lazy and inclined to shirk work as far as practicable. The bad characters are to be found in the Lahore Central and Montgomery Central Jails, and in both these institutions there are some very dangerous characters, especially among the habitual criminals, many of whom are restless, crafty and contumacious, delighting in every kind of petty intrigue.

232. The following is a detail of the cases dealt with by Criminal Courts in 1894 in which convictions were had :—

Escapes	12
Attempts to escape	15
Negligently suffering escape	1
Assaults	16
Causing hurt	10
Throwing filth on jail officials	4
Theft	4
Breaches of jail rules	10
Short work or other offences relating to work	42
Attempts to commit suicide	3
Attempts to commit sodomy	1
Attempts to cause hurt... ..	1
TOTAL	119

233. The following statement compares the punishments awarded to the convicts for jail offences in 1893 and 1894 :—

Minor or Major.	Description of punishments.	1893.	1894.
Minor	By Criminal Courts	113	119
	Warnings	8,731	5,830
	Penal diet	274	290
	Separate and solitary confinement	9,145	6,918
	Handcuffing and link-letters ... ..	...	30
	Other punishments	9,702	13,371
Major	Separate, cellular and solitary confinement... ..	...	161
	Penal diet with solitary confinement	882	540
	Fetters ... ..	...	61
	Corporal punishment	328	200
	Other punishments	368	220
TOTAL		29,543	27,740

234. There was a decrease of 1,413 under the head of minor punishments, and a very marked decrease, equal to 25 per cent., under the head of major punishments. Corporal punishment was awarded in 200 cases as compared with 328 cases in 1893, the ratio per cent. of whippings to total male population being 0·67 as compared with 0·99 in the preceding year. The decrease is ascribed to a stricter compliance with the orders requiring that whipping should be reserved for really serious cases and for cases in which other forms of punishment have been ineffectually tried. Whipping was not resorted to in the Simla, Hoshiárpur, Jhelum, Jhang, Karnál and Bannu Jails, and it is worthy of note that in the last-named three jails no serious offences were committed. In the Mooltan District Jail, which is one of the most important in the Province, whipping was resorted to only three times.

235. There were remarkable differences in the ratio of punishments to the average population in different jails. But it is hopeless to expect uniformity in the award by Superintendents of Jails of punishments for jail offences. The grosser disparities between the various jails may, however, be removed by the Inspector-General examining the figures in detail month by month, to ascertain what exactly are the elements of disparity and to teach the officers in charge what is expected of them.

236. ESTABLISHMENT.—There was a slight improvement in the conduct of members of the jail establishment during the year. Too much cannot, however, be expected of the men who form by far the greater part of the establishment as they were recruited when the conditions of service were most unattractive to any but men of the lowest orders. A beginning has, however, been made towards popularizing jail service, and the establishments of six jails have already been reorganized on the lines of the recommendations of the Government of India Prison Commissioners, 1839. The new system has worked well and its extension is likely to conduce not a little to the general improvement of jail discipline.

237. IMPOSITION OF FETTERS.—During 1894, 6,925 prisoners were placed in fetters for the following periods:—Under one month, 1,547; one to three months, 1,232; three to six months, 1,482; six to twelve months, 1,437; over 12 months, 1,227. A marked improvement has taken place in respect to the imposition of fetters for purposes of security; and this is all the more satisfactory when taken in connection with the fact that there were fewer escapes than in the previous year.

238. EDUCATION.—Only 349 of the 18,507 male convicts admitted to jail possessed any literary education, and all the women admitted were illiterate. Education is now confined to juvenile and adolescent convicts.

239. MARK SYSTEM.—The new rules for the award of marks were introduced in the jails of the Province on the 1st January 1894, and extend to all convicts with sentences of not less than one year. The total number of convicts released during the year who came under the mark system was 4,043, and none failed to gain any remission. The largest remission (554 days) was earned by a convict in the Lahore Central Jail undergoing a sentence not exceeding 10 years.

248. The *indirect profit* resulting to Government from the employment of convicts as prison officers, prison servants, &c., &c., was Rs. 2,09,594.

249. TOTAL EXPENDITURE.—The gross expenditure for jails in 1894 is given in the following table and compared with the expenditure of the nine previous years :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rations	1,92,135	2,20,953	2,82,730	3,06,810	3,57,994	2,49,752	3,00,983	3,18,506	2,85,186	1,92,464
Establishment	2,54,417	2,58,041	2,56,207	2,61,138	2,67,300	2,68,385	2,70,456	2,71,625	2,74,309	2,81,228
Police Guard	80,991	79,805	76,323	72,100	76,673	76,937	77,122	77,426	74,618	68,916
Hospital Charges	15,368	15,862	17,078	20,742	27,605	29,775	25,407	25,965	27,563	19,735
Clothing and bedding	23,471	20,010	26,604	51,726	51,010	45,658	44,127	45,843	50,720	52,088
Contingencies	57,735	40,664	42,994	47,173	55,493	46,427	60,438	64,875	69,665	60,058
Total	6,22,117	6,35,335	7,01,826	7,59,689	7,35,075	7,16,944	7,78,533	8,04,240	7,82,061	6,75,389
Daily average population of all classes.	10,465	10,748	11,274	12,702	12,914	12,420	12,261	12,672	12,407	11,267
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average expenditure per prisoner.	59 11 1	59 5 6	62 8 10	59 13 11	57 1 5	57 13 3	63 9 10	62 9 3	63 2 3	60 0 8

250. The gross expenditure was Rs. 1,06,672 less than what it was in 1893. The daily average population of all classes decreased from 12,407 in 1893 to 11,267 in 1894. Dividing the gross annual expenditure by the daily average population, the cost per prisoner amounts to Rs. 60-0-8 as compared with Rs. 63-2-3 in 1893. This average cost is lower than that of any year since 1890, when it was Rs. 57-13-3. Except under the heads "Establishment" and "Clothing and bedding," every item shows a considerable decrease. The increase in the cost of establishment, *viz.*, Rs. 6,919, was mainly due to the change in the constitution of the District Jail at Montgomery which was declared a Central Prison. The increase in the cost of clothing and bedding amounted to Rs. 2,268, and was due to the higher rates paid for wool and worsted, and to articles being charged for according to actual weights and not according to standard weights as heretofore. The net average cost of maintaining prisoners in jail, after deducting their earnings, was Rs. 47-4-0, as against Rs. 50-9-0 in

251. HEALTH.—The following table compares the sickness and mortality in jails in 1893 and 1894 :—

YEARS.	Daily average strength.	Total admissions into hospital.	Daily average number of sick.	Total number of deaths.	RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
					Of admissions into hospital.	Of daily average sick.	Of deaths from all causes.
1893	12,407	19,595	496	330	1,579	40	26.60
1894	11,267	19,810	444	211	1,758	39	18.73

252. The hospital admission rate in 1894 was 179 per mille in excess of what it was in the preceding year. The ratio of daily average sick fell from 40 to 39, while the death-rate dropped from 26.60 to 18.73. The figures may be accepted as showing that although sickness was more general than in the preceding year, its severity was mitigated by the prophylactic measures taken to protect the prison population from its ravages ; and that additional care was bestowed on the treatment of the sick.

253. The number of admissions into hospital, and the number of deaths from the chief diseases among convicted prisoners in 1894 and the preceding year, are compared in the statement given below :—

DISEASES.	1893.		1894.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Intermittent fever	9,815	7	9,844	2
Dysentery and diarrhoea	2,090	54	2,471	41
Respiratory diseases	1,517	134	985	68
Ulcers and boils	1,391	...	1,410	...
Other fevers	278	32	136	4
Remittent and continued fever	241	14	166	9
Anæmia and general debility	157	...	243	3
Scorfula and phthisis pulmonalis	60	30	66	22
Jaundice	65	...	32	1
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	1	...	...	...

254. The number of admissions from intermittent fever in 1894 was about the same as in 1893, while the deaths fell from 7 to 2. The deaths under the head of dysentery and diarrhœa also show a decrease, although there was a large increase in the number of admissions. There was also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases. The Inspector-General ascribes these results to the administration of prophylactics which saved the prisoners from the special class of diseases which, during the autumnal months, causes the impairment of health that predisposes to the attack of pneumonia and dysentery—diseases which are so destructive of human life in this Province during the months of January and February and November and December.

255. The experiments made during the year to test the effect on the health of the prisoners of boiling their drinking water do not afford sufficient evidence to admit of any conclusion being drawn therefrom. Further experiments will therefore be made.

256. The statement below shows the jails in which the death-rate was below 15 *per mille* of average strength in 1894 :—

JAILS.														Death-rate.
Karnál	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiána	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2'52
Chenábán Central	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5'76
Gujránwála	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'57
Shahpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8'58
Banna...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'90
Umballa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9'92
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'07
Hissar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10'26
Rohtak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'20
Abbottabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12'50
Gurdáspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13'82
Jhang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'29

257. There was no death in the Karnál Jail, the mortality of which was 75'76 in 1892 and 13'42 in 1893. Nor was there a death in the Ludhiána Jails, the death-rate of which was 37'82 in 1892 and 21'55 in 1893. The following table shows the mortality among convicts according to length of original sentence :—

Under 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'91
Six to 12 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'87
One to three years	...	...	...	...	...	...	19'55
Three to 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	23'71
Above 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	29'45
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	18'79

It is not known with what object, or for what purpose, this statement has been prepared.

258. The rates of mortality among convicts according to length of residence in jail during the past five years are exhibited in the following statement :—

TIME PASSED IN JAIL.	MORTALITY PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Under 6 months	29'29	26'96	32'12	27'79	16'60
From 6 to 12 months	28'70	27'09	22'50	25'06	15'59
„ 1 to 2 years	41'08	33'44	31'71	25'24	21'44
„ 2 to 3 „	26'40	27'81	27'52	18'58	14'74
„ 3 to 7 „	31'36	22'70	45'60	41'97	41'41
Above 7 years	64'52	47'62	42'42	15'08	12'66
Mortality per <i>mille</i> of average convict population for each year ...	31'89	27'94	30'73	26'79	18'89

259. With one exception, the rates of mortality at all periods of residence in jail were lower in 1894 than in any of the previous four years, and compared with the rates of mortality for 1893 those of 1894 show a very marked decrease at all the periods of residence in jail. The exception is the rate for prisoners who had passed more than three and less than seven years in jail, which, although higher than it was in 1890 and 1891, is much lower than it was in 1892 and somewhat less than it was in 1893.

260. The following table shows the effect of imprisonment on the body weight of the prisoners discharged from the jails in the Province during 1894 :—

Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.				
		A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
19,770	5,872	2,591	4,425	1,919	997	9,932	1,221	1,886	632	227	3,966

261. The following table shows the state of health of the prisoners admitted to, and discharged from, jail in 1894 :—

STATE OF HEALTH ON ADMISSION OF THOSE ADMITTED DURING THE YEAR.			Number discharged during the year.	STATE OF HEALTH OF THOSE SHOWN IN COLUMN 2 ON ADMISSION.			STATE OF HEALTH OF THOSE SHOWN IN COLUMN 2 ON RELEASE.		
Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.		Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.
13,774	4,476	884	19,770	14,887	4,076	807	16,875	4,485	409

262. GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of the Gujranwála and Hoshiárpur Jails, all the jails in the Province were inspected by the Inspector-General of Prisons during the year. Commissioners paid 42 visits to jails during the year, the number being the same as in the previous year, and Deputy Commissioners paid 702 visits as against 709 in 1893.

263. The following is an epitome of the jail administration of the year. The prison population fell considerably; there were fewer escapes than in any year on record since 1876; fewer juvenile offenders were sent to jail to undergo imprisonment; fewer corporal punishments for jail offences were inflicted, while at the same time there was a marked decrease in the number of major punishments; there was an increase in the average earning per prisoner sentenced to labour, while there was a great reduction of expenditure; and, lastly, there was a marked decrease in the mortality.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

264. INSTITUTIONS, CLASSIFICATION AND VALUE OF ORIGINAL SUITS.—The following table shows the number of suits instituted in all the Civil Courts of the Province in each of the past six years :—

CLASS OF COURT.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Chief Court	5	5	5	4	2	4
Divisional Courts	3	5	6	7	3	9
District Courts of general jurisdiction ...	222,721	220,219	211,434	201,119	236,798	230,943
District Small Cause Courts... ..	13,964	14,087	28,340	30,876	14,986	14,068
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	6,706	6,363	6,574	7,022	6,302	5,756
TOTAL ...	242,399	240,679	246,359	239,028	258,091	250,780

The number of suits instituted has decreased by about 3 per cent., though it still exceeds the average of the past six years by about 4,400 suits.

About 12 suits were instituted to every thousand of the population.

265. The following table shows the number of suits under the chief heads of classification for the years 1893 and 1894 :—

DESCRIPTION OF SUITS.										1893.	1894.
I.—Suits for money or moveable property.	On registered bonds									2,648	2,005
	On unregistered bonds									114,558	114,946
	Other suits									107,062	102,982
	Total									224,268	219,933
										87 p. c.	87 p. c.
II.—Other Suits.	Suits for possession or recovery of immoveable property other than pre-emption suits and suits between mortgagor and mortgagee for possession.									15,788	14,445
	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption									3,398	2,840
	Mortgage suits, <i>i. e.</i> , for foreclosure or redemption, &c., and other suits for possession by mortgagor and mortgagee.									8,403	7,258
	Suits for specific relief other than suits shown above									1,293	1,381
	Suits relating to religious and other endowments									7	12
	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights, including suits for judicial separation and suits for dower.									3,396	3,376
	Suits for dissolution of marriage									50	79
	Contested suits under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881									11	9
	Any other suits to enforce wills not falling under Acts X of 1865 and V of 1881 ...									19	21
	Any other suits not included in the above									1,458	1,426
	Total									33,823	30,847
										13 p. c.	13 p. c.
GRAND TOTAL										258,091	250,780

Under head I suits on unregistered bonds show a very slight increase ; under the other sub-heads institutions have decreased. Under head II there is an increase in suits for specific relief, but a falling-off under most other classes.

266. Bankers and shopkeepers brought 115,702 suits against agriculturists in 1894 as compared with 118,665 suits in 1893.

267. Out of the 219,933 suits for money or moveable property—

44,666 did not exceed Rs. 10 in value.

197,121 exceeded Rs. 10, but did not exceed Rs. 50 in value.

38,972 exceeded Rs. 50, but did not exceed Rs. 100 in value.

190,759 did not exceed Rs. 100 in value.

29,174 exceed Rs. 100 in value.

219,933

Classified under the three heads prescribed by Act XIII of 1888 there were—

										1892.	1893.	1894.
Small causes										203,945	224,268	219,933
Land suits										19,413	19,978	17,374
Unclassed suits										15,670	13,840	13,462
TOTAL										239,028	258,086	250,767

268. The following table shows the value of such suits instituted as were capable of money valuation, for each of the past four years :—

CLASS OF SUIT.					Number of suits instituted capa- ble of money valuation.	Value.	Average value.	
							Rs.	Rs.	A. P.
(1)—For money or moveable property	...	...	1891	...	212,756	1,40,21,867	65	15 0
			1892	...	213,945	1,35,87,086	66	9 11
			1893	...	224,264	1,42,39,172	63	7 10
			1894	...	219,933	1,37,98,219	62	11 9
(2)—For land assessed or subject to assessment	...	...	1891	...	17,750	44,57,145	251	1 8
			1892	...	18,431	53,93,815	292	10 4
			1893	...	19,886	45,19,387	236	12 10
			1894	...	16,717	46,75,447	279	10 11
(3)—For other immoveable property	...	...	1891	...	8,080	14,87,003	184	0 6
			1892	...	8,462	19,55,232	231	0 11
			1893	...	7,876	14,71,464	186	13 3
			1894	...	7,896	16,07,370	203	9 1
(4)—Other suits	...	...	1891	...	5,617	18,53,881	330	0 9
			1892	...	5,605	13,58,907	242	7 1
			1893	...	4,438	19,14,077	431	4 5
			1894	...	4,349	14,51,667	333	12 8
TOTAL...	...	...	1891	...	244,203	2,18,19,896	89	5 2
			1892	...	236,443	2,22,95,040	94	4 8
			1893	...	255,668	2,21,44,100	86	9 9
			1894	...	248,895	2,15,32,703	87	5 1

269. There were 1,872 suits of indeterminate value as compared with 2,418 in 1893. The value of suits for "land assessed or subject to assessment" increased, although the number of such suits instituted was less.

270. The average value for all classes of suits rose from Rs. 86-9-9 to Rs. 87-5-1. The increase was entirely in suits for "land assessed" and in suits for "other immoveable property." The average value fell slightly in suits for "money or moveable property," and considerably in "other suits."

271. DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL SUITS BY COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—Divisional Courts disposed of 6 out of 10 original suits which were for disposal.

272. The subjoined table shows the number of original suits for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year in other subordinate Courts, for each of the last five years :—

YEAR.										For disposal (pending, insti- tuted and re- admitted).	Disposed of.	Pending.
1890										269,449	253,266	16,183
1891										274,175	255,689	18,486
1892										269,736	251,844	17,892
1893										283,064	269,369	19,695
1894										283,895	263,952	19,870
Increase between 1893 and 1894										—5,242	—5,417	+175

273. Taking the average for five years there were—

	Average.	1894.
For disposal	277,200	283,800
Disposed of	258,800	263,900
Pending	18,400	19,800

Disposals nearly kept pace with institutions, the pending file having risen by 175 suits only.

274. The following table shows the manner in which original civil suits were disposed of in each of the past five years :—

MANNER OF DISPOSAL.	PERCENTAGE DECIDED.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Without trial	19'7	20'4	20'5	21'1	21'1
„ contest	50'2	50'3	49'5	50'7	50'4
On reference to arbitration	'6	'5	'5	'5	'6
After contest { For plaintiff	21'9	22'0	22'4	21'7	21'4
{ For defendant	7'6	6'8	7'1	6'0	6'5

275. Further details of the disposal of original civil suits during each of the past four years are given in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
YEAR.	PERCENTAGE OF CASES,								Percentage of contested cases decided in favour of plaintiff to the number contested.
	Dismissed on default.	Withdrawn with leave, Section 373, Civil Procedure Code.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed or dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	Referred to arbitration.	Contested and decided in favour of plaintiff.	Contested and decided in favour of defendant.	
1891	18'8	0'3	18'5	17'2	14'3	0'5	22'0	6'8	76'3
1892	18'9	0'3	17'0	17'5	15'0	0'5	22'4	7'1	76'7
1893	19'5	0'3	17'2	17'8	15'6	0'5	21'7	6'0	78'0
1894	19'8	0'3	16'1	17'7	16'4	0'6	21'4	6'5	77'3

The percentage of cases dismissed by default and of cases decreed or dismissed *ex parte* continues to increase.

276. Dismissals on default and *ex parte* decisions are shown in more detail in the following table :—

YEAR.	DISMISSALS ON DEFAULT.					Ex parte DECISIONS.				
	Number of cases dismissed on default under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.	Number of applications for restoration to the file of cases dismissed under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.		Number of fresh suits brought on claims dismissed on default under Sections 97 and 98, Civil Procedure Code.	Number of cases in which judgment was passed <i>ex parte</i> against a defendant under Section 101, Civil Procedure Code.	Applications to set aside <i>ex parte</i> decrees.		Number of cases in which suit was dismissed under Section 102, Civil Procedure Code.	Applications under Section 103, Civil Procedure Code.	
		Admitted.	Refused.			Admitted.	Refused.		Admitted.	Refused.
1890	45,570	6,845	2,993	261	32,420	2,863	1,909	3,670	1,371	516
1891	48,105	7,465	2,735	259	37,825	2,720	1,946	3,842	1,401	442
1892	47,603	7,502	2,950	245	33,699	3,076	2,053	4,275	1,629	548
1893	52,700	8,211	3,124	288	38,023	3,360	2,219	4,209	1,594	512
1894	52,482	8,284	3,262	307	39,041	3,229	2,245	4,335	1,552	432

277. Suits referred to arbitration decreased from 1,589 to 1,493 in the year under report.

278. The following table shows the number of commissions issued for local investigation and for examination of accounts in each of the past three years :—

YEAR.	FOR LOCAL INVESTIGATION.				FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTS.			
	To a revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost.	To a revenue official.	To any other person.	Total.	Average cost.
				Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
1892	331	2,004	2,335	6 13 0	39	976	1,015	5 11 0
1893	400	2,010	2,410	6 0 0	92	1,354	1,446	4 8 0
1894	305	1,915	2,220	7 3 9	135	1,056	1,191	5 5 6

279. The number of cases in which property was attached before judgment, in each of the past five years, was as follows :—

1890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513
1891	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	510
1892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505

280. Compensation for attachment was awarded in only three cases.

281. The number of decrees bearing interest has increased from 351 to 420. The following table shows the figures for the last five years :—

	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH INTEREST WAS ALLOWED ON THE AMOUNT DECREED.				
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
By consent	278	223	224	278	313
Without consent	81	62	66	73	107
TOTAL	359	285	290	351	420

The average rate of interest has fallen from Rs. 7-1-8 to Rs. 6-15-0 in decrees passed by consent, and has risen from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6-6-11 in decrees passed without consent.

282. The pending file has risen from 19,695 in 1893 to 19,870 in 1894.

283. The average duration of suits for the whole Province, in each of the past five years, was :—

						DAYS.	
						Contested.	Uncontested.
1890	...	...	...	...	...	34	21
1891	...	...	...	...	...	32	21
1892	...	...	...	...	...	33	22
1893	...	...	...	...	...	33	20
1894	...	...	...	...	...	35	23

284. The average duration in the various classes of courts, in each of the past three years, was—

CLASS OF COURT.	CONTESTED.			UNCONTESTED.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
District Judges' Courts	74	64	75	53	46	52
Courts of Sub-Judges with appellate powers	60	52	67	46	40	45
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners' Courts (Special Sub-Judges or Munsifs).	56	52	51	36	33	29
District Small Cause Courts	20	16	20	14	13	16
Cantonment Small Cause Courts	24	32	24	17	22	20
Munsifs' Courts	29	30	26	21	21	21
Tahsildars' Courts (Special Munsifs)	35	36	40	23	23	25
Nalib-Tahsildars' Courts (Special Munsifs)	17	16	27	13	13	17
Honorary Civil Judges' Courts (Special Munsifs)	38	36	35	20	25	22

285. AGENCY EMPLOYED IN DISTRICTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF CIVIL SUITS.—The following statement shows the manner in which original suits were distributed between the various grades of District Courts during each of the past three years :—

NUMBER OF OFFICERS EMPLOYED ON CIVIL WORK.			GRADE OF OFFICERS.	ORIGINAL SUITS DECIDED.						AVERAGE NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED BY OFFICERS OF EACH GRADE.		
				Number.			Percentage.					
				1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.			
1892.	1893.	1894.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
...	...	...	District Judges and Sub-Judges with appellate powers.	4,362	5,301	4,473	1'7	1'9	1'7	...	...	...
...	...	...	Assistant Commissioners (Special Munsifs).	3,353	2,324	2,762	1'3	0'9	1'0	...	...	...
...	...	...	Extra Assistant Commissioners (Special Munsifs).	17,146	18,172	15,291	6'8	6'7	5'8	...	...	...
126	126	124	Tahsildárs	17,766	19,660	17,731	7'1	7'3	6'7	142	156	43
7	5	7	Náib-Tahsildárs	819	906	1,224	0'3	0'3	0'5	102	181	175
84	84	*85	Munsifs	158,011	167,415	164,737	62'7	62'1	62'4	1,881	1,993	1,938
7	7	7	Judges of District Small Cause Courts and Registrars.	15,306	15,133	14,544	6'1	5'6	5'5	2,186	2,162	2,077
...	...	...	†Munsifs exercising Small Cause Court powers.	16,157	18,217	18,497	6'4	6'7	7'0	2,019	2,277	2,312
8	8	8	Judges of Cantonment Small Cause Courts.	7,079	6,436	5,838	2'8	2'3	2'2	884	804	729
62	73	9	Honorary Civil Judges...	11,845	15,805	18,855	4'8	6'2	7'2	191	216	238
TOTAL ..				251,844	269,369	263,953	...	...	...	...	...	...

* An additional Munsif sanctioned temporarily.

† Included among the Munsifs.

286. The amount of work disposed of by Honorary Civil Judges has increased, while the amount disposed of by Extra Assistant Commissioners has decreased in nearly the same proportion (1 per cent.).

287. MISCELLANEOUS CASES.—The following table shows the number of miscellaneous original cases under the Code of Civil Procedure (excluding

applications for the execution of decrees) instituted in District Courts in each of the past two years :—

NATURE OF CASE.	1893.	1894.
Plaints or memoranda of appeal rejected or returned without registration	4,543	5,272
Applications for restoration to the file of a suit or appeal dismissed in default or decreed <i>ex parte</i> (Sections 99, 103, 108, 558 and 560, Civil Procedure Code).	18,625	18,774
Objections with regard to attached property (Sections 278 and 487)	14,255	14,242
Applications for permission to sue as a pauper (Section 401)	1,145	1,032
Applications for review of judgment (Section 623)	1,251	1,298
Other cases	855	743
TOTAL... ..	40,674	41,361

288. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous original cases, unconnected with the Code of Civil Procedure, instituted in District Courts in each of the past two years :—

DESCRIPTION OF CASE.	1893.	1894.
Under Regulations I of 1798 and XVII of 1806 (Mortgages)	2,507	2,529
Under Act VII of 1889 (Succession Certificates)	3,247	3,279
Under Acts X of 1865, V of 1881 and VI of 1889 (Probate and Administration) ...	77	65
Under Act VIII of 1890 (Guardian and Ward)	852	937
Under Act XXXV of 1858 (Lunatics)	15	20
Others	840	855
TOTAL	7,538	7,605

289. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted in Divisional Courts in each of the past two years :—

NATURE OF CASE.	1893.	1894.
Memoranda of appeal rejected or returned	159	180
Applications under Sections 558 and 560 for restoration to the file of an appeal dismissed in default or decided <i>ex parte</i>	125	121
Applications for permission to appeal as a pauper	54	62
Applications for review of judgment	91	121
Applications for certificates to appeal under Section 40 (c), Punjab Courts Act ...	1,774	1,716
Cases under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870... ..	53	58
Cases under Section 14 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 ... ..	...	...
TOTAL	2,256	2,258

290. EXECUTION OF DECREES.—The following table gives details of execution of decree business in District Courts for each of the past two years :—

YEAR.	Total number of applications for execution before the Courts.	Transferred.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.	Wholly infructuous.	Total number disposed of.	Percentage of cases completely executed to the number disposed of.	Value of money decrees in execution.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		Percentage realized.
									Voluntarily.	After execution of coercive process.	
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893	227,997	1,451	53,970	45,939	102,890	204,250	26	1,42,19,514	8,52,249	35,49,050	31
1894	219,979	1,319	50,969	42,314	100,669	195,271	26	1,41,85,329	7,62,086	31,18,331	27

291. There is a decrease under all heads, corresponding with the decrease in original suits. The percentage of decrees completely executed is the same as in 1893, namely, 26. The percentage of decrees partially executed has fallen from 22 to 21. Wholly infructuous applications stand at 51 per cent. These applications have risen steadily by one per cent. each year from the year 1891.

The percentage realized has fallen from 31 to 27.

292. The following table shows the modes of realization in money decrees :—

MODE OF REALIZATION.	AMOUNT REALIZED.		PERCENTAGE.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.		
Paid in voluntarily	8,52,249	7,62,086	20	20
By attachment only	26,53,669	23,82,238	60	61
By sale	6,96,492	5,22,561	15	14
By arrest only	1,74,383	1,66,097	4	5
After imprisonment	22,304	17,535	1	...

293. The following table gives details of the number of judgment-debtors arrested and imprisoned and of the terms of imprisonment awarded :—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF JUDGMENT-DEBTORS ARRESTED.		NUMBER OF PERSONS DETAINED			Average duration of detention in days.
	Released without imprisonment.	Imprisoned.	Up to one month.	Between one and three months.	Between three and six months.	
1892	3,117	378	165	117	112	44
1893	3,986	389	221	117	66	42
1894	4,862	346	141	119	92	53

294. **INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.**—The following table gives the number of applications for declaration of insolvency under the Code of Civil Procedure filed, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, for each of the past three years :—

YEAR.	Pending from previous year.	FILED.				Disposed of.	Pending.
		<i>By judgment-debtors.</i>		By decree-holders.	Total for disposal.		
		Under arrest or imprisonment.	Against whose property an order of attachment had been made.				
1892	88	19	332	4	443	323	110
1893	119	14	331	21	485	379	106
1894	106	4	340	7	457	363	94

295. The insolvency business was disposed of as follows :—

	1893.	1894.
Transferred ... ..	...	...
Withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted ...	114	149
Granted { A receiver not being appointed ...	62	30
{ A receiver being appointed ...	61	77
Rejected { Penal proceedings not being taken ...	140	106
{ Penal proceedings being taken ...	2	1

296. The scheduled debts stood at Rs. 8,65,740 as compared with Rs. 7,35,235 in the preceding year, and of this sum 15 per cent. were satisfied or disallowed during the year as against 16 per cent. in the preceding year. Receivers held Rs. 1,18,573, of which Rs. 81,974, or 70 per cent., were disbursed during the year.

297. ATTENDANCE OF WITNESSES.—The subjoined table gives particulars as to witnesses who attended the courts in original civil suits during each of the past two years :—

	NUMBER.		Difference.	PERCENTAGE.	
	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
Witnesses who appeared voluntarily ...	132,519	128,335	—4,184	31	30
Witnesses for whose appearance summons was issued.	283,418	272,360	—11,058	69	70
TOTAL ...	415,937	400,695	—15,242	...	...

298. SMALL CAUSE COURTS.—The following table shows the original work for disposal by Provincial and Cantonment Small Cause Courts, and the manner of disposal, for each of the two past years. The work done by Munsifs in exercise of special Small Cause Court jurisdiction under Section 30 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, is also shown in the table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COURT.	NUMBER OF CIVIL SUITS ON THE FILE.												AVERAGE DURATION.	
	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Re-admitted under Sections 99 and 103, Act XIV of 1882, of the Small Cause Courts Act.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Disposed of without trial.							Contested.	Uncontested.
District Small Cause Courts {	1893 ...	994	14,986	193 ...	16,173	2,343	8,914	3,876	15,133	1,040	79	25	16	13
	1894 ...	1,040	14,068	279 ...	15,387	2,400	8,642	3,502	14,544	843	36	24	20	16
Munsifs {	1893 ...	933	17,818	532 ...	19,283	4,413	9,362	4,442	18,217	1,066	52	24	21	21
	1894 ...	1,066	17,812	656 ...	19,484	4,391	9,342	4,764	18,497	987	17	26	21	21
Cantonment Small Cause Courts. {	1893 ...	422	6,302	141 ...	6,865	1,058	3,796	1,582	6,436	429	12	24	32	22
	1894 ...	429	5,756	130 ...	6,315	943	3,419	1,476	5,838	477	13	25	24	20

299. Institutions in District Small Cause Courts decreased slightly in the year under report. In Cantonment Small Cause Courts the decrease was more marked. In Munsifs' courts the number of suits instituted was nearly the same as in 1893.

300. Disposals kept pace with institutions, and the state of the pending files is satisfactory.

301. The average duration rose from 16 to 20 in contested, and from 13 to 16 in uncontested cases in District Small Cause Courts.

302. In Cantonment Small Cause Courts the average duration decreased from 32 to 24 in contested, and from 22 to 20 in uncontested, cases.

303. The Registrars of the Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi and Simla Small Cause Courts disposed of work as follows :—

						1893.	1894.
Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	2,932	2,561
Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	1,187	1,813
Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	1,140	1,546
Simla	...	...	...	...	...	457	434

304. APPELLATE COURTS SUBORDINATE TO THE CHIEF COURT.—The following statement shows the number of appeals against decrees instituted in District and Divisional Courts during each of the past four years :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
YEAR.	NUMBER OF APPEALS INSTITUTED.			Total number of contested cases decided.	Total number of first appeals.	Percentage of first appeals to appealable orders.
	In District Courts.	In Divisional Courts.	Total.			
1891	8,557	6,676	15,233	66,545	15,233	23
1892	8,227	6,934	15,161	64,755	15,161	23
1893	7,666	6,833	14,499	65,938	14,499	22
1894	8,351	6,429	14,780	64,463	14,780	23

305. APPELLATE WORK IN DISTRICT COURTS.—The figures given below show, for District Courts, the number of appeals for disposal, disposed of, and pending at the close of the year, respectively, with the average duration in days :—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF APPEALS.			Average duration of appeals.
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
1891	9,538	8,843	695	30
1892	8,227	8,349	573	29
1893	8,510	7,723	787	31
1894	9,360	8,634	726	30

306. The number of appeals for disposal increased by 10 per cent. The pending file was reduced from 787 to 726.

318. Further details as to the disposal of Civil appeals are given in the following table :—

YEAR.	CHAMBER WORK.				Total.	Number of appeals decided by Benches.				
	Number of Appeals.									
	Rejected at a preliminary hearing in Chambers.	Decided by a single Judge after notice to respondent.	Admitted to hearing before a Bench.	Admitted to hearing before a single Judge.						
1893	676	218	742	199	1,765	653
1894	486	170	765	172	1,593	588

319. The pending file, compared with previous years, was as follows :—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF APPEALS PENDING			
	In Chambers.	Before Court.	Over 3 months.	More than a year.
1892	267	912	907	315
1893	225	982	950	285
1894	251	1,161	1,106	473

320. The following statement shows the value and cost of appeals disposed of during the year :—

SCALE OF VALUATION.	NUMBER OF APPEALS.		AGGREGATE VALUE OF APPEALS.		AGGREGATE COST OF APPEALS.		AVERAGE VALUE OF APPEALS.		AVERAGE COST OF APPEALS.		PERCENTAGE OF COST TO VALUE.	
	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.	For money or moveable property.	Other suits.
Not exceeding Rs. 10	13	...	...	65	...	127	...	5	...	10	...	192
" " 50 "	75	...	...	2,323	...	965	...	30	...	13	...	43
" " 100 "	80	...	...	5,631	...	1,235	...	71	...	15	...	22
" " 500 "	388	...	1,308	97,567	224	10,293	342	251	50	27	10	11
" " 1,000 "	171	...	5,320	1,33,521	479	8,048	887	754	80	45	9	6
" " 5,000 "	120	...	1,07,353	3,64,673	9,640	75,495	1,952	1,019	175	82	9	4
" " 10,000 "	14	...	89,091	66,074	10,920	2,514	6,364	6,675	781	430	12	6
" " 1,00,000 "	14	...	2,73,221	3,73,007	22,593	8,400	19,516	21,045	900	405	5	2
Exceeding " 1,00,000 " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appeals of which the value cannot be fixed.	12	...	...	...	...	305	...	...	...	30	...	...
Total 1894	23	101	4,76,366	10,36,772	33,861	44,412	8,122	1,079	304	50	7	5
Total 1893	200	1,128	4,94,644	12,65,000	28,224	34,371	4,500	1,140	280	48	5	4

329. It will be seen from the statement given in the last paragraph that, while the number of registrations of the *optional* class has varied but little during the last three years, there has been a very marked decrease under the *compulsory* class. The sudden increase under the former head which took place in 1891-92 and 1892-93 was due to Chief Court Civil Judgment No. 115 of 1890, which threw doubt on all unregistered written transfers of immoveable property, even where registration is optional under Section 18. As regards instruments of which the registration is compulsory, it will be seen from the following figures that the decrease in the number of registrations has occurred almost entirely in deeds of sale and mortgage of agricultural land :—

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	1893-94.			1894-95.			Increase or decrease.
	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	Compulsory.	Optional.	Total.	
Gifts	1,324	...	1,324	1,288	...	1,288	- 36
Sales, agricultural	14,428	3,745	18,173	12,888	3,812	16,700	- 1,473
Do., non-agricultural	8,908	3,721	12,629	9,000	4,061	13,061	+ 432
Mortgages, agricultural	41,090	13,728	54,818	35,661	14,543	50,204	- 4,614
Do., non-agricultural	8,933	4,820	13,753	8,748	4,420	13,168	- 585
Leases	1,381	265	1,646	1,382	202	1,584	- 62
Others	2,151	568	2,719	1,951	560	2,511	- 208
TOTAL	78,215	26,847	105,062	70,918	27,598	98,516	- 6,546

The number of these compulsory registrations reached a maximum in 1892-93, and in the last two years it has fallen to the level of 1891-92. The causes of the decrease were examined last year, the conclusion being that "owing to bad harvests and high prices the registration work of 1892-93 was unusually heavy and the effect of these adverse circumstances lasted on even into the following year." It would appear, therefore, that we have now got back to the *status quo*.

330. There is nothing calling for remark in the figures of registration of wills, &c., in Book No. 3 or of miscellaneous instruments in Book No. 4. They are for the last three years :—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Book No. 3	829	843	853
" " 4	8,786	8,881	8,711

331. The aggregate and average values of the immoveable property affected by (or the consideration money expressed in), the instruments registered in Book No. 1 and the obligations for the payment of money registered in Book No. 4 are shown in the following statement :—

DETAIL.	Number of documents registered.	Aggregate value of property transferred	Average of each transaction.
I.—Sales of immoveable property—		Rs.	
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value ... { Agricultural	12,888	76,80,973	596
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ... { Non-agricultural	9,000	59,85,844	665
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ... { Agricultural	3,812	2,77,990	73
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ... { Non-agricultural	4,061	3,07,371	76
II.—Mortgages of immoveable property—			
Of Rs. 100 and upwards in value ... { Agricultural	35,661	1,63,89,172	474
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ... { Non agricultural	8,748	57,86,321	661
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ... { Agricultural	14,543	10,39,241	71
Of less than Rs. 100 in value ... { Non-agricultural	4,420	3,26,878	74
III.—Bonds and other obligations for the payment of money	1,969	11,22,479	570

332. The miscellaneous business other than ordinary registrations in Books Nos. 1, 3 and 4 done by Registering Officers in each of the past two years has been—

DETAILS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.
Scaled wills, Book No. 5 .. { Deposited (Section 42)	16	14	—2
{ Withdrawn (Section 44)	3	4	+1
{ Opened (Section 45)	4	7	+3
{ Removed into Court (Section 46)	9	2	—7
Powers of Attorney authenticated, Book No. 6 ... { General	118	100	—18
{ Special	263	212	—51
Registrations on payment of fines for delay (Sections 24 and 34) ...	181	169	—12
Commissions issued (Sections 33 and 38)	14	16	+2
Visits to private residences and prisons (Sections 31, 33 and 38) ...	833	829	—4
Translations filed (Section 19)	26	32	+6
Book No. 2 ... { Refusals to register (Sections 71 and 76)	714	591	—123
{ Appeals (Sections 72 to 76) { Registrations ordered ...	169	139	—30
{ Registrations refused ...	83	73	—10
Registrations by order of Court (Section 77)	24	36	+12
Prosecutions (Section 81)	5	4	—1
Applications for copies and searches (Section 57)	9,838	8,500	—1,338
Supplementary Book No. 1. { Certificates under the Land Improvement Loans Act.	769	489	—280
{ Sale certificates and certificates granted by Revenue Officers (Section 89).	2,105	1,881	—224
{ Other documents filed (Sections 64 to 67) ...	480	388	—92

The number of refusals to register is greater than in any year except the two immediately preceding; and the decrease may be taken as the direct result of the falling-off in the number of instruments presented for registration.

333. There were 270 Registration offices at the end of 1893-94, and during the year 1894-95 10 new offices were opened, so that the total number at the end of the year of report was 280. No office was actually closed during the year. The details of the offices at the end of 1894-95 are—

1. Registrars (Deputy Commissioners)	31
2. <i>Ex-officio</i> Sub and Joint Sub-Registrars	143
3. Non-official Sub and Joint Sub-Registrars	106
Total	280

The increase in the number of offices is really nominal, being the result of the substitution of non-official for official agency at ten tahsils. In each of these cases a non-official has been appointed Sub-Registrar, the Tahsildár whose place he has taken being given the powers of a Joint Sub-Registrar, to be exercised in cases of necessity only.

334. The following statement gives details for the last two years of the income, expenditure and surplus of the Department :—

										1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase or decrease.
										Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INCOME.												
Fees—												
Ordinary										2,21,223	2,03,249	— 17,974
Extraordinary										16,595	15,718	— 877
Copying										62,573	58,689	— 3,884
TOTAL										5,00,391	2,77,656	— 22,735
EXPENDITURE.												
Inspecting Officers—												
Salary										9,768	11,831	+ 2,063
Establishment										6,153	6,123	— 30
Contingencies										7,877	5,686	— 2,191
Registering Officers—												
Remuneration										54,198	54,534	+ 336
Establishment										37,387	38,190	+ 803
Contingencies										2,131	2,052	— 79
TOTAL										1,17,514	1,18,416	+ 902
SURPLUS										1,82,877	1,59,240	— 23,637

The decrease in income is the direct result of the falling-off in the number of registrations effected in the year under report. The increase of expenditure under the head "Salary of inspecting officers" is due to the absence on leave of the permanent Inspector-General and to the appointment of an officer to officiate during a part of the year.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

335. MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.—The number of Municipalities has remained unaltered throughout the year. The following townships have been constituted Notified Areas under the provisions of Chapter XI of Act XX of 1891 :—

Delhi Division.—The townships of Mahm, Sámghi, Kalanaur, Butána, Mundlána, Sámpla, Mándauthi, Bádli and Guriáni in the Rohtak District.

Lahore Division.—The township of Padhána in the Lahore District.

Ráwalpindi Division.—The townships of—

Háfizabad and Sohdra in the Gujránwála District ;

Shádiwál in the Gujrát District ; and

Sambriál, Sahowála, Bhopálwála, Begowála, Mitranwáli, Chawinda, Kalálwála, Badomali and Daud in the Siálkot District.

Deraját Division.—The town of Tánk in the Dera Ismail Khan District. There have been no revisions of boundaries in any Municipality during the year. In Karnál, however, there has been a change in the octroi limits, and in Dera Ismail Khan, where no octroi limits had previously been gazetted, the circular road round the city was fixed as the limit for the purpose of levying duties.

336. The only change made during the year in the system of appointing members took place in Shahabad in the Umballa District, where the elective system was abolished. The reintroduction of the elective system in Hoshiárpur, noticed in last year's Report, actually came into effect from the 1st April 1894. The elections were on the whole contested more keenly than in previous years. In the Delhi Division out of 87 vacancies to be filled by election 34 were contested, 48 uncontested and 5 left vacant or filled by nomination ; in Jullundur 30 out of 35 vacancies, and in Lahore a considerable majority of the seats were contested ; while in Ráwalpindi the numbers were 34 out of 64. Speaking generally, in two-thirds of the elections the vacating member was again returned. In the Pesháwar Division, where the elective system is not in force, one vacancy by appointment was filled up during the year. In the Deraját, where the system is in force in two Municipalities only, all the five seats that fell vacant were contested. A Board was appointed for the newly-formed notified area of Tánk. The Commissioner of Lahore notes that at present the system of election gives rise to much ill-feeling and jealousy and leads in not a few cases to intimidation and bribery. The Commissioner of Delhi calls attention to the absence of any rules for the suppression of corrupt practices at elections. This matter is at present under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

337. There were still as many as 45 Municipal Committees (out of a total of 147) which failed to hold the minimum number of meetings (twelve) required in the course of the year. The Municipal Committees of Kharkhauda, Hariána, Garhdiwála, and Nawashahr (Hazára) only held four meetings, that of Jandiála only five. The average attendance was less than half the number of members in the case of ten Municipalities.

338. The general opinion regarding the working of the Committees is that these bodies carried out their duties satisfactorily, but there are not a few instances in which their proceedings have called forth severe censure from local officers. The working of the Municipal machinery in Delhi, Simla, Hoshiárpur, and Lahore calls for favourable comment. A serious neglect in the matter of keeping accounts at Ludhiána has evoked the Lieutenant-Governor's strictures. In another Municipality it is reported that there was a strong suspicion that public funds were made away with, and the Deputy Commissioner is in favour of abolishing the Municipality altogether—a far from creditable state of affairs. The working of Sub-Committees has been generally satisfactory. Although they do not seem in any instance to have evoked any specially commendatory remarks, they are said to have helped largely in many cases in the disposal of routine business, and to have relieved the work of the main body in various ways. To this extent therefore they are of value. In the Lahore Division especially Sub-Committees have been largely utilized.

339. It was found necessary in certain cases, a few of which are here cited, to overrule the proceedings of particular Committees. In Karnál the Deputy Commissioner had to prohibit the carrying out of an order whereby a certain number of khatíks (curers of hides) were prevented from washing leather and raw hides in a tank hitherto used by them for that purpose in order that it might be used by dhobís (washermen) who had no claim to it. The minor Municipality of Dínanagar in Gurdáspur appointed as Head Master of their school a man who in a minor scholastic appointment had incurred the censure of the officers of the Education Department. The Deputy Commissioner accordingly overruled the Committee's proceedings. A resolution of the Siálkot Municipal Committee to make a free gift of a plot of land for a mosque was overruled by the Commissioner. Resolutions of the Gujrát Municipality to increase the pay of its Muharrir and to sell a plot of land to a religious institution at a low rate were overruled by the higher authorities.

340. During the year under report rules for the preparation and maintenance of accounts in all towns to which the provisions of Chapter XI of the Municipal Act have been or may hereafter be extended were framed by Government. Some progress was made in several Municipalities in revising their bye-laws and rules or in framing new bye-laws and rules under various sections of the Municipal Act as well as under the Hackney Carriage and Vaccination Acts.

341. The year has on the whole been a healthy one. An unfortunate boating accident near Dera Nának on the Ravi cost 80 persons their lives. An enquiry was held resulting in the award of suitable punishment to the boatmen concerned.

342. The usual abstract statement of the accounts of the several Municipal funds including the funds of "Notified Areas" (Chapter XI of Act XX of 1891) will be found in Appendix 39 of this Report.

343. Excluding from the receipts Rs. 24,722 of loans received, Rs. 717 of sinking funds realized and Rs. 2,929 of deposits and advances,

the actual Municipal revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 43,11,880 as compared with Rs. 41,52,056 in 1893-94, the details being as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Octroi	28,88,018	29,40,204
Other taxes	1,87,245	2,05,949
Cattle trespass receipts... ..	27,289	27,797
Hackney carriage receipts	4,702	6,033
Revenue from the Local Rate ... ..	...	4,852
Chaukidári tax under Act XX of 1856 ... ..	...	2,910
Rents	1,07,444	1,14,048
Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	31,452	31,745
Conservancy receipts other than taxes	1,19,319	1,23,951
Receipts from Educational institutions	1,83,941	2,00,305
Ditto Medical ditto	17,813	16,752
Markets and slaughter-houses	49,808	48,890
Bonded-warehouse fees	4,838	4,947
Licenses for dangerous and offensive trades	6,232	4,298
Other licenses	1,483	4,503
Fines	15,400	15,506
Interest on investments	4,989	5,496
Contributions from Government	1,44,300	1,51,836
Ditto Local Funds	85,215	99,891
Ditto other sources	6,432	9,912
Recoveries for services rendered to private individuals	45,970	46,799
Nazúl receipts	36,709	36,436
Leper asylums	6,510	7,176
Sales of water	27,770	40,193
Garden receipts	38,169	37,311
Sales of trees, grass and wood	43,471	36,053
Cattle fairs	26,839	28,815
Other miscellaneous receipts	40,698	59,272
TOTAL	41,52,056	43,11,880

344. No new taxes were imposed or old taxes withdrawn during the year in the Jullundur and Deraját Divisions. In the Delhi Division a tax of Re. 1-8-0 per mensem has been imposed in the Hânsi Municipality on all hackney carts plying between the Umra Gate and the Railway Station. In Rohtak a house tax under Section 211 (1) (a) of Act XX of 1891 has been imposed within the newly constituted Notified Areas in that district. The revised octroi schedule for Simla came into force from the 16th of May 1894. In Dalhousie a water tax of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on actual rents was imposed from the 1st April 1894, the old tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. being withdrawn. In Jhang-cum-Maghiána the tax on trades and professions, animals and vehicles was withdrawn from the 1st of April 1895. In the Râwalpindi Division the only changes under this head during the year were the imposition of a house tax in the Notified Areas of the Sialkot District.

345. In the Delhi Division the total income of the Simla Municipality from taxation of all kinds was Rs. 2,03,239, or Rs. 14,474 more than last year. Of this increase Rs. 11,309 are due to octroi alone, and there was also a noticeable increase under the heads of "frontage tax" and "tax on servants." But by far the largest income from taxation among the Municipalities of this Division is enjoyed by the Municipal Committee of Delhi, who this year collected altogether Rs. 3,04,081 from this source as contrasted with Rs. 2,94,394 in 1893-94. This increase was more than accounted for by increased octroi receipts, the income under other heads of taxation showing a slight falling-off. Taking the districts of the Division as a whole, the receipts from octroi are Rs. 5,857 less than in 1893-94, while those from other sources of taxation show an increase of Rs. 2,923. In fact Delhi and Simla are the only two districts that show enhanced octroi receipts during the year. The falling-off in the case of the Delhi Minor Municipalities amounted to Rs. 2,204, and is ascribed to the exemption of town-lands produce in the case of Faridabad, and to the wetness of the season and a decline in the number of marriages in the other two towns.

346. In the Jullundur Division the gross collections from the five districts amounted during the year to Rs. 3,13,380 as against Rs. 2,99,908 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 13,472. But as the refunds granted exceeded those of 1893-94 by Rs. 13,785, this apparent increase really amounts to a slight diminution of income from this source. Of the four 1st Class Municipalities of the Lahore Division, that of Mooltan showed increased octroi receipts amounting to Rs. 17,777, a result which may be attributed in a general way to continued prosperity in trade and stricter supervision. It is also stated that head loads of garden produce formerly exempt have now been assessed to octroi in Mooltan. The octroi receipts in Lahore came to Rs. 5,147 more than in 1893-94, and this is again ascribed to closer supervision and the effect of the Viceregal Darbár.

347. In the Ráwalpindi Division the net income from taxation during the year under report, excluding refunds, amounted to Rs. 4,80,516 against Rs. 4,51,861 in the previous year. The increase, amounting to Rs. 28,455, is spread over several Municipalities, the largest increases occurring in Gujranwála (Rs. 9,058), Ráwalpindi (Rs. 6,844), and Pind Dádan Khan (Rs. 5,681). The principal causes assigned are increased importation, better supervision, and the revision of the octroi schedule in Pind Dádan Khan. In the Pesháwar Division there was a total decrease of income from taxation, amounting to Rs. 13,595, and of this Pesháwar itself is responsible for Rs. 9,798. This is attributed in part to the low rate of exchange having affected imports of piece-goods. The districts of the Deraját show a total decrease of Rs. 1,502 in octroi income, but in no case do the figures call for special comment.

348. As in 1893-94, Simla was the highest taxed of all the Municipalities of the Delhi Division, the incidence of total taxation amounting to Rs. 10-14-9 per head of the population. Last year the incidence in this Municipality was Rs. 10-2-1. In Delhi the incidence this year was Rs. 7-9-7, and if the population dependent villages is included the average is still further reduced to Rs. 6-10-0. Last year the average incidence in this town was Rs. 2-13-7. These

has been a decrease in average incidence of taxation in all three Municipalities of the Karnál District, and in all the towns of the Gurgaon District except Fírozpur, which showed an increase of 8 pies. The Umballa Municipalities show a decrease of 10 pies per head.

349. In the Jullundur Division the incidence of total taxation in the Municipality of Fázilka amounts to Rs. 3-5-6 per head as against Rs. 2-13-6 in 1893-94. The cause of this increase has not been explained. The incidence in the Notified Area of Khánpur has also been put down at Re. 1-11-3, which represents, however, a decrease of 1 anna 9 pies on last year's figures. The Commissioner has pointed out that the burden of taxation is not borne entirely by the town population, as in most towns there is a considerable consumption by outsiders. Viewed in this light, the average incidence is, in most cases, considerably lower, and in Fázilka it amounts only to Rs. 2-0-2. In the Review of Municipal Administration for the year 1893-94 it was observed that the figure (Rs. 15-6-2) given for the average incidence of taxation in Dalhousie was misleading, having been calculated on the winter population only. This year the calculation has been made on the average winter and summer population, and the figure given is Rs. 5-5-3. Even this figure is, however, misleading, as the bulk of the taxation is paid by European house-owners and residents, and the people of the bazár pay no conservancy tax. The figures for the other 1st Class Municipalities of the Lahore Division are—Mooltan Rs. 2-0-2, Lahore Rs. 2-0-11, and Amritsar Rs. 2-2-10. As regards the Minor Municipalities, it was noticed last year that the incidence of total taxation in Kasúr (Re. 1-11-6) was apparently very high. This year it is given at a much lower figure, *viz.* Re. 0-10-5, showing a very satisfactory diminution. In seven other Minor Municipalities of the Lahore Division the incidence of total taxation exceeded Re. 1, but no explanation has been furnished.

350. In the Ráwalpindi Division the average incidence of total taxation is highest in the towns of Ráwalpindi (Rs. 2-6-0), Gujránwála (Rs. 2-5-6), and Pind Dádan Khan (Re. 1-10-10). It also exceeds Re. 1 in the case of the Jhelum, Hávro and Siálkot Municipalities. In the Pesháwar Division the incidence of total taxation per head of the town population exceeded Re. 1 in the Municipalities of Haripur, Pesháwar and Kohát, but no reason for the apparent high taxation in these towns is assigned. The average taxation in the Municipalities and Notified Areas of the Deraját Division was apparently high in the cases of Edwardes-abad (Rs. 3-12-11), Dera Gházi Khan (Rs. 2-8-2), Tánk (Rs. 2-7-9), and Dera Ismail Khan (Rs. 2-5-10). But in the case of Edwardes-abad and Tánk it is explained that the increase is nominal only, being due to the presence of troops and camp-followers owing to the Waziristán Expedition. The figures for Dera Ismail Khan represent a decrease of 4 pies over those of last year; and for Dera Gházi Khan, where there is an increase of Re. 0-5-5, no explanation is given.

351. In the Lahore Division the only Municipalities in which taxes other than octroi were levied during the year under report were those of Lahore, Dalhousie and Jhang-cum-Maghiána. The special taxes in the latter Municipality were abolished with effect from 1st April 1895. The following special taxes are levied in Dalhousie, *viz.* taxes on conservancy, houses and land, animals, servants and

water, and they are reported to have worked satisfactorily. With reference to the wheel tax in Lahore, the Commissioner remarks as follows :—

“ The receipts from the wheel tax in Lahore are increasing, as vehicles are being discovered which escaped registration in the first instance, and as the public is becoming convinced that the Committee are determined to enforce the payment of the tax. ‘ There has been,’ writes the Deputy Commissioner, ‘ a steady passive resistance from the community, and persons have held back until their neighbours and friends have paid. The registers, too, require frequent alterations from various causes, and there is a good deal of labour connected with the collection.’ ‘ Several recoveries have,’ the Deputy Commissioner adds, ‘ been made recently under the provisions of Section 201 of the Act.’ ”

352. In the Pesháwar Division special taxes are levied on lands in Haripur and Abbottabad, and on animals in Haripur and Pesháwar, and they appear to have worked satisfactorily.

353. The collection of octroi, as stated last year, is generally under direct management. The tax appears to work well and to be popular with traders and merchants.

354. In the Ráwalpindi Division the octroi schedules of Pind Dádan Khan and the minor towns in the Siálkot District were revised during the year. The new octroi schedule of Jullundur was brought into operation in November 1894. Revised schedules for Umballa and Jagádhri are under the consideration of Government. In Lahore the octroi schedule was amended so as to reduce the rates of duty on timber and country tobacco. As regards the exemption from taxation by Municipal Committees of goods which have paid Imperial Customs duty, the following remarks by the Officiating Commissioner of Lahore are worthy of attention :—

“ In connection with the Government of India orders releasing articles from octroi which have paid Customs duty, great trouble will be experienced in revising octroi schedules and in adjusting Municipal taxation. In fact, unless some modification of the principle be allowed, it is difficult to see how Municipal administration will be possible so far as regards solvency of its finances.”

355. The receipts from sources other than taxation call for little remark. They still form but an insignificant portion of the Municipal revenues in the majority of towns, there being little or no remunerative Municipal property except in the larger Municipalities, of which Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Simla and Pesháwar have, as might be expected, the largest incomes.

356. The charges of the year amounted to Rs. 42,79,297, the actual expenditure, after deducting investments in securities and sinking funds (Rs. 44,968 and Rs. 3,375), loans repaid (Rs. 1,40,046) and deposits and advances (Rs. 3,265), being Rs. 40,87,643 as compared with Rs. 39,79,020 in the previous year. The details of the outlay are as follows :—

<i>General Administration and Collection Charges—</i>		Rs.
General Administration, Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrates' Establishments, &c.		2,15,280
Collection of Municipal taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)		2,38,401
Survey of land		2,698
Refunds (octroi refunds Rs. 1,63,947 and miscellaneous refunds Rs. 1,843).		1,65,790
Pensions and gratuities		731
Total		6,63,900

Public Safety—

	Rs.
Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.)	4,221
Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	84,610
Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c.)	5,41,651
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	2,302
Total	6,32,784

Public Health and Convenience—

Water-supply	1,50,732
Drainage	1,63,753
Conservancy (including road-cleaning and watering)	5,29,061
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,54,813
Vaccination	25,714
Markets and slaughter-houses	18,327
Cattle-pounds	7,597
Dak Bungalows and Serais	10,602
Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation	1,33,207
Registration of births and deaths	7,458
Public Works Establishment	36,248
Buildings	53,309
Roads	2,91,870
Stores	9,527
Total	17,92,218

Public Instruction—

Schools and Colleges	5,54,176
Contributions	28,040
Libraries, Museums, Menageries, &c.	9,031
Total	5,91,247

Contributions—

For general purposes	1,26,565
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Miscellaneous—

Interest on loans	1,58,822
Discount	2,006
Actual cost of work done for private individuals	18,457
Nazul charges	8,148
Law expenses	7,326
Interment of paupers	3,580
Horse, cattle and other fairs	18,511
Poor-house charges	10,428
Fire insurance charges	859
Maintenance of lepers	11,165
Miscellaneous and petty establishment	8,230
Veterinary charges	6,752
Other miscellaneous charges	26,639

Total 2,80,929

GRAND TOTAL 40,87,543

365. In the Lahore Division no elections were held except in Gurdáspur, in order to form the new District Board. Out of 17 vacancies in this district, 8 were contested and 9 were uncontested. The Deputy Commissioner reports that little interest was shown, and that in one or two cases good men held themselves aloof.

366. In the Ráwalpindi Division elections were held in Siálkot only, and they are said to have been without interest except in one zail. In the Hazára District of the Pesháwar Division a modified elective system is in force, whereby the Lambardárs alone are entitled to vote. Out of 16 vacancies filled by election in this district 11 were contested.

367. The elective system is not in force in the Deraját Division.

368. Under the general rules each District Board is expected to hold an ordinary meeting at least once in every three months, and each Local Board at least once in every two months, in addition to special meetings. The District Boards of Shahpur and Dera Gházi Khan held only three and two meetings, respectively, and in eight other cases only four meetings were held, including special meetings. Out of 69 Local Boards, only 33 held six or more meetings; whilst the Local Boards of Kharar and Jagádhri in the Umballa District held no meetings at all. The average attendance was not good in most cases, being more than half in only 15 out of 30 District Boards, and 27 out of 69 Local Boards. The average attendance was good for the District Boards of Gujráat and Gujránwála and the Local Boards of Siálkot.

369. In Delhi Sub-Committees exist for Education, Finance, Arboriculture and Public Works. The work of the Educational Sub-Committee was considerably reduced during the year, as this body was found to dispose of business less effectively than the District Inspector of Schools. Ferozepore also has four Sub-Committees which appear to carry out their duties satisfactorily. The Finance Sub-Committee of Mooltan is reported to have done useful work; and in Siálkot the Deputy Commissioner states that the Sub-Committees have been of real assistance. On the whole these bodies appear to have proved themselves useful, though their utility is, as might have been expected, more marked in the larger districts which contain a considerable urban population than in the more rural areas.

370. The boundaries of the areas under the management of the District Boards of Ráwalpindi and Hazára underwent alteration during the year under report by the transfer of the Kohála areas from the Abbott-abad Tahsil of Hazára to the Murree Tahsil of Ráwalpindi. The area of the Gujránwála District has also slightly increased in consequence of the survey operations in connection with the settlement which has just been concluded. No other changes are reported under this head.

371. The general opinion of local officers seems to be that District Boards on the whole work satisfactorily, and in one or two cases these bodies have earned a more marked expression of approval. Local Boards, however, have failed to throw off the stigma of inutility which has lain on them in past years. In the Jullundur Division the members of the District Boards of Jullundur and Kangra are both reported to have shown considerable interest at the meetings.

but it is added as regards both these Boards that lack of funds seriously impaired their utility. The proceedings of the Siálkot District Board are said to be characterised by a free and independent expression of opinion. The Deputy Commissioner of Gujráť observes that both the District and Local Boards have been active in the cause of sanitation and reduction of marriage expenses, and in Ráwalpindi the interest in their work taken by non-official members of the District Board, to which reference was made last year, is said to have been fully maintained during the year under report. The District Board of Dera Ismail Khan has received the commendation of the Deputy Commissioner for the intelligent manner in which it has discussed certain subjects of general interest, such as the branding of cattle and the deterioration of wheat.

372. The receipts and charges of the several Local Funds administered by the District and Local Boards amounted to Rs. 30,31,497 and Rs. 29,36,879, the revenue consisting for the most part of the share of the Local Rate assigned to the Boards under Section 9 of Act XX of 1883 and devoted mainly to Education, Medical relief and the construction and maintenance of buildings and roads. The following statement shows in detail the several sources of the revenue and the various objects on which it was spent :—

RECEIPTS.

	Rs.
Local Rate, including the Road, Education and Post Cesses incorporated under Act XX of 1883	43,29,575
Interest on Government Securities—Education Department	142
Ditto ditto Medical Department	1,210
Receipts from Mail Cart Services	47,825
Cattle Trespass receipts	57,272
School Fees	70,385
Contributions for Educational purposes	4,714
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Education	2,879
Hospital receipts	5,405
Contributions for Medical purposes	12,487
Miscellaneous Medical receipts	961
Miscellaneous receipts connected with Horse and Cattle Breeding	2,537
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	64,084
Experimental cultivation	11
Botanical and other Public Gardens and Miscellaneous Minor Department receipts	42,056
Printing Receipts	333
Fees for occupation of Seráis and Dák Bungalows	22,043
Miscellaneous	10,689
Receipts from Local Canals	22,266
Public Works receipts—	
From Ferries	1,65,318
Sales and rents of lands and houses	9,897
Sale proceeds of roadside trees	75,979
Miscellaneous	489
Contributions from Provincial Revenues	5,155
Transfers from one District Fund to another	3,608
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances, &c.	87,377
Total Receipts	30,31,497

CHARGES.

	Rs.
Refunds	5,972
Mail Cart Services	53,550
Office Establishment and Contingencies	1,23,351
Cattle-pound charges	19,541
Establishment for the inspection of Schools	16,038
Boys' and Girls' Schools	4,59,017
Grants-in-aid to University, Schools and Libraries	1,00,516
Training and Special Schools	39
Scholarships	45,418
Miscellaneous charges connected with Education	9,026
Hospitals and Dispensaries	2,68,913
Leper Asylum	14,178
Vaccination and Sanitation	64,955
Medical Schools	2,916
Experimental Cultivation	512
Cattle, Horse and other Fairs	23,173
Veterinary Charges	65,441
Botanical and other Public Gardens and Arboriculture	65,890
Miscellaneous	2,070
Pensions and Gratuities	4,146
Stationery and Printing... ..	23,251
Donations for charitable purposes	1,873
Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes	3,504
Miscellaneous Petty Establishments	29,577
Miscellaneous Charges, including Miscellaneous Refunds	5,220
Local Canal Establishment and Contingencies	1,592

Public Works—

Ferry Establishment and Contingencies	10,021
Nazul ditto ditto	295
Roadside Arboriculture	1,09,046
Miscellaneous Charges	243
Original Works	2,53,776
Repairs	5,03,906
Establishment	1,12,695
Tools and Plant	3,418
Contribution to Provincial Revenues	5,24,530
Transfers between one District Fund and another	3,908
Local Fund Debt Account—Advances, &c.	5,362

Total Charges 29,36,879

MILITARY.

373. VOLUNTEERS.—The strength of the Volunteer Corps on the 31st of March 1895 is reported to have been as follows :—

Corps.	Company.	Station.	Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers	Privates.	Total enrolled strength.	Total No. of efficient.	Sergeant Instructors.
Administrative Battalion, 1st P. V. R. Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	6	..	...	...	...	8
	A	Lahore... ..	3	14	71	88	81	...
	B		3	14	87	104	83	...
	C		1	5	39	45	42	...
	D		2	5	60	68	43	...
	E	Rawalpindi and Murree	2	5	30	38	34	...
	F	Amritsar	2	4	17	23	20	...
	G	Delhi	1	4	59	64	63	...
	H	Murree	1	3	40	44	41	...
	I	Ferozepore ... ..	...	Include	in "B"	Compr	...	...
	J	Sialkot ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	K	Reservists	1	...	116	116	106	...
	L	Panjab Light Horse	9	14	134	148	135	...
	M	Add for Officers ... ..	...	...	...	31	30	...
Total ..			31	68	653	752	648	8
2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.	...	Field Officers and Staff	4	2	...	2	2	3
	A	Simla	2	10	64	74	62	...
	B		2	12	81	93	92	...
	C		3	8	45	53	34	...
	D		1	12	66	75	78	...
	E	Kasauli	2	9	57	66	40	...
	F		...	...	10	10	5	...
	G		1	4	38	42	17	...
	H		2	...	...	...	...	...
	I	Reservists ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	J	Honorary and Supernumerary Members	...	...	...	...	...	...
	K	Add for Officers ... ..	...	...	...	17	15	...
	L	Total ..	17	57	361	435	345	3
	M	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles	...	Field Officers and Staff	7	...	...	...	...	12
	A	Karachi to Jungahahi	6	16	139	155	153	...
	B	Khānpur to Montgomery	1	13	87	100	98	...
	C	Lahore	5	14	130	144	141	...
	D	Pathānkot to Lāla Mūsa	2	13	86	99	99	...
	E	Jullundur to Umballa	1	7	55	63	62	...
	F	Sahāranpur to Ghāziabad	2	13	101	116	116	...
	G	Kotri to Radhan	1	9	73	82	81	...
	H	Lahore	2	16	101	117	116	...
	I	Jacobabad to Quetta	3	14	83	95	95	...
	J	Jhelum to Peshāwar	4	11	101	112	111	...
	K	Rohri to Ruk	3	11	80	91	91	...
	L	Supernumerary Members	2	...	...	...	...	...
	M	Add for Officers ... ..	...	...	...	39	37	...
Total ..			39	135	1,038	1,212	1,202	12
GRAND TOTAL			87	260	2,052	2,399	2,195	23

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE, WEATHER AND CROPS.

377. **WEATHER.**—The rainfall in April was generally less than that of 1893, except in Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, where it was a good deal heavier. In May there was much less rain than in the previous year. In June in several districts of the Delhi Division and in all the districts of Jullundur and Lahore Divisions the rain was exceptionally heavy, much heavier than in 1893. In Jullundur over 20 inches fell against 6 inches the year before, and in Kángra 36 inches against 21 in the previous year. Throughout the Ráwalpindi Division, however, rain was much lighter, and this was also the case in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions. In Ráwalpindi only 2·55 inches fell against 14, and in Hazára 6·82 against 20·86 in 1893. In July rain was copious and general, though slightly less in amount than in July 1893. Hissar was a curious exception to this. In that district rain was very scanty, and only 1·62 inches fell against 9·30 in the previous year. In August rain was generally heavier than in the previous year. In September the rainfall was generally very much less, and it ceased early and suddenly. The rainfall was also extremely irregular and capricious. There were very heavy falls on particular days, amounting in some cases to 10 inches in 24 hours, in districts in the plains, and though the total fall was generally above average, it was often unfavourably distributed. In some cases heavy and disastrous floods were caused and large areas of crops destroyed altogether. October was, as usual, a dry month, but in November there was rain in all the districts of the Delhi Division, except Hissar, and heavy rain in Umballa. In the south of the Province there was also heavy rain in December, which did much harm in Delhi, Umballa, Hoshiárpur and elsewhere. In the northern part of the Province there was less rain than in the previous year. In January 1895 there was also a good deal of rain, but less than in the previous January. This was especially the case in the Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, and Deraját Divisions. In February there was not so much difference between the two years except in the Deraját, where the rainfall was much lighter this year than last. In March the rainfall was lighter in the Delhi, Jullundur, and Lahore Divisions and heavier in the Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, and Deraját Divisions.

378. **METEOROLOGY.**—The most marked characteristics of the weather in the Punjab during the year 1894-95 were the early and intense hot weather, the mean temperature of the Punjab plains having been 1·3° above the normal in April and 3·9° above in May, the early arrival of the south-west monsoon rainfall, the excessive rainfall in September in the Delhi Division, and finally the early commencement of the rainfall of the winter due to the arrival of cold weather storms in December. These cold weather rains did not, however, continue long.

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They ceased early in February, and the high temperatures which then set in over the whole of Upper India and lasted till the end of March form one of the most noteworthy features of the year's weather.

379. The monsoon entered the south-east Punjab on the 11th June, on which date the south-west monsoon rains were initiated in this Province. At the same time the air currents over the Bay were strengthening, and the south-west monsoon was established in the north of the Bay in about the second week in June, which was about the normal date. Hence by the second week in June both the monsoon currents were fully established and both were feeding into the Punjab, though little or no rain fell between the 12th and 18th. During June two depressions or cyclonic storms entered or affected the Punjab. The first entered on the 18th, 19th and 20th, and the south-east of this Province and the submontane districts received excessive rainfall. Jullundur, Nakodar (Jullundur Division), Pathankot, Gurdáspur, and Núrpur (Kángra) all received over 11 inches during the 24 hours ending at 8 A.M. on the 18th or 19th, while subsequently torrential rain was received in Kashmir. The second storm did not advance beyond the west of the North-West Provinces or east of Rájputána, but it affected the weather in the East Punjab, where a series of severe dust and thunder-storms was experienced, the accompanying rainfall being heaviest and most general in the districts of Ludhiána, Hoshiárpur, Gurdáspur, Amritsar and the hill districts. The Pesháwar, Muzaffargarh, and Mooltan Districts received practically no rain during the month, while, on the contrary, the Punjab southern and submontane districts received four times their average amounts. During July the rainfall in the Punjab was very irregularly distributed. Rain fell almost daily in the hill districts. No cyclonic storm, however, entered the Province, and the heavy rainfall was due to stronger monsoon winds than usual. Between the 5th and the 5th the whole Province received light to moderate rain. Between the 11th and the 13th the Province generally received light to moderate showers, and the submontane, the Hoshiárpur, the Gurdáspur, the Amritsar, the Gujrát, the Kohát, and the Hazára Districts heavy rain. On the 16th and 17th rain again fell generally, except in the south-west districts. Between the 26th and 30th all the districts, except the central and southern districts, received rain, the fall being heavy in the submontane portions of the Province. August was a month of frequent showers, but the only period of general rainfall was between the 19th and the 22nd. During those four days the rainfall was exceptionally heavy and continuous in the hill districts. Conditions were unfavourable to the occurrence of rainfall in the western and southern districts, and the rain in these divisions was small in amount, and more or less considerably in defect of the average. In September between the 1st and the 9th the Punjab received fairly general rain. The rainfall was unusually heavy in the Gurgaon, Rohtak, Delhi, and Karnál Districts. Practically no rain fell after the 10th, a break in the rains occurring and lasting till the close of the month.

380. During June there was a slight deficiency of rain at Rohtak, Jhang, Montgomery, Shahpur, Pesháwar, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, and more or less excess elsewhere. This excess was greatest at Dharmasála, Meerapore, and Jullundur, where it was respectively 26, 18 and 12½ inches more.

than the normal. In July the rainfall was again in excess of the average, but less generally so, and by smaller amounts than in June. In the Delhi Division, Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Umballa, and Kilba had deficient rainfall ; in the Jullundur Division, Ludhiana ; in the Lahore Division, Mooltan, Jhang, Montgomery, and Lahore ; and in the Ráwalpindi Division, Siálkot ; all had less than the normal rainfall, while in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions all the stations had normal or excessive rainfall. The cases of greatest absolute excess during the month were 17 inches at Dharmśála and Abbott-abad, while the case of greatest defect was $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches at Gurgaon. In August the rainfall was generally in defect in all the Divisions. In the Delhi Division the only stations reporting an excess were Hissar, Gurgaon, Delhi, Umballa, and Simla ; in Jullundur Division, Dharmśála, and Jullundur ; in Lahore, Mooltan and Gurdáspur ; in Ráwalpindi, Gujránwála, and Jhelum ; while in Pesháwar and Deraját all the stations had a deficiency. Similar conditions existed during September, except in the south-east of the Province. In the Delhi Division all the stations, except Umballa and Kilba, had more rain than usual, but in all the remaining Divisions the rainfall was very deficient. This deficiency was due to the early cessation of the monsoon.

381. The total rainfall for the whole monsoon period was generally in excess, the only cases of deficiency being at Hissar, Kilba, Jhang, Montgomery, Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan, and Muzaffargarh. In all places except Kilba the deficiency was unimportant. On the contrary, the instances of large excess were numerous. Thus Simla received 72 inches instead of the normal 52 inches ; Dharmśála 165 inches instead of 101 inches ; Jullundur 43 inches instead of 21 inches ; and Gurdáspur 56 inches instead of 25 inches.

382. As a rule, fine weather with light winds and clear skies obtains over the Punjab during December, but in December 1894 these conditions were reversed, and cloudy weather with frequent rain was experienced. In December a series of four disturbances or storms, formed either in Balúchistán or Persia, advanced eastward across Northern India during the month. The first disturbance travelled from Balúchistán to Bengal between November 30th and December 5th, and the hill and submontane districts of the East Punjab received light to moderate rain. The second disturbance advanced eastward through Persia, &c., and began to affect the weather in Upper India on the 8th and 9th. The storm finally disappeared on the 14th. During the existence of the disturbance the rainfall was heavy in the hill, the south-eastern and the submontane districts, and light in the northern districts of the Province. Heavy downpours were received in several places at this time, of which the most noticeable were 5 inches at Dharmśála during the 24 hours ending at 8 A. M. on the 12th ; 3.60 inches at Pálapur on the same date ; and 3 inches at Dalhousie on the 11th. A considerable reduction of temperature followed this storm. The third disturbance also originated in Persia, and crossed the frontier on the 22nd and gave general rain throughout the Province, light to moderate falls occurred in all districts, and largish amounts in the hill and submontane districts. The following amounts were received within 24 hours :—Dharmśála, 3.50 inches on the 25th ; Hoshiárpur, 3.00 inches on the 25th ; 2.80 inches Pálapur on the 25th ; 2.64 inches Dal-

housie on the 24th. A very strongly marked cold wave followed this disturbance. A feeble disturbance, which also originated in the Persian area, began to affect the weather of North-Western India on the 27th. It gave light to moderate showers on the 29th and 30th to the hill, Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi and Hazára Districts. The meteorology of the month of January 1895 resembled that of the preceding December in its more important features. The weather was more frequently disturbed than usual. Between the 7th and 12th the whole of the Punjab, with the exception of the western districts, received daily rain, but the amounts were less heavy than those which occurred during the progress of the December storms. On the 21st and 22nd the southern, central, north-west, and submontane districts received light to moderate general rain, but none fell in the districts of Pesháwar, Hazára, Kohát, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, nor were the individual falls very heavy, the largest in 24 hours being 1.70 inches at Nagar in the Kángra District. February opened with unsettled weather, and there was rainfall from the 1st to the 4th in the Punjab. The fall was heaviest in the northern, eastern and hill districts, some heavy falls being received in the Kángra, Gurdáspur, and Hoshiárpur Districts. Light showers subsequently fell in the Gurgaon and Delhi Districts on the 16th, in the Kángra and Simla Hill Districts on the 11th and 12th, and in the Pesháwar, Ráwalpindi, and Hazára Districts on the 15th and 16th; but practically the only period of fairly general rain was between the 1st and 4th. In March slightly disturbed weather prevailed between the 8th and 11th, when the north-western and western districts obtained moderate rain and the remainder of the Province light local showers. Between the 13th and 16th the north-western and western districts received heavy abnormal continuous rain, though none fell in the south and central divisions. Rain again occurred between the 24th and 26th, the north-western and western districts again receiving moderately heavy rain, and the southern, central and south-western districts light showers. The most noteworthy feature of the month was the excessive rainfall of the northern districts.

383. The rainfall was excessive during December, only 11 stations, *viz.*, Jhang, Montgomery, Lahore, Amritsar in the Lahore Division; Siálkot and Shahpur in the Ráwalpindi Division; Pesháwar, Kohát, and Abbottabad in the Pesháwar Division; and Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in the Deraját exhibiting deficient rainfall. The greatest absolute excess was at Simla and Dharmasála. In January the weather was even more generally disturbed than in December. The stations of Kilba, Shahpur, Pesháwar, Kohát, Abbottabad, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan had less rain than usual, but these were the only exceptions to the general excess. In February these conditions were reversed, and the total rainfall of the month was deficient except at Rohtak, Gurgaon, Dharmasála, Hoshiárpur, Montgomery, Gujrát, Gujránwála, and Jhelum, where there was a trifling excess. During March there was little or no rainfall in the Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, and the east of the Ráwalpindi Divisions, but from Gujránwála to Ráwalpindi in the Ráwalpindi Division and throughout the whole of the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions the rainfall was largely excessive. The rainfall of the season was in considerable defect in Kába, in slight defect in Amritsar, and in excess in all other places. The excess was large in Jullundur, and parts of the Ráwalpindi and Deraját Divisions.

384. CROPS.—The area of the crops harvested in the autumn harvest of 1894 and in the spring harvest of 1895, details of which are given in Statement No. 40, are compared in the following table with the figures of the previous year :—

SEASON.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference + or —	Per cent. + or —
	Acres.	Acres.		
Kharif (autumn)	10,101,050	10,041,902	—59,148	— 0·6
Rabi (spring)	15,544,899	14,437,990	—1,106,909	— 7·1
Total ...	25,645,949	24,479,892	—1,166,057	— 4·5

The aggregate area of the two harvests was 1,166,057 acres, or 4·5 per cent., lower than in the preceding year. The falling-off in the kharif area was small, amounting to only 59,148 acres, or 0·6 per cent., but the decrease in area under rabi crops was over a million acres, or 7·1 per cent. The area of the kharif crop was 1·6 per cent. below the average of the last nine years; that of the rabi, however, was 10·4 per cent. above the average of the last ten years. The aggregate was 5·3 per cent. above the average. In the autumn harvest there was a slight increase of 15,486 acres in the irrigated area and a decrease of 74,634 in the unirrigated area.

385. The rainy season of 1894 was a very peculiar one. In March the rainfall was generally in excess of that of 1893. In April it was generally less except in Pesháwar, Kohát, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, where it was a good deal heavier. In May there was much less rain than in the previous year. In June in several districts of the Delhi Division and in all the districts of Jullundur and Lahore Divisions the rain was exceptionally heavy, much heavier than in 1893. In Jullundur over 20 inches fell against 6 inches the year before, and in Kangra 36 inches against 21 in the previous year. Throughout the Ráwalpindi Division, however, rain was much lighter, and this was also the case in the Pesháwar and Deraját Divisions. In Ráwalpindi only 2·55 inches fell against 14, and in Hazára 6·82 against 20·86 in 1893. In July rain was copious and general, though slightly less in amount than in July 1893. Hissar was a curious exception to this. In that district rain was very scanty, and only 1·62 inches fell against 9·32 in the previous year. In August rain was generally heavier than in

the previous year. In September the rainfall was generally very much less, and it ceased early and suddenly. The rainfall was also extremely irregular and capricious. There were extremely heavy falls on particular days, amounting in some cases to 10 inches in 24 hours in districts in the plains, and though the total fall was generally above average, it was often unfavourably distributed. In some cases heavy and disastrous floods were caused, and large areas of crops destroyed altogether. The season cannot be considered to have been altogether a favourable one, though there was no deficiency of rain.

386. There was also a very large area under crop in the spring of 1894; in fact the rabi crop then gathered was the largest on record. This no doubt had its share in reducing the area under kharif crops. But the chief feature of the harvest was the large area sown in certain tracts which failed to mature, either owing to excessive rain and floods, to unseasonable rain, or to subsequent failure of rain at a critical time.

387. The cotton crop of the Province was a better one even than that of 1893, which was the best that had occurred for several years. The capricious rainfall of the year did much injury, and the crop was not the bumper that had been hoped for, but was nevertheless superior to any recorded during the last 10 years both in area and outturn. The indigo crop grown for dye manufacture in the west of the Province was an unusually good one, but the crop grown for seed in the east showed a great falling-off in outturn. The sesamum crop was not a very good one. The area sown was large, but the outturn per acre was not good. The rice crop in some districts was excellent, and the sugarcane crop fair. Cereals and pulses suffered most.

388. The harvest on the whole cannot be classed high. It was best in the two frontier divisions and in the districts in the south-east of the Province with the exception of Hissar. The rainfall was too heavy throughout the Central Punjab and ceased too early. In the Province as a whole the harvest was below average.

389. In the spring crop there was a decrease of 7·7 in the irrigated area and of 6·9 in the unirrigated area. The decrease in the area under wheat shows a smaller percentage than the total decrease, being 4·6 per cent. only. The season was not so favourable as in 1893-94. In August 1894 the rainfall was unusually heavy throughout the Province, and caused floods and swamping in several districts. The rainfall in September was much less copious and ceased much earlier than in 1893. The effect of the winter rains on the spring crop has been noticed in paragraph 377 above.

On the whole, the season was not unfavourable, but not so favourable as in 1893-94.

390. In the north-west in particular the rainfall at sowing time was not so favourable as last year, and in some submontane tracts the heavy season

rains soaked the ground to such an extent that ploughing was impossible, and when the time to sow came no rain fell. The season was most favourable in the south-east, but in all submontane tracts, Umballa, Hoshiárpur, and Gurdáspur in particular, damage was done by too much rain. In Muzaffargarh the floods of the autumn swamped much of the land. Hissar suffered from too little rain in the winter.

391. Insects did damage in several districts, and rust appeared in the wheat in many places. Hot dry winds in March and April, which did harm to the ripening crops, are also complained of. The crops did not turn out so well as was expected, but suffered in general estimation by comparison with the very good harvest of 1894. After making every allowance, it may be taken that the rabi crop of 1895 as a whole was a good one and above the average in area and outturn.

392. RATES OF RENT.—The total area cultivated by owners and tenants during the year was 26,327,232 acres, being held in the following proportion between owners and tenants :—

OWNERS.	TENANTS.		
	Free of rent.	Paying rent.	Total.
51·3	1·0	47·7	48·7

48·7 per cent. of the cultivated area is now in the hands of tenants. This is an increase of 1·3 per cent. Most of the newly broken-up land in the Chenab Colony and elsewhere is cultivated by tenants, and much of the land, which passes into the hands of "new agriculturists," is held by tenants, so that there is a tendency for the proportion of land so cultivated to increase. Of the land cultivated by tenants, 21·0 per cent. is held by tenants with rights of occupancy and 79 per cent. by tenants-at-will. This shows a further falling off in the percentage held by hereditary tenants, and this is natural, as rights of occupancy are now very difficult to create and are constantly lapsing. Rents are paid in cash on 74 per cent. and in kind on 26 per cent. of the lands cultivated by hereditary tenants, and on 35 per cent. in cash and 65 per cent. in kind on those held by tenants-at-will.

393. The rents in kind most commonly paid on irrigated lands are from $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the produce, the average being 37 per cent. On unirrigated lands the most common rates are $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, the average being 41 per cent. The average cash rent per acre is Rs. 2-14-6, but the rate varies very greatly from district to district. Cash rents are most common in the districts of the south-east in the Delhi Division. They are uncommon in the west.

394. PRICES.—Statement No. 44 shows the average prices prevailing at the leading marts of each district at the time when trade in each staple was most active. The present system was commenced in 1893. The following table compares the prices prevailing at the same date in 1894 with those for 1895:—

Serial No.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	MAUND RULING IN YEAR.		Difference + or—
		1894.	1895.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Rice	3 14 5	3 13 1	—0 1 4
2	Wheat	1 11 11	1 15 2	+0 3 3
3	Barley	1 2 0	1 5 5	+0 3 5
4	Jowár	1 5 3	1 7 1	+0 1 10
5	Bádra	1 9 11	1 11 10	+0 1 11
6	Maize	1 6 2	1 7 0	+0 0 10
7	Gram	1 4 3	1 8 7	+0 4 4
8	Linseed	4 8 4	4 13 1	+0 4 9
9	Til (sesamum)... ..	5 2 2	4 14 11	—0 3 3
10	Gur	4 3 10	4 2 7	—0 1 3
11	Cotton (cleaned)	15 4 5	13 9 3	—1 11 2
12	Ghi	28 4 4	27 12 8	—0 7 8
13	Grass	0 7 9	0 7 8	—0 0 1
14	Straw	0 6 11	0 6 9	—0 0 2
15	Fodder (jowár and bádra)	0 6 5	0 5 10	—0 0 7
16	Firewood	0 5 9	0 5 11	+0 0 2
17	Salt	2 15 6	2 15 4	—0 0 2
18	Iron	5 13 5	6 0 8	+0 3 3
19	Plough bullock, each	38 10 10	38 1 0	—0 9 10
20	Sheep	3 6 10	3 8 2	+0 1 4
21	Fish per seer	0 2 6	0 2 4	—0 0 2

395. There has been a general rise in the prices of food grains, more particularly in those grown in the spring harvest. The price of wheat has risen 11·6 per cent., of barley 19·0 per cent., and of gram 21·4 per cent. This rise is due no doubt to the partial revival in the export trade with Europe and with other Provinces. Rice is the only food grain which has not shared the general rise. This crop was an unusually good one in 1894.

396. There has been a marked fall in the price of cotton amounting to 11·1 per cent. owing to the two excellent harvests which the Province has enjoyed. The price of linseed has risen slightly, that of sesamum has fallen. The price of gur has undergone very little variation, that of ghi has fallen slightly with the fall in price of fodder. Other changes are very small in extent and call for no special remark. Though higher in the case of food grains than in 1894, the prices shown for this year are materially lower than those obtaining in 1893.

397. **AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.**—Burke's improved plough has been tried at the Jalálabad (Mamdot) Stud Farm with horse power, with very fair results, but the native agriculturists have not taken to it, and it seems to have but little advantage over their ordinary ploughs. The Beheea Sugar Mill is increasing yearly in popularity. In Ferozepore a driving gear for chain pumps devised by Mr. E. B. Francis, when officiating as Director of Land Records and Agriculture, was successfully built and put in use at the Mamdot Estate Farm at Jalálabad. A wooden driving wheel and wrought iron pinion are used in place of the expensive cast-iron wheels and other parts hitherto supplied. It is reported that the discharge of water is good and the draught very light. On the same estate a reaper procured in 1893 from Karáchi through Messrs. McHinch & Co. was utilized. Last year some 200 ghumáos of wheat and oats were successfully reaped, the machine having been worked by natives who had not quite learnt to handle it properly. This year the machine reaped 250 ghumáos of oats and wheat, and was on this occasion worked by camels.

398. **AGRI-HORTICULTURAL GARDENS, LAHORE.**—The income of the year under report was Rs. 15,293-5-10 as compared with Rs. 11,811-13-0 in 1893-94. The income by subscriptions from districts and non-official subscribers amounted to Rs. 3,734-13-6 as against Rs. 7,392-5-11 in the previous year. The proceeds of the gardens amounted to Rs. 11,113-5-10, being an increase of about Rs. 3,700. as compared with 1893-94. This result was due to advertising more largely, to the circulating of new plant and seed lists, and to the sales and loans during the Lahore Darbár.

399. The expenditure on the gardens was slightly more than that of last year, the figures being Rs. 23,937-3-9 and Rs. 22,654-14-4 respectively. The net cost of the gardens was Rs. 8,243-13-11, or Rs. 756-2-1 under the annual grant of Rs. 9,000. The year was not a very favourable one, but the management of the gardens was on the whole successful.

LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

400. **LAHORE VETERINARY COLLEGE.**—Owing to unavoidable circumstances, Veterinary-Captain Nunn had again to carry on the duties of the College for the greater portion of the year without the assistance of a European officer, but there is now some chance of permanency in the staff arrangements.

401. The receipts for the year show an increase of Rs. 1,268-6-6 as compared with last year, but the expenditure also rose by Rs. 1,835. The popularity of the College continued unabated, and the number of students rose to 93. Eighty-eight candidates presented themselves at the Entrance Examination for 28 vacancies, out of whom 6 had passed the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University, and the remainder held the Middle School certificate. In the final Examination 37 students passed out of 54 who presented themselves, and in the Junior Examination only 1 student failed out of 39 candidates.

402. **HORSE-BREEDING.**—The following table shows the number of horse and donkey stallions of each breed present at the end of the year under

report and at the end of last year. The figures are supplied by the Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Departments:—

Horse stallion.	On 1st April 1894.	On 1st April 1895.	Donkey stallion.	On 1st April 1894.	On 1st April 1895.
Arab	40	38	Catalonian	2	3
Persian	1	...	Italian	89	108
Turkoman	1	1	French	7	6
English thorough-bred	33	29	Bokhára	2	2
Do. half-bred	9	10	Persian	12	15
Do. T. B. A. ... ..	...	3	Arab	30	28
Do. Trotters	50	48	Cyprus	14	18
Stud-bred	1	...	Punjabi and Heráti	17	17
Australian	2	1	Home-bred	1	2
Home-bred	1	...			
Hackney ... ..	...	20			
Roadster ... ..	...	2			
Country ... ..	...	3			
Total	138	155	Total	174	199

403. The table below gives further information as to the results of horse and mule breeding operations. The form of this table has been slightly altered in order to make the meaning more clear :—

For Horse-breeding			For Mule-breeding.		
No. present on register on 31st March 1895.	Imperial stallions	159	No. of donkey stallions.	Present on 31st March 1895	200
	Branded mares ...	12,301			
Stallions employed at stud purposes.	In 1893-94 ...	113	Stallions employed at stud purposes.	For mule-breeding { In 1893-94 ..	157
	In 1894-95 ...	128		In 1894-95 ..	163
No. of mares covered ...	In 1893-94 ...	5,564		For donkey-breeding { In 1893-94 ...	14
	In 1894-95 ...	6,462		In 1894-95 ..	16
Average mares covered per stallion employed at stud work.	In 1893-94 ...	49'24	No. of mares covered.	Pony mares. { In 1893-94 ...	12,570
	In 1894-95 ...	50'48		In 1894-95 ...	12,120
Results in 1894-95 of coverings in 1893-94.	No. of produce ...	1,848		Donkey mares. { In 1893-94 ...	696
	No. not held ...	3,159		In 1894-95 ...	751
	No. not known ...	557	Average of mares covered per stallion employed at stud.	Pony mares. { In 1893-94 ...	76'88
Average result of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud work.	Average of produce	16'35		In 1894-95 ...	74'36
	Average not held...	27'95		Donkey mares. { In 1893-94 ...	49'71
	Average not known	4'93		In 1894-95 ...	46'94
			Results in 1894-95 of coverings of 1893-94.	Pony mares. { No. of produce...	2,549
				No. not held ...	7,253
				No. not known...	2,268
				Donkey mares. { No. of produce...	214
				No. not held ...	374
				No. not known...	108
			Average results of previous year's coverings per stallion employed at stud.	Pony mares. { Average of produce.	16'24
				Average of not held.	46'20
				Average of not known.	14'45
				Donkey mares. { Average of produce.	15'29
				Average of not held.	26'71
				Average of not known.	7'71

404. It appears from the table that the number of stallions at stud work in the Punjab has been increased from 113 to 128, the number of branded mares has risen from 10,818 to 12,301, and the number covered has risen from 5,564 to 6,462. The average number of mares covered per stallion is 50'48, the average produce per stallion is 16'35 against 13'79 last year. The figures are better than those of last year and indicate distinct progress. The number of donkey stallions at work was 179 against 171 last year. Great difficulty is now experienced in obtaining European donkey stallions, and their price has risen greatly. It is believed that more country-bred donkeys of improved quality are now available than formerly.

405. The number of pony mares covered was 12,120 against 12,070 last year, the average per donkey stallion being 74'36 against 76'88. The average produce per stallion was 16'24. This year many of the donkey stallions now employed are said to be old for this work. Sixteen of the donkey stallions were employed for donkey-breeding only and these covered 751 donkey mares.

406. The attempt to obtain more trustworthy statistics by the aid of the Patwari agency has not yet had much success, but further efforts in this direction are in progress, and doubtless better results will be obtained in future.

407. The number of stallions employed belonging to local bodies was 75—37 horses and 38 ponies—against 70 last year—48 horses and 22 ponies. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-seven mares were covered against 2,107 last year. This shows a very marked increase in the popularity of the stallions, as the number actually employed at stud work did not greatly exceed that of last year. The system of branding mares for service by District Board stallions was abandoned. Only 5 donkey stallions were employed by local bodies against 4 last year. Considerable progress has been made in castration of inferior stallions. The total number of animals gelt was 1,133. Small rewards are in most cases given by District Boards to the owners of the gelding and to the Veterinary Assistants who perform the operations.

408. HORSE FAIRS.—The following table shows the number of animals which attended and competed for prizes at the principal horse shows and fairs in 1894-95:—

No.	DISTRICTS IN WHICH FAIRS ARE HELD.	1893-94.					1894-95.				
		Number of animals attended.	COMPETED FOR PRIZES.			Pony Mares.	Number of animals attended.	COMPETED FOR PRIZES.			Pony Mares.
			Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.			Horses.	Donkeys.	Mules.	
1	Hissar (Hansi) ...	790	124	...	3	...	1,564	276	1	39	...
2	Delhi ...	330	189	...	2	5	604	244	...	3	...
3	Karnal ...	813	284	31	55	4	690	244	6	30	...
4	Umballa ...	465	116	13	7	29	1,375	253	27	17	19
5	Ferozepore (Jalalabad).	5,054	118	1	12	3	4,640	131	5	27	1
6	Mooltan ...	904	261	18	57	12	715	214	14	71	10
7	Jhang ...	877	100	35	17	11	680	64	7	14	6
8	Lahore ...	770	192	35	19	7	919	245	23	25	12
9	Amritsar { Autumn	4,914	114	...	20	...	5,065	133	...	3	1
		4,895	...	...	...	...	4,674	...	...	...	...
10	Sialkot ...	358	193	3	15	20	505	281	6	18	...
11	Gujrat ...	704	296	12	83	...	782	306	27	104	37
12	Shahpur ...	1,330	363	2	65	15	1,907	688	27	94	35
13	Rawalpindi ...	2,228	366	35	...	...	2,143	328	39	53	...
14	Bahau ...	1,324	665	...	44	40	740	593	14	12	16
15	Dera Ismail Khan ...	565	425	20	10	4	1,292	531	30	4	40
16	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	4,575	607	11	19	3	5,143	866	18	12	2
TOTAL ...		27,222	4,433	225	428	133	33,438	5,307	244	526	179

The total number of animals which attended increased from 31,246 to 33,438, and the number of animals which competed for prizes rose from 4,433 to 5,307. This is satisfactory. The numbers which attended the recently established fairs at Hissar, Umballa, Delhi, and Dera Ismail Khan show large increases. The numbers at Karnál fell off. This was also the case at Bannu, as was to be expected after the disturbed state of the frontier during part of the year. It has been decided to abandon the Siálkot fair and that at Jhang is now on its trial. The Mooltan fair showed a further diminution in number, and horse-breeding in that district appears to have lost much of its popularity. The fair at Shahpur was better attended than in the previous year, and was very successful, as was that at Dera Gházi Khan. Lahore and Gujrát also show improvement. The commercial fairs at Amritsar do not show much variation. As usual these were the fairs at which the largest number of remounts were purchased, no less than 628 out of a total of 895 being obtained at the two fairs held there, one in spring and one in autumn. They are largely attended by dealers, and each year the purchase of remounts seems to become more centralized at these fairs. Fifty remounts were obtained at Ráwalpindi, 44 at Gujrát, and 43 each at Shahpur and Dera Gházi Khan. In no other case did the number reach 38. It is generally agreed that the quality of the stock produced continues to improve. The number of mules purchased shows an enormous increase over the figures of last year. This was due to the purchases made for various military expeditions. The numbers were 2,314 against 319 last year.

409. A list of the prizes awarded at the different horse fairs is attached. It is noticeable that by far the largest number of remounts (362) were obtained at the Amritsar Spring fair (Baisákhi) at which no prizes are given from Imperial or Provincial Funds :—

DETAILS.	Hissar.	Delhi.	Karnál.	Umballa.	Jalálbad (Ferozepore).	Mooltan.	Jhang.	Lahore.	Amritsar (Autumn).	Siálkot.	Gujrát.	Shahpur.	Ráwalpindi.	Bannu.	Dera Ismail Khan.	Dera Gházi Khan.
Class	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Branded mares ...	270	129	176	225	270	280	42	180	45	90	215	240	635	420	300	408
II—Branded fillies ...	30	83	99	110	220	270	40	185	25	130	190	240	...	120	115	385
III—Fillies ...	100	61	105	60	85	180	20	60	40	105	70	180	245	150	140	145
IV—Remounts ...	100	...	15	...	135	90	21	115	...	16	70	150	240	...	25	195
V—Yearlings ...	100	95	65	170	90	150	50	60	20	80	70	150	235	85	105	135
VI—Colts and fillies over 6 and under 12 months.	50	84	93	120	80	105	...	60	20	42	70	85	110	58	...	105
VII—Geldings ...	200	60	115	225	190	305	34	115	30	62	170	185	220	30	60	345
VIII—Males ...	100	11	30	...	70	115	20	50	10	25	35	125	...	22	40	35
IX—Pony mare for mule-breeding.	...	...	...	55	5	...	...	...	10	25	80	...	...	28	...	15
X—Donkeys ...	10	...	5	57	30	45	25	25	...	37	115	45	...	24	55	36
XI—Mares branded for District Board Stallions.	60	...	180	70	...	...	...	...	...	67	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unbranded ...	415	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	310	135	...	85	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	245	254	7	...
TOTAL	(1) 3,825	(2) 838	(3) 1,018	(4) 1,187	(5) 1,209	(6) 1,540	(7) 275	850	200	(8) 722	1,250	1,400	(9) 1,530	(10) 1,121	(11) 947	1,500

	Imperial.	District Board Funds.	Imperial.	District Board Funds.
Note—(1)	400	1,125	(7)	250
(2)	250	588	(8)	350
(3)	473	605	(9)	1,000
(4)	350	827	(10)	500
(5)	1,000	209	(11)	500
(6)	1,500	40		

The figures to which no numbers have been given are for Imperial only.

410. CATTLE FAIRS.—The following table shows the results of the cattle fairs held during the year :—

FAIRS.				Animals present.	Animals sold.	Fees collected.	Amount given in prizes.	Average price of animals sold.
						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Hiasar	{	Spring ...	24,000	18,194	6,719 1 9	240	23 6 11	
		Autumn ...	12,000	11,081	4,632 4 6	259	26 6 9	
Sirsa	{	Spring ...	7,138	6,744	2,137 4 3	323	20 2 11	
		Autumn ...	24,328	14,388	6,205 11 3	376	27 10 5	
Bhiwani		Autumn ...	4,919	1,822	788 11 9	96	26 7 3	
Jaházgarh (Rohtak) ...	{	Autumn ...	49,889	19,477	8,975 0 0	83	29 6 0	
		Spring ...	66,601	26,336	11,690 0 0	58	29 2 4	
Rewári (Gurgaon)	{	Spring ...	30,000	5,842	1,370 8 9	351	14 15 1	
		Autumn ...	*	769	320 14 6	99	26 11 6	
Jullundur		Autumn ...	5,598	4,147	1,209 10 6	351	18 10 8	
Ludhiána		Spring ...	3,875	1,331	711 0 0	473	20 2 0	
Shahkot (Jhang)... ..		Spring ...	7,920	795	334 3 0	131	26 5 1	
Amritsar	{	Spring ...	72,734	69,967	9,612 2 0	1,985	15 7 5	
		Autumn ...	44,293	43,154	6,871 12 0	2,021	14 0 4	
Dinanagar (Gurdáspur) ...		Spring ...	845	384	129 9 6	444	9 13 7	
Gujránwála		Spring ...	6,808	5,551	1,461 6 3	400	14 4 9	
TOTAL ...				360,948	229,982	63,169 4 0	7,690	...

* Not given.

The total number of animals which attended the various cattle fairs of the Province increased from 302,003 to 360,948, and the number sold from 214,809 to 229,982. The fees collected and amount given in prizes show a slight increase. The four largest fairs of the year were the two Amritsar fairs held at the Baisákhí and Diwáli festivals, and the two held at Jaházgarh in the Rohtak District. Seventy-two thousand seven hundred and thirty-four animals attended the Baisákhí fair at Amritsar, of which 69,967 changed hands, and 66,601 attended the Jaházgarh fair, of which only 26,347 changed hands. The autumn fair at each of these places was attended by over 40,000 animals.

411. LIVE STOCK AND CATTLE DISEASE.—No remarkable outbreaks of cattle disease took place during the year under report. The figures given for deaths from rinderpest in the Ferozepore District in the Civil Veterinary Report proved on enquiry to be quite erroneous. The statistics on this subject are not reliable, but the matter is receiving attention, and some improvement in this particular may be looked for as the organization of the subordinate veterinary establishment becomes more complete and better arrangements for its

supervision become possible. Rinderpest was undoubtedly present, but there were not serious outbreaks, and the losses from other diseases were not unusually heavy.

412. All the large horse and cattle fairs are attended by Veterinary Assistants, and temporary hospitals are established, and outbreaks of disease immediately dealt with. Permanent Veterinary Dispensaries have been established at Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Jalálabad (Ferozepore), Umballa, Rohtak, and Siálkot, and are increasing in popularity, and continue to do good work.

413. Sixty-seven Veterinary Assistants are employed in 26 districts in the Province, and do useful work, but the necessity for more professional supervisors is urgently called for, and measures are under consideration to secure this. The Superintendents, Civil Veterinary Department, have done more in this direction than in the previous year, though they still state that they are unable to accomplish any adequate supervision of the subordinate veterinary establishment owing to the onerous nature of their duties in connection with horse-breeding.

414. There has been no serious outbreak of disease among horses or ponies reported this year, though isolated cases of glanders have occurred.

ARBORICULTURE.

415. ARBORICULTURE.—The returns received from the Deputy Commissioners and Executive Engineers show the following progress during the year 1894-95.

416. District avenues were extended by 100 miles as against 197 in the preceding year, the total length of avenues fully stocked at the end of the year being 7,226 miles out of a total of 12,769 miles suitable for avenues.

417. Under canal avenues there was an addition of 135 miles, the total length stocked at the close of the year being 2,790 miles against 2,655 last year.

418. To the avenues on the Provincial Roads there was a net addition of 41 miles, the total length stocked at the end of 1894-95 being 986 miles as compared with 945 miles in 1893-94.

419. The following statements show the area of groves, plantations and nurseries in acres :—

GROVES.

					At commen- cement of the year.	Planted during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of year.
District	...	...	...	...	5,210	260	115	5,355
Provincial Roads	...	...	...	..	1,145	7	1	1,151

There are no groves in the Canal Divisions.

PLANTATIONS.

					At commen- cement of the year.	Planted dur- ing the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of year.
District	...	...	...	...	3,649	100	223	3,526
Canals	...	...	...	...	16,956	371	130	17,197
Provincial Roads	...	...	...	...	157	...	1	156

NURSERIES.

					At commen- cement of the year.	Added during the year.	Failures, &c., during the year.	Stocked at end of the year.
Districts	...	...	...	...	723	19	211	531
Canals	...	...	...	...	58	28	20	66
Provincial Roads	...	...	...	...	22	8	10	20

420. The following statement shows the financial results of the year :—

					Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Deficit.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Districts	...	...	...	...	1,70,189	2,68,163	...	97,974
Canals	...	...	...	...	76,950	74,701	2,249	...
Provincial Roads	...	...	...	...	27,022	35,076	...	8,054
TOTAL					2,74,161	3,77,940	...	1,03,779

Compared with the figures of the previous year, there has been a decrease of Rs. 48,049 in revenue and of Rs. 19,632 in expenditure.

FORESTS.

421. FORESTS.—The area of reserved forests underwent a net increase of 35,928 acres. 39,779 acres of unclassified forest in Kulu were brought under the operation of Chapter II of the Forest Act from the 1st July 1894, whilst in the Lahore Division 4,512 acres were disforested as a preliminary to their transfer to the Irrigation Department. There was no change in the area of protected forests.

422. Under Unclassed Forests a net deduction of 17,349 acres took place, reducing the total from 2,574,368 to 2,557,019 acres. The decrease was mainly due to the area gazetted as reserved forests in Kulu. On the other hand 18,333 acres were transferred from the management of the District authorities in Dera Gházi Khan to the control of the Department.

423. *Forest Settlements.*—Very little progress took place during the year. The proposed reserved forests in Kulu actually came under the operation of Chapter II of the Forest Act. Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Kángra, was occupied with the settlement of the proposed protected forests, but final orders have not been issued.

424. *Surveys.*—The Imperial Survey Department completed the survey of 55 Forests in Kángra with an area of 27 square miles and of 21 forests in Kulu with an area of 118 square miles, at a cost of about Rs. 100 per square mile. The survey of the Reserved Forests in Bashahr was completed during the year by the Forest Survey Branch, and in September last work was commenced in the Dalhousie Range of the Chamba Division.

425. *Working Plans.*—The Working Plans Branch was employed in Kulu till the middle of December and was then broken up. The Dalhousie Working Plan was sanctioned by the Local Government during the year and the Kála Chitta, Upper Rávi, and Simla Municipal Forests Working Plans were returned by the Inspector-General of Forests for amendment and reconsideration on certain points. Orders have been issued since the close of the year on the Kot Khái-Kotgarh Working Plan. Working Plans are being prepared for the Forests of Khánpur, Kághán, Kángra, and the Simla catchment area, as well as for the Kulu Forests. The Mooltan and Montgomery Working Plans are in abeyance pending further reservations.

426. *General Protection and Breaches of the Forest Law.*—The number of forest offences was 1,007 against 950 in 1893-94, the increase being mainly due to a larger number of cases of injury to the forest by fire. 907 cases were taken into Court, of which 739 or 81·9 per cent. resulted in convictions, compared with 78·3 per cent. last year. 231 cases were pending at the close of the year. 1,952 cases were compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act against 1,099 last year, there being an increase in all Divisions. The average amount of compensation taken in each case was Rs. 3-4-10, and from each person Rs. 2-0-9, which amounts are somewhat less than those taken in the previous year.

427. *Fire Protection.*—The present year was even more disastrous than the previous one in the matter of forest fires. 115,657 acres, or 3·0 per cent. of the total area of forests, were burnt, compared with 72,688 acres, or 1·9 per cent., last year. The concessions granted to the people in the Hazara Division to secure their good will and prevent the firing of the forests have proved of no avail.

428. *Regulation of grazing.*—The areas under the Forest Department which are closed and open to grazing are as follows :—

YEAR.							Entirely closed.	Partially closed.	Open.
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	825	868	4,236
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	833	864	4,260

The increase in the area open to grazing is mainly due to the transfer to the Department of 18,333 acres of unclassed forests in Dera Gházi Khan.

429. *Natural Reproduction.*—Deodár seeded freely in all the hill Divisions, and there was an excellent crop of seedlings; but the other conifers produced very little seed. Blue pine is reported to be spreading rapidly in most of the hill forests.

430. *Outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives a summary of the produce removed from the forests during the year under report :—

Agency of extraction.				Timber.	Fuel.	Bamboos.	Grass and grazing.	Miscellaneous produce.
				Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Agency	...	...	...	646,183	2,816,780	579,034	1,383	983
Purchasers	...	...	...	492,420	1,397,834	188,155	2,01,716	6,295
Free grantees	...	...	...	295,730	42,183	...	1,046	2,305
Right-holders	...	...	...	143,740	24,923,555	...	1,88,993	44,235
TOTAL				1,578,073	29,186,358	767,189	3,93,138	53,818
TOTAL FOR 1893-94				2,556,055	28,669,444	530,820	3,90,042	55,632

The outturn of timber has decreased by about a million cubic feet, that of fuel has increased by about half a million, while two and a third lakhs of bamboos were extracted in excess of the number removed last year.

431. *Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year show a surplus of Rs. 3,43,832 compared with Rs. 2,90,330 last year.

432. The revenue and expenditure of the last three years have been as follows :—

YEAR.						Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93 (financial)	...	...	...	...	...	8,12,632	6,56,265	1,56,367
1893-94 (forest)	...	...	...	...	...	9,43,789	6,53,456	2,90,333
1894-95 (forest)	...	...	...	...	...	10,81,224	7,37,392	3,43,832

The increase of revenue was mainly owing to larger sales of timber in the Chamba Division. The increased expenditure was due to larger quantities of timber and fuel extracted by Departmental Agency and to the payment to the Rāja of Chamba of the profits due to him for the five years ending on 31st March 1894.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

433. MINES AND QUARRIES.—The output of the Dandot Colliery in the past year was 61,976 tons as compared with 74,531 tons in the previous year. This large decrease was due partly to scarcity of labour and partly to the damage done to certain mines by flood water in August 1894. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 4,86,711-8-6 and the expenditure to Rs. 5,04,584-5-8, showing a net loss of Rs. 17,872-13-2, due to small output and heavy expenditure on new minor works.

TRADE.

434. EXTERNAL TRADE.—The total foreign trade for the past five years has been as follows :—

YEARS.								Maunds.	Logs.	Value.
										Rs.
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,542,330	13,875	2,21,98,166
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,950,841	25,729	2,62,05,369
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,366,369	12,692	2,32,13,521
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,185,669	13,511	2,17,24,325
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,420,368	21,223	2,29,41,483

435. The value of the trade of the year under report is thus divided—

	Rs.
Imports	1,08,32,607
Exports	1,42,08,886

In the year 1892-93 the total trade fell off by about 12 per cent. in value. The next year showed a decrease of about 6 per cent., but in 1894-95 the results have been more favourable, and both the weight and the value of the total trade have exceeded the figures of the two preceding years, although they have not gone quite so high as the figures of 1891-92. As compared with 1893-94, the imports have risen by 180,000 maunds and the exports by 114,000 maunds, while the values have increased by about 18 lakhs of rupees in imports and 14½ lakhs in exports. In other words, the value of imports has risen by about 20 per cent., and that of exports by about 11 per cent., the result being an increase of about 15 per cent. in the value of the total trade. By comparison with the figures given in the reports of former years, it will be observed that trade on the whole has been much more brisk in the last year than in any of the previous years except in 1876-77, 1889-90 and 1891-92, when the value amounted to 253 lakhs, 276 lakhs and 262 lakhs of rupees, respectively.

436. The trade with Sewestán rose from Rs. 12,94,717 in value in 1892-93 to Rs. 14,79,448 in 1894-95, though these figures are still below those for 1891-92. During the past year the trade by the Tochi Pass trebled, owing, it is said, to the Mahsúds, who raid on the country of the Darwesh Khels and Daurís, being kept otherwise engaged by our operations in their country. On the whole there appears to be a fair prospect of the gradual expansion of trade with these parts. The trade with Tirah comprises only 1 per cent. of the total foreign trade. The imports consist chiefly of fibres, fruits, hides of cattle and wood, and the exports of cotton piece-goods (Indian) and grain. It was noticed in last year's report that the trade with Kabul has been rapidly declining for many years. The value of the total trade, which was over 112 lakhs of rupees in 1889-90, is now under 43 lakhs, the lowest figure on record. The decrease is due chiefly to the great falling-off in the export trade—in particular in piece-goods, both European and Indian, and in tea—which has been caused by the prohibitive taxes levied on it by the Russian Government, by the facilities provided by the Trans-Caspian Railway for the carriage of Russian merchandise, and by the heavy taxes in force in the dominion of His Highness the Amír. In the case of imports, the chief fall has been in "fruits." For the sale of certain fruits the Amír has established a monopoly, and this has no doubt hampered the trade.

437. The trade with Bajaur has been improving for the past three years and now comprises 18 per cent. of the entire foreign trade. It is now greater than the trade with Kabul both in exports and imports and both in weight and value. This development is attributed to the growing prosperity of our independent neighbours and to the existence of tranquillity in the country up to the close of the past year. It may also be due in part to the trade, both import and export, being free from the hampering and heavy taxes which have led to the decline of the trade with Kabul. The value of the trade is now nearly 28 lakhs of rupees compared with something under 15 lakhs in 1892-93.

438. The trade with Kashmír has steadily developed, and now comprises 53 per cent. of the total foreign trade, as compared with 43 per cent. in 1892-93. This result is stated to be due mainly to three causes,—(1) the facility of communication afforded by the cart-road through Kohála, (2) the location of a large number of Europeans and other persons from India in and beyond Kashmír, and (3) agricultural prosperity on either side. The total trade in the past year amounted to Rs. 1,33,78,252, and there is good reason to hope that this expansion will continue. Exports are at present subject to a customs duty, which in the case of tea is very high, but the Darbár has, at the request of the Punjab Government, agreed to consider the question of reducing this duty as soon as the contract at present in force for the collecting of custom duty expires. The trade with Ladakh has shown some signs of expansion, but that with Tibet is still small.

439. The chief increases under imports are as follows :—

Between half a lakh and one lakh of rupees	...	Sheep and goats.
Over one lakh	... ..	Charas, fruits, hides of cattle, skins of sheep, ghi, timber, wool, manufactured (Indian).

The largest number of sheep and goats is supplied by Kashmír, but of late Sewestán has made great progress in this trade, and the figures of the past year are the largest on record. The increase in charas is probably due to the expectation that a duty would be imposed on this article. The increase in fruits is due to large consignments from Kashmír and Sewestán. The resources of Bajaur have exhibited an enormous development in trade under the heads "hides of cattle" and "skins of sheep." In 1892-93 the imports from this country under the first head valued only Rs. 28,000, while in the past year they were worth no less than Rs. 1,62,000. The import of ghi in the past year is the largest on record. In the timber trade the normal limit has been again reached. Indian woollens are imported mainly from Kashmir, a small quantity being also supplied from Kabul.

440. Important decreases under imports are as follows :—

Between half a lakh and one lakh of rupees	...	Horses, ponies and mules, wool, raw, and pashm.
--	-----	---

The tendency towards a decline in the trade in horses has been alluded to in previous reports. In 1893-94 there was a slight improvement, but it has not been maintained. The Amír is said to have fixed a numerical limit which may not be exceeded in exporting horses from his country, and, moreover, some traders are reported to have sustained losses in their transactions of the previous year. The decrease in the trade of wool and pashm is accounted for principally by the falling-off in the Ladakh and Tibet trade under this head.

441. Important increases in exports are shown in the following table :—

Between one and two lakhs	... ..	Sugar (refined), salt Lahori, iron and public silver.
Between two and three lakhs	... ..	Cotton, twist and yarn.
Between nine and ten lakhs	... ..	Government silver.

The increase in the case of sugar, salt and iron was mainly in the trade with Kashmír. The trade in iron has been steadily developing during the past three years. European twist and yarn seems to be getting popular in the trans-border countries, and the quantity exported has been increasing year by year. The

largest consignments have gone to Bajaur and Kashmír. In the past year the former country received about Rs. 3,18,000 worth of these articles, and the latter about Rs. 2,07,000 worth of them. The sudden rise in the export of Government silver last year is ascribed to large sums of money having been sent to Kashmír for payment of troops in Gilgit. The increase in the export of public silver is also in trade with Kashmír, and is said to be due to large remittances of silver to the Rájá of Púñch.

442. Important decreases in exports have occurred as shown below :—

Between half lakh and a lakh	...	...	...	Tea (Indian).
Between one lakh and two lakhs	...	...	...	Tea (European).
Between two lakhs and three lakhs	...	...	...	Cotton, piece-goods (Indian).

In 1891-92, Indian tea, worth over three lakhs of rupees, was exported to Kabul. In 1892-93 there was a deficiency of over a lakh, and in 1893-94 the exports were reduced to Rs. 91,000, while last year they valued Rs. 83,655 only. The exports to Kashmír, however, expanded from Rs. 1,74,000 to Rs. 2,84,000 in the year before last, but in the past year they have decreased by about Rs. 80,000. The export of foreign tea is almost entirely to Kabul, that to other countries being trivial. The Kabul exports have valued Rs. 8,00,000, Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,67,000 respectively in the last three years. It has already been noticed that exports of tea to Kabul are subject to very heavy taxation, but no additional taxes have been imposed of late, and the explanation of the rapid decline of trade with that country in tea probably is that very stringent measures have, during the past few years, been adopted by the Amír for realizing the duty.

443. The export of Indian piece-goods has fallen off very considerably during the last three years, but Kabul alone is responsible for the decline in this trade. In 1892-93 exports to Kabul valued 17 lakhs of rupees. The next year they were Rs. 8,23,000 less, and in 1894-95 only 4 lakhs worth of Indian cloth was exported. Exports to Kashmír, Bajaur, Ladakh and Sewestán have, on the other hand, been increasing, and were it not for the collapse in the trade with Kabul, the results on the whole would have been very favourable.

444. The proportion which the trade of each country bears to the total trade is as follows :—

COUNTRIES,								1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Sewestán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	62	59
Tirah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Kabul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	354	267	169
Bajaur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	165	187
Kashmír	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	439	401	534
Ladakh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	26	34
Chinese Tibet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	07	09	07
Total								1000	1000	1000

445. INTERNAL TRADE.—The following table shows the figures of total trade by rail between the Punjab and the rest of India during the last five years :—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
1890-91	10,528,305	8,92,06,698	16,189,981	6,52,24,516
1891-92	12,550,706	9,96,34,750	21,217,701	8,27,62,316
1892-93	12,185,885	9,19,98,135	11,823,964	6,63,36,722
1893-94	11,802,812	10,33,38,715	21,346,119	8,49,29,204
1894-95	12,623,531	10,61,89,697	37,542,720	11,26,73,672

Last year trade was unusually brisk both ways. The imports were better in respect of weight than those of the previous year by 7 per cent., and their value exhibited a further rise of about 3 per cent. On the other hand, there was a rise of 76 per cent. in the weight of the exports and of 33 per cent. in their value. The total trade of last year weighed 50 millions of maunds, valuing 2,188 lakhs of rupees. The figures both under imports and exports are the largest on record.

446. The chief increases in imports are noticeable in the following commodities :—

Articles.	Increases, Rupees.
Cotton, Twist and Yarn (European)	1 lakh.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	20 lakhs.
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	4½ "
Dyes and tans	3 "
Gunny bags and cloths	29 "
Spices	1 lakh.

Under the head of cotton piece-goods, European, there was a fall in 1892-93, but the last two years have shown an improvement. The trade in cotton piece-goods, Indian, has again increased. By far the larger portion of these goods comes from Karáchi. The import trade in dyes and tans has been making very considerable improvement. In the last three years the bulk of the trade has increased from 96 thousand maunds to 159 thousand maunds. The development has been brought about chiefly by a rise under turmeric from 45 to 108 thousand maunds. The demand for aniline dyes is also increasing. The quantity of these dyes imported last year was 8,236 maunds valuing over 8 lakhs of rupees as against 2,178 maunds valuing 180 thousand rupees in 1892-93. The increase in the import of gunny bags is due to the increase in the export of wheat and other grains.

447. The articles which exhibit large decreases in imports are as follows:—

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Decreases, Rupees.</i>
Rice... ..	11 lakhs.
Liquors	2 „
Railway plant and rolling stock	6 „
Silk piece-goods	1 lakh.
Sugar	8 lakhs.
Wool (manufactured)	3 „

The import of rice has been diminished by improved local production. The decrease in the import of Railway stock is due to the fact that there was no new Railway under construction.

448. In exports the principal increases have occurred under the following heads:—

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Increases, Rupees.</i>
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	8 lakhs.
Indigo	5½ „
Wheat	61 „
Jowár and bájra	12 „
Gram and pulse	145 „
Other grains	44 „
Beer	6 „
Provisions	14 „
Railway plant and rolling stock	16 „
Wool, raw	4 „

The enormous increase under the head “Gram and pulse” and the increase under “Other grains” is due to an unusually large demand from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where there was scarcity. The increase under “Railway plant” was also due to exports to the North-Western Provinces. The large enhancement in the export of “Provisions” was chiefly under the head “Ghi and other provisions.” The wheat crop of 1894 was very widely sown, being 12 per cent. on that of the preceding year in acreage, and the outturn was also abundant. Prices fell to Re. 1-10-0 per maund, and in consequence large quantities were exported from Karáchi and Bombay to Europe.

449. Large decreases are noticeable in the export of the undermentioned commodities:—

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Decreases, Rupees.</i>
Cotton, raw	14 lakhs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	12 „
Til or jinjili	8 „

The decrease in the export of raw cotton is due to a falling-off in the demand from Europe. The decrease under the head “Cotton piece-goods, European,” was attended by a corresponding increase under the head “Cotton piece-goods, Indian.” In the case of til the harvest was unfavourable.

450. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh hold the most important position among the Foreign blocks for the past year, both as regards exports and imports. The percentage of the export trade of this block to the total export trade has risen from 29·07 to 40·58 per cent., and the figures for import trade are practically the same as in the preceding year. Trade with Sindh, both in imports and exports, has again declined, but trade with Bengal shows an increase both ways. Karáchi continues to remain the most important seaport in connection with the trade of this Province.

451. RIVER-BORNE TRADE.—Trade by river is carried on only with Sind and Karáchi, and the traffic is registered at Sukkur. The following table shows the total imports and exports during the last three years:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Maunds.	Value, Rs.	Maunds.	Value, Rs.
1892-93	229,951	21,54,732	1,299,542	48,54,110
1893-94	385,891	33,08,200	2,557,598	75,71,655
1894-95	298,768	20,65,152	2,311,842	60,77,713

452. The import trade has shown a contraction last year, and its weight and value have fallen almost proportionately.

453. The export trade has also contracted. In the previous year wheat was sent down by the river in much larger quantities than in the past year, and although a somewhat large increase took place under other articles of merchandise, yet the net result was a fall of over two lakhs of maunds in weight, causing a decrease of about 15 lakhs of rupees in the value.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

454. COMPANIES.—There were at the close of the year 1893-94 50 companies on the books of the Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, 27 of which were shown as working and 3 as in the various stages of winding up. During the year under report 3 companies went into liquidation, and 3 new companies were registered, *vis* :—

- (1) The Punjab National Bank, Limited, Lahore.
- (2) The Punjab Church Missionary Church Society District Council, Amritsar.
- (3) The Sohan Water Power Company, Limited.

Thus there were at the end of the year 33 companies on the Register, 27 of which are shown in Statements Nos. VIII and IX as working and 6 in Statements VI and VII as in process of winding up. The details of the latter are—

- (1) The Provincial Bank of India, Limited, Delhi.
- (2) The Simla Co-operative Association Limited.
- (3) The New Club, Limited, Simla.
- (4) The New Murree Club, Limited.
- (5) The Lahore Brick, Tile and Lime Works Company, Limited.
- (6) The Punjab Pottery Works Company, Limited.

455. The following statement shows the classification of the 33 companies borne on the books of this office:—

Nature of Company.	Working.	Winding up.
1. Banking, Loan and Insurance Companies	4	1
2. Trading Companies	5	4
3. Mills and Presses	7	...
4. Tea and other Planting Companies	1	...
5. Mining and Quarrying Companies	1	...
6. Ice Manufacture	1	...
7. Breweries	1	...
8. Others, including Companies limited by guarantee	7	1
TOTAL	27	6

Out of the 27 companies exhibited above as working, 5 are Clubs limited by guarantee and having no share capital, and two have been registered under Section 26 of Act VI of 1882. This leaves 20 companies limited by shares, the total nominal capital of which amounts to Rs. 64,53,500 and the paid up capital to Rs. 47,80,997, as compared with a nominal capital of Rs. 62,53,500 and a paid up capital of Rs. 46,26,853 at the close of the preceding year. This increase in the nominal capital is due to the fact that two new companies were registered and the capital of one company was increased during the year; while as regards the increase in paid up capital some of the shares in certain companies which were left unsold at the end of 1893-94 have been taken up during the course of the year under report.

456. The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 805-14-6, the details being as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.
(a) Fees for registering (1) new companies and (2) miscellaneous documents connected with Joint Stock Companies.	697 6 6
(b) Fees for registering new societies under Act XXI of 1860 and for granting copies.	108 8 0

Total ... 805 14 6

No charges were incurred during the year.

457. Forty-six societies registered under Act XXI of 1860 (an Act for the registration of Literary, Scientific and Charitable Societies) were borne on the books of this office at the end of 1893-94, and to this number have to be added the undermentioned two new societies registered during the year, the total number of societies on the books being thus brought up to forty-eight:—

- (1) The Sri Hariana Kurk Shetr Sanatan Dharma Mandal.
- (2) St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

PUBLIC WORKS.

458. GENERAL REMARKS.—The total expenditure on Public Works in the Province was Rs. 54,43,242 against Rs. 56,46,435 in the preceding year. Deducting Imperial Military expenditure (Rs. 6,45,813), Imperial Civil (Rs. 3,49,342) and private and other funds (Rs. 74,090), in which this Department acts as an agent, the expenditure on works undertaken by the Province amounted to Rs. 43,73,997. District Fund Public Works Establishments executed works costing Rs. 1,543 for the Military Department from Imperial Military Works Funds and Rs. 1,64,432 for the Province from Provincial Funds, as well as those from their own funds to the extent of Rs. 7,29,575. The establishments maintained by Municipalities carried out works at a cost of Rs. 6,33,159 from their own funds only. The Provincial Public Works Department spent Rs. 31,525 from District Funds on behalf of District Boards; Rs. 3,05,097 from Municipal Funds on behalf of Municipalities; and the whole of the rest of the funds from all sources.

459. *Unification of Provincial and District Board Establishments.*—The question of effecting economy by unification of Provincial and District Board Establishments was steadily kept in view throughout the year. In the Ludhiána District a total of 60·31 miles of metalled district roads have been taken over, with an annual grant of Rs. 19,276 and at a saving in cost to the District Board of Rs. 3,300 per annum.

Similarly, 14·17 miles of metalled roads and four serais were also taken over in the Ferozepore District with an annual grant of Rs. 3,647, showing an annual saving to the District Board of Rs. 1,790. In the Umballa, Karnál, Rohtak, Hissar, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts, and the Kulu Sub-Division of the Kángra District, proposals for unification were under consideration by the Commissioners in communication with Superintending Engineers.

460. *Maintenance grants from and to Provincial Funds.*—At the end of the year the total annual grants from Provincial Funds for the maintenance of Provincial buildings and roads was Rs. 87,531 to District Boards, and Rs. 5,009 to Municipalities. Provincial Funds also contribute Rs. 25,200 per annum (excluding a special grant of Rs. 2,400 to the Karnál District on account of supervision of the Sarsuti Drainage project) to 13 districts as grants-in-aid for Engineering Establishment. This comprises grants of Rs. 2,400 per annum each to 8 districts and of Rs. 1,200 per annum each to 5 districts. On the other hand, the District Board of Ludhiána pays to the Provincial Public Works Department a yearly sum of Rs. 19,276 for maintenance of district roads in that district.

461. *Imperial Military Works.*—The more important Imperial Military Works in hand were:—The construction of permanent huts for the garrison at Kajúri Kach; improving the Khagan Valley Road, including the provision of a suspension bridge over the Kunhar river at Bálakot; metalling and improving the Dera Ismail Khan-Murtaza Road; the construction of a Cantonment, and providing a water-supply at Pára Chinár; and the construction of an outpost at Wano.

462. *Imperial Civil Works.*—Under Imperial Civil the more important works were:—Improvements to the "Retreat" Estate at Mashobra; to "Snowdon" at Simla; the construction of Civil and Militia buildings at Pára Chinár; and providing bridges and causeways on the Latammar-Dera Ismail Khan section of the North-West Frontier Road.

463. *Provincial Civil Works.*—Under Provincial the works undertaken were:—The construction of a tahsil at Fatehabad, Hissar District; of a combined Boarding House for the Central Training College, Normal School and Central Model School at Lahore; of the Lawrence Asylum barracks at Sanáwar; of additional accommodation for the Chief Court at Lahore; of Revenue, Judicial and Police buildings at Muzaffargarh, as also a protecting bund round it; of a new girder bridge over the Jhelum at Kohála; of the Bhimber bund at Gujrát; of new feeder roads to the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway; metalling the Mandiáli-Sheikhupura Road; improvements to the Kángra Valley Cart Road, including the provision of a bridge over, and training works at, the Gaj torrent; improvements to the Shahabad-Jagádhrí Road; metalling the Hasan Abdál-Abbottabad Road; and protective works on the Indus at Dera Ismail Khan.

The book value of all Provincial buildings borne on the Departmental registers amounted to Rs. 2,07,77,488 on the 31st March 1895; and the expenditure on maintenance during the year amounted to Rs. 2,23,572, which represents a rate of 1·076 per cent. on the capital cost.

The sums spent on Original Works were distributed as under:—

	Provincial.	District.	Municipal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	2,86,255	59,353	57,251	4,02,859
Communications	2,62,865	1,30,542	3,501	3,96,908
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	90,183	63,881	1,99,688	3,53,752
TOTAL	6,39,303	2,53,776	2,60,440	11,53,519

464. *Local Fund Works.*—Under Local Funds may be mentioned: Metalling the Delhi-Najafgarh Road, Delhi District; the Nakodar-Núrmahal Road, Jullundur District; two miles of the Siálkot-Amritsar Road, and nine miles of the Gujránwála-Háfizabad Road, Gujránwála District; the provision of water-supplies at Umballa and Simla; and distribution scheme for same at Ráwalpindi; the construction of Sewage and Drainage Works at Delhi, Simla and Lahore; and of a Clock Tower and Ripon Hall at Mooltan.

465. *Comparative expenditure on Civil Buildings and Communications.*—

When reviewing the outlay recorded under the head Civil Works in the accounts for 1890-91, the Government of India drew special attention to the "tendency to neglect roads in favour of buildings," and in subsequent reviews Local Governments were requested to see that works of communications, and especially feeder roads to Railways, were borne in mind when the grants for expenditure on Provincial Public Works were being distributed. The matter has received Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's attention, and a good deal has been done towards carrying out the policy of devoting larger assignments for Provincial lines of communication and feeder roads to Railways. The following figures compare the outlay from Provincial Funds on Works and Repairs, Civil Buildings and Communications, for the three years ending 1891-92 with the three years ending 1894-95:—

YEARS.						ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.	
						Civil Build- ings.	Communica- tions.	Civil Build- ings.	Communica- tions.
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	4,83,711	2,49,940	2,00,084	9,03,491
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	8,17,424	2,54,754	2,24,615	8,23,465
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	11,42,562	2,81,784	2,32,235	8,03,188
TOTAL						24,43,697	7,85,478	6,56,934	25,30,144
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	8,35,018	3,07,163	2,38,499	8,60,864
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	5,44,324	3,09,489	2,31,497	8,62,179
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	2,86,255	2,62,865	2,23,572	8,90,954
TOTAL						16,65,597	8,79,517	6,93,568	26,13,997

It is somewhat difficult to make any useful comparison from these figures. The outlay upon Original Works, Civil Buildings, looks large as compared with that upon Original Works, Communications, as it is not so much a new road, but the maintenance of existing (especially metalled) roads that cost money; and the Repairs, Communications, for the same reason, look large besides Repairs, Civil Buildings; but it will be observed that on Original Works, Civil Buildings, a sum of Rs. 24,43,697 was spent in the first three years ending 1891-92 as against Rs. 16,65,597 in the second period ending 1894-95. While on Original Works, Communications, Rs. 7,86,478 were spent in the first three years ending 1891-92 as against Rs. 8,79,517 in the second period ending 1894-95. Also the outlay on Civil Buildings—Works and Repairs combined—decreased from Rs. 31,00,631 in the first three years to Rs. 23,59,165 in the second period, and on Communications under the same heads the expenditure increased from Rs. 33,16,622 in the first three years to Rs. 34,93,514 in the second period. The outlay on Civil Buildings was increased by works such as the Central Jail at Montgomery, new barracks for the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar, new Police lines at Delhi, and a Central Jail at Umballa on which work has since been deferred; but out of the 4½ lakhs round

spent on the barracks at Sanáwar during the last three years, the Government of India contributed 2 lakhs, so that the Provincial outlay under this head would be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs shorter than that shown above.

466. *Communications.*—The scheme for metalling and improving the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk-Murtaza Road was in rapid progress; improvements were being made to the Khagan Valley Road; and subsidiary works were constructed for the North-West Frontier Road.

467. The new roads under construction from Provincial Funds were three feeder roads to stations on the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway; and approach roads to the Haro bridge, and the Railway bridge over the Ravi at Shahdara. The unmetalled roads from Hasan Abdál to Haripur, from Haripur to Abbottabad, from mile 125 Grand Trunk Road to Dhulkot Station on the Delhi-Umballa-Kálka Railway, and the Lahore and Sheikhpura Road, Section Mandiáli to Sheikhpura, were being metalled, also eight roads of minor importance for District Boards. On the Kángra Valley Cart Road the principal works carried out were the bridging of the Gaj torrent and some improvements near Shahpur. The rest of the available funds were expended upon improving the existing lines.

468. *Damages by floods.*—On the 4th June 1894 the temporary bridge at Bálakot over the Kunhar river, erected under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Hazára, was washed away. The construction of a suspension bridge to take its place was at once put in hand.

469. On the 20th and 21st June 1894 the highest flood on record came down the Ravi, and almost entirely destroyed the Boat Bridge bungalow at Shahdara. Protective measures were adopted, and no damage occurred to the Boat Bridge.

470. On the 24th June 1894 the Boat Bridge over the Ravi at Chichawatni broke. Six boats with their superstructure were carried away, two boats foundering $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles down-stream.

471. On the 7th July 1894 damage was reported at the 7th mile of the Kálka-Simla Cart Road, where a land-slip had previously taken place, and heavy rain continuing, about one thousand feet of the roadway went bodily down the hill-side on the 30th July. Owing to the prompt measures taken, wheeled traffic was partially suspended for four days only. The road suffered greatly throughout its length, the cost of repairs being estimated at Rs. 18,000.

472. In July 1894 several spurs in connection with the Markanda River Protective Works were severely damaged by heavy floods necessitating special repairs.

On the 26th July 1894 a slip occurred at the heavy cliff-cutting at mile 15 of the Kángra Valley Cart Road; the special repairs due to the heavy rain cost Rs. 3,000. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 24,255, was sanctioned for improving and metalling the worst portions from mile 4 to Shahpur, and work was commenced.

473. In July 1894 the Káfila tanks and Tangai water-supply works near Landi Kotal were damaged by heavy rain.

474. The River Indus at Dera Gházi Khan took an awkward turn in the middle of the cold weather, and set on to its right bank just above the bridge of boats. This caused some apprehension as to the safety of the city of Dera Gházi Khan; but later on another change occurred, and a considerable portion of the main stream took a more direct course down a large creek under the left bank. There was some hope at the close of the year that this might develope and cause the main stream to shift towards the east; but unfortunately when the river rose again the set toward the west bank became more pronounced and caused further erosion, which has given rise to considerable anxiety.

475. On the 25th March 1895 a portion of the equipment of the Boat Bridge at Khusháb over the River Jhelum was swept away by a flood. The bridge was not re-established, but Government van boats were used for ferry purposes.

476. Slight damage was also caused to the out-houses of the Public Works Inspection Bungalow at Pánipat and mile 57 of the Grand Trunk Road by a breach having occurred on the 7th September 1894 in the escape channel of the Western Jumna Canal.

477. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—The Umballa water-supply scheme was in progress. The Lahore drainage scheme was sanctioned and was taken in hand; and protective works at Pind Dádan Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, and in the Beas Valley were in progress.

478. *DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE.*—The total expenditure of the year, including that from Loan Funds, private subscriptions, and contributions advanced by Municipalities for works carried out by Executive Engineers was Rs. 54,43,242—*vide* Table A.

479. Deducting the expenditure from private and other funds (Rs. 74,090), from local loans (Rs. 94,723), and advanced contributions in hand of Executive Engineers, the outlay against Budget provisions was Rs. 50,69,338, classified as under :—

SERVICE HEADS.	Works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant	Barrack. Department.	Suspense.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	3,46,785	1,74,216	1,14,779	5,714	4,617	— 298	6,45,813
Do. Civil	1,83,903	1,06,757	62,572	4,079	...	— 7,969	3,49,342
Provincial	6,39,303	11,50,092	6,96,980	45,261	...	— 9,745	25,21,891
Incorporated Local District Funds.	2,53,776	5,03,906	1,12,695	3,418	...	...	8,73,795
Municipal Funds	2,60,440	3,70,299	38,155	9,603	...	...	6,78,497
Total	16,84,207	23,05,270	10,25,181	68,075	4,617	— 18,012	50,69,338
Deduct expenditure in England, including loss by Exchange.	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,945
Net Indian outlay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,49,393

The outlay from Imperial and Provincial Funds, Rs. 35,17,046, was in excess of the Budget Estimate of Rs. 32,16,400 by Rs. 3,00,646, and of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 35,146.

480. The variations between actual outlay and the Budget and Revised Estimates of the year are shown below:—

MAJOR HEADS.	Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.	Actual Outlay.	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ACTUAL OUTLAY AND	
				Budget Estimate.	Revised Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	4,01,300	5,81,200	6,45,813	+ 2,44,513	+ 64,613
Do. Civil	3,15,100	3,71,700	3,49,342	+ 34,242	- 22,358
Provincial	25,00,000	25,29,000	25,21,891	+ 21,891	- 7,109
Incorporated Local (District Funds) ...	9,72,000	9,23,000	8,73,795	- 98,205	- 49,205
Municipal Funds	12,26,443	Nil.	6,78,497	- 5,47,946	Nil.

The excess of Rs. 64,613 under Imperial Military was due to an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 having been sanctioned too late to admit of its inclusion in the Revised Estimate, and to numerous petty excesses on Repairs in several Divisions. The lapse of Rs. 22,358 under Imperial Civil was attributable to the following reasons:—A reduction in the balance of Suspense Accounts not contemplated in the Revised Estimate; a write back on account of outlay debited during 1893-94 to the Kurram Valley Works; and to lapses caused by the stoppage of certain works in the Kohát Division owing to bad weather.

Under Provincial the actual outlay fell short of the Revised Estimate by Rs. 7,109 only, which was caused by a reduction in the balance of Suspense Accounts not anticipated when the Revised Estimate was framed.

The lapse under Incorporated Local as compared with the Revised Estimate was Rs. 49,205. This was due to delays in the preparation of projects; to the progress of work in certain districts having been retarded by unusually heavy rains; to subordinate District Officers having been engaged in collecting carriage for the Chitrál Field Force; and to transfers to and from the Civil Budget Estimates after the submission of the Revised Estimates.

The lapse under Municipal was as large as Rs. 5,47,946; but no explanations have been furnished by Municipalities. It is presumed, however, that it is due to delays in the preparation of estimates for Original Works and the non-utilization in full of loan funds. The chief lapses were on the grants for the drainage works at Hānsi, new drains at Muktsar and Fāzilka, and the purchase of the Museum Buildings at Lahore.

481. The following table shows the lapses over Rs. 2,000 on Major Original Works, Imperial and Provincial :—

Division.	Locality.	Name of work.	Grant.	Expenditure.	Lapse.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dera Ghazi Khan	Muzaffargarh ...	Reconstruction of Civil Station ...	75,000	71,045	3,955
Kohát (Imperial)	Pára Chinár ...	Construction of Militia Lines in Kurram Valley.	23,000	19,161	3,839
Umballa	... Umballa ...	Constructing Central Jail ...	Nil.	—5,357	5,357
Do.	... Sanáwar ...	Restoration of Lawrence Military Asylum.	22,000	11,464	10,536
Delhi	... ...	Constructing a feeder road from Kharkhauda to Narela Station.	16,365	13,813	2,552
Do.	... ...	Constructing a feeder road from Kharkhauda to Bhagpat on mile 21, Grand Trunk Road.	6,936	4,801	2,135
Simla	... Mashobra ...	Improvements to the "Retreat" Estate.	20,100	17,534	2,566
Total ...			1,63,401	1,32,461	30,940

482. 44—IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 6,45,813 (*vide* detail in Table B.). The outlay on Major Works, amounting to Rs. 3,16,570, will be found detailed in Appendix A. The expenditure on Minor Works amounted to Rs. 30,215.

483. The principal works completed or in progress were :—

Completed.—Additional accommodation in the Artillery lines at Abbottabad; re-roofing with sheet iron and improving ventilation of barracks for married men in Right Native Infantry lines at Abbottabad; re-roofing with sheet iron the old Garrison Hospital at Abbottabad; permanent huts for the Military Garrison at Kajúri Kach; providing tablets on the Guides Memorial at Hoti Mardán; additional works required in connection with the troops including cook-houses at several posts on the Samána; and a mule shed at Gulistán.

In Progress.—Mule road from Uttar Shisha to Bálakot and beyond through the Khagan Valley, including a suspension bridge over the Kunhar river; encamping-grounds at Kurram and Chichana on the North-West Frontier Road; metalling and improving the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk-Murtaza Road; providing a water supply for the Cantonment and Civil Station of Pára Chinár in the Kurram Valley; providing a water supply for the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanáwar; constructing a post at Wano; reconstructing quarters for four officers and the Commandant at Mastán; and constructing Military buildings at Pára Chinár.

484. The following is a statement of progress on the more important works :—

Military buildings at Pára Chindr.—Enclosure walls with ditch completed, but banquette needs dressing and turfing. The curtains of the keep were finished, and the roofing of the bastions and construction of loop-holes and the bullet proof gate started. The upper storey of the flanking tower was up to roof level. Four Infantry barracks, two Artillery barracks, Cavalry barracks, quarters for Native Officers of Infantry, Artillery and Cavalry, and Medical subordinates, Infantry and Cavalry followers' lines, lines for Artillery followers and Hospital servants, Guard-room, Hospital, and quarters for servants of the Officer Commanding and three European officers of the garrison, completed. The bungalow for the three European officers was nearly completed, and that for the Officer Commanding well in hand. The Mess-house was also in progress.

Khagan Valley Mule Road.—(a). Road from Uttar Shisha to Bálakot.—About $14\frac{3}{4}$ miles is divided into three sections, and the state of the work in each section was as follows :—

1st Section.—Uttar Shisha to Lobani nullah, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles.—Road widened and dressed, and metalling completed. Masonry of bridges completed, and wood for superstructure partly fitted. Jabba Rest-house walls 6 feet high.

2nd Section.—Lobani nullah to Bisyan, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles.—New road cutting and walling completed. Causeways partly completed ; and bridges in hand.

3rd Section.—Bisyan to Bálakot, $6\frac{3}{8}$ miles.—Almost completed.

(b). Suspension bridge over the Kunhar river at Bálakot.—Foundations of both piers put in ; superstructure of left bank abutment within 6 feet of top, and of right bank 18 feet high ; excavation of anchorages nearly got out ; wood-work all at site, and partly prepared. The iron work from the old Kohála bridge is being used.

(c). Road beyond Bálakot.—The Sangar bridge half completed ; wood for Ganoul bridge purchased ; Kawai bridge half finished ; diversions to improve the grades of the road in a good many places have been completed and others are in hand.

Metalling and improving the Dera Ismail Khan-Tánk-Murtaza Road.—The section of the Dera Ismail Khan metalled road from Tánk to Murtaza, 19 miles in length, was practically completed, work having been commenced in the winter of 1893. Great difficulty was experienced in getting labour and carriage, particularly last winter during the troubles in Waziristán. There are 5 large bridges over nullahs, two of them, those over the Kirani and Khanwind, having 12 spans each of 20 feet. Those in miles 47 and 49 were founded on wells sunk 20 to 24 feet below bed of nullah. The other works are chiefly culverts and paved gaps. Combined quarters for Assistant Engineer's Office and Rest-house

were erected at Tánk, and a first class Rest-house at Murtaza. The metalling was consolidated by a 6-ton steam roller. The total cost of this section will be a little over two lakhs.

Post at Wano.—This consists of a walled enclosure with accommodation for half a squadron of Cavalry, two guns, and one battalion of Native Infantry (war strength). There is a keep at one corner and a house for the Political Officer. The walls at close of year were up to plinth level, but the post will be ready for occupation before winter.

485. 45—IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS.—The total expenditure was Rs. 3,49,342, *vide* details in Table B. The outlay on Major Works (Rs. 1,34,495) and Minor Works (Rs. 49,408) will be found in Appendix A.

486. BUILDINGS.—*Post Offices.*—The reconstruction of the Tonga Terminus shed at Simla was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,858.

487. *Telegraph Buildings.*—No works of this description were under construction.

488. *Administration, including Miscellaneous Buildings.*—The works in progress were :—

(a).—*Civil buildings at Pára Chinár, Kurram Valley.*—The following remarks show the progress to the close of 1894-95 :—

The Serais, the Post Office, Dispensary, and the tribal guest-house were all finished. The Katcheri was nearly finished. The Officers' houses were all nearly roofed.

(b).—*Militia lines, Pára Chinár, Kurram Valley.*—The progress on these lines was :—

Men's barracks, Rear guard, Orderly room, Stables and Quarter-guard, practically completed; and *Native Officers' lines, Hospital followers' huts, and Armouries* completed.

A scheme for a water supply to the new cantonment was under preparation and will be sanctioned and completed within a year.

(c).—*Additions and alterations to the "Retreat" at Mashobra.*—This work was nearly completed.

489. The following works were completed :—Reconstructing the Tonga Terminus shed at Simla; rebuilding the double range of out-houses north-east of "Beatsonia" at Simla; and improving the "Snowdon" Estate at Simla.

490. COMMUNICATIONS.—*North-West Frontier Road.*—The following works were completed in the section Latammar to Dera Ismail Khan :—(a) Bridge of 5 spans of 20 feet over the Domel nullah, mile 99; (b) bridge of 8 spans of 20 feet over the Kharoba nullah, mile 137; (c) causeway 380 running feet over the large Ghazni Khel nullah, mile 143; (d) gaps and culverts in miles

94, 96, 97 and 99; (e) causeway 1,600 running feet over the Tarkhoba nullah, mile 166; and (f) a bridge of 59 running feet between abutments over the large Talqui nullah, mile 149.

491. The cost of the annual and special repairs to the Frontier Roads was as under :—

	Annual.	Special.
	Rs.	Rs.
North-West Frontier road, 199 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles ...	41,492	6,171
Dera Ghāzi Khan-Loralai road, 68 miles ...	12,019	6,629

The total maintenance charges of the former road were Rs. 47,663, or Rs. 239 per mile; and of the latter road Rs. 18,648, or Rs. 274 per mile.

492. **PROVINCIAL CIVIL WORKS.**—(*Including Incorporated Local (District), Municipal and Contribution Works*).—The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 40,74,183, (excluding that on Contribution Works, Rs. 3,81,087, *vide* Table D.), of which Rs. 11,53,519 were spent on Original Works Rs. 20,24,297 on Repairs; Rs. 8,47,830 on Establishment; Rs. 58,282 on Tools and Plant; and Rs. 9,745 were debited under Provincial Suspense Accounts, *vide* Table C. The outlay on all Major and Minor Provincial Works (Rs. 6,39,303) will be found in Appendix B., and on Contribution Works (Rs. 2,51,536) in Appendix C.

493. **BUILDINGS.**—*Land Revenue.*—The completed works were :—Enlarging the tahsíl at Charsadda, Pesháwar District; new tahsíl at Fattahabad, Hissar District; separate Treasury Building, Jullundur City; and additional accommodation for the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Mooltan. Those in progress were :—Re-roofing Deputy Commissioner's Court, Kohát; new Record Room for Deputy Commissioner's Court at Shahpur; additions to the Deputy Commissioner's Court, Gujrát, to provide record accommodation; new Tahsíl and Peons' Block at Muzaffargarh; and subsidiary buildings for Deputy Commissioner's Court, Muzaffargarh.

494. *District Work.*—The new Zailgarh at Garhshankar in the Hoshiarpur District was completed.

495. *Residences for Local Governments.*—Re-roofing a portion of "Barnes Court" at Simla was in progress; and the provision of furniture for Government House, Lahore, was completed.

496. *Minor Departments.*—Monuments and Antiquities.—The restoration work on the 'Idgah at Mooltan was completed, and necessary repairs carried out to other buildings of archæological or historical interest.

497. *Educational.*—Provincial Buildings.—The restoration of the Lawrence Military Asylum barracks at Sanáwar was completed; and accommodation in the combined Boarding House for the Central Training College, Normal School, and Central Model School was completed for 192 students, Major Class, and 60 students, Minor Class; but the Superintendent's quarters, servants' out-houses and a Reading Room remain to be provided.

498. *District Buildings.*—School houses at Jagádhrí (Umballa District), Gujar Khan (Ráwalpindi District), Shujabad (Mooltan District), and Dipálpur (Montgomery District) were in progress; and the School house at Shorkot (Jhang District) was enlarged. A Boarding House was provided at Hissar, and one at Sonapat was in progress.

499. *Municipal Buildings.*—The Municipal Board School at Edwardesabad (Bannu District) was completed; the School building at Hissar was extended; additions and alterations were made to the School house at Sonapat (Delhi District); and the School house at Chunián (Lahore District) was constructed. A new Primary School was under construction at Fort Siálkot.

500. *Ecclesiastical.*—The following works were completed:—Additions and alterations to the Church attached to the Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanáwar; and the extension of the Cemetery at Murree.

501. *Law and Justice.*—The completed works were:—Additions to the Punjab Chief Court, Lahore; Judicial Lock-up at Miánwáli; new Munsif's Court at Gujrát; re-roofing and raising the Customs Bungalow at Fázilka to adapt it for a Court House and residence for an Extra Assistant Commissioner; and new Munsif's Court at Karor, Dera Ismail Khan District.

502. *Fails.*—*Central Fails.*—The completed works were:—Central Jail at Montgomery; renewing solitary cell doors and lowering walls of open yards in Central Jail, Lahore; providing weather shades and hold fasts in the Central Jail at Montgomery; and increasing lateral ventilation in the old sleeping barracks of the Central Jail at Montgomery. The construction of day latrines in the Central Jail at Montgomery was in progress; and the construction of the Central Jail at Umballa was suspended for want of funds.

503. *District Fails.*—The new gateway for the jai lat Jhelum was in progress.

504. *Lock-ups.*—The progress on the lock-up at Muzaffargarh was as follows:—All materials at site; the foundations of the enclosure walls completed up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of high flood level; and on two of the foundation walls a layer of asphalte laid.

505. *Police Provincial Buildings.*—The completed works were:—Loop-holed Border Post at Panjgali on the Black Mountain; re-roofing the Police Station at Fázilka, Ferozepore District; special repairs to the Police Stations at Sádhaura and Mulána, Umballa District; additions and alterations to the Police Hospital at Lahore; and special repairs to the Police Thána (late McGuffin's Hotel) at Dalhousie. Those in progress were:—Loop-holed Border Posts at Barchar, Pabalgali and Sherkulia on the Black Mountain; alterations and improvements to the Sadar lines of the Border Military Police at Kohát; reconstructing Police buildings at Muzaffargarh; and reconstructing quarters for Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Police at Muzaffargarh.

The progress on the Police buildings at Muzaffargarh was as follows:—The barracks were up to roof level; married men's quarters up to within a foot of roof level; the roof of the Hospital was nearly completed, the

roof being in hand ; the roof of the Hospital Assistant's quarters was partly fixed, and the rest was in hand ; the servants' houses, cook-house, &c., attached to these buildings were up to roof level.

506. *Police Municipal Buildings*.—The Police Chauki No. 3 near Mai Vero tank at Ráwalpindi was completed ; and a Police Thána at Rewári (Gurgaon District) was in progress.

507. *Medical Provincial Buildings*.—The provision of accommodation for Native paying patients suffering from contagious diseases in the Mayo Hospital at Lahore was in progress ; and the Operating Theatre for the Veterinary School at Lahore was completed.

508. *Medical District Buildings*.—A new Dispensary was provided at Gugera (Montgomery District), and one at Ahmadpur (Jhang District).

509. *Medical Municipal Buildings*.—The City Branch Dispensary at Mooltan was in progress ; and the new Dispensary at Rúpar (Umballa District) was completed.

510. *Miscellaneous or General*.—The works completed were :—Third Class Civil Rest-House at Gurah Uttam Singh, Ráwalpindi District ; 3rd Class Civil Rest-house at Mullazai, Dera Ismail Khan District ; 2nd Class Civil Rest-house at Shergarh, Montgomery District ; surveying and demarcating land attached to Provincial Buildings in the Dera Ismail Khan Division ; 3rd Class Rest-house at Ikláspur ; and a 2nd Class Rest-house at Bhagpat, Jullundur District. The residence for the Deputy Commissioner of Muzaffargarh was in progress, as well as a subsidiary bund round the Civil Station of Muzaffargarh.

511. *Miscellaneous District Buildings*.—The Rest-house at Sadar Mooltan was in progress.

512. *Contribution Works—Civil Buildings*.—The following works were completed :—Restoring the 'Idgah at Mooltan ; and completing the Chapeł attached to the Lawrence Memorial Asylum at Murree. The construction of a porch and wing to the Lady Aitchison Hospital at Lahore was in progress.

513. *COMMUNICATIONS.—Provincial Metalled Roads.—Grand Trunk Road, Delhi to Lahore, 312 miles*.—Cost of maintenance Rs. 1,89,380, or Rs. 607 per mile. Special repairs were carried out to the Márkanda River Protective Works at mile 109.

514. *Lahore-Pesháwar Road, 270 miles*.—Cost of maintenance Rs. 48,741, or Rs. 181 per mile. The reconstruction of the Bhimber band was completed ; the reconstruction of two spans of the Wah bridge in mile 196 was in active progress ; and the approaches to the Haro bridge in mile 207 were nearly completed.

515. *Hazára Trunk Road, Hasan Abdál to Muzaffarabad, 85 miles*.—Cost of maintenance Rs. 19,942, or Rs. 235 per mile. Metalling the first section from Hassan Abdál to Haripur was practically completed : only the diversions in mile 28 remained to be finished. Metalling the second section from Haripur to Abbottabad was completed.

516. *Murree-Kohala Cart Road, 27½ miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 20,926, including special repairs (Rs. 2,052), or Rs. 761 per mile. Metalling miles 37 to 41 was completed.

517. *Rawalpindi-Murree Road, 39 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 27,951, or Rs. 717 per mile. No important original work was undertaken.

518. *Umballa-Kalka-Simla Road, 93 miles.*—Cost of maintenance of section Umballa to Kalka, 35 miles, Rs. 21,926, or Rs. 626 per mile; and section Kalka to Simla, 58 miles, Rs. 70,408, or Rs. 1,214 per mile. Increasing the waterway of the Bussi Nullah bridge at mile 20, and constructing a causeway over the north channel of the Ghaggar river at mile 22 of the Umballa-Kalka section were in progress. On the Kalka-Simla section the following works were completed:—Supplementary works at the 7th mile landslip, and restoring the damages at the same mile; and the construction of huts for working gangs and cart sidings was in progress.

519. *Kangra Valley Cart Road, 73 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 18,196, or Rs. 249 per mile. Metalling and improving the section Pathankot to Shahpur, 29 miles, was in progress; bridging the Gaj river at mile 46 with Ravi girders was nearly completed; and the training works at the Gaj torrent at mile 46 for regulating its course above the Gaj bridge were completed.

520. *Hindustán-Thibet Road, 175 miles.*—Cost of maintenance Rs. 12,328, or Rs. 70 per mile. No original work of importance was undertaken.

521. *New feeder and approach roads.*—Approach roads to Narela, Ganaur, Dhulkot, Taraori, and Amin stations on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway were completed.

522. New approaches to the Railway bridge over the river Ravi at Shahdara were under construction.

523. In addition to the metalled approach roads to the Railway stations on the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway referred to above, upwards of a lakh of rupees has been expended from Provincial Funds on 148 miles of feeder roads to the above Railway up to the close of 1894-95—the Delhi District Board having similarly improved a further length of 22 miles of the road from Gohána to Sonepat Station.

524. The strengthening of bridges and culverts and providing additional waterway on the Shahabad-Jagadhri Road was completed.

525. Metalling the Mandiali-Sheikhupura section of the Lahore and Sheikhupura Road was finished.

526. The new girder bridge over the River Jhelum at Kohala, consisting of two girder spans of 98 feet and one of 142 feet on lofty piers, was practically completed by 31st March 1895, and was opened for traffic on 15th April.

527. *District Roads.*—Metalling a portion of the Delhi-Najafgarh road (Delhi District), 2½ miles of the Rohtak-Kharkhauda road (Rohtak District), the Nakodar-Nurmahal road (Jullundur District), 2 miles of the Siālkot-Amritsar

road (Sialkot District), and 9 miles of the Gujranwála-Háfizabad road (Gujranwála District) were in progress; and metalling the Abdullapur-Jagádhri road (Umballa District), the Dhúlkot road (Umballa District), and 3 miles of the Rohtak-Gohána road (Rohtak District) were completed.

528. *Unmetalled roads*.—The following works were completed:—The road from Khudián to Kasúr (Lahore District), and raising and bridging the Sonepat-Gohána road (Delhi District). The Karnál-Pehowa road (Karnál District) was being improved and bridged. Bridges were erected over the Sukh Beas on the Shujabad-Jalálpur road (Mooltan District); over the Dwarra Nullah (Gujrát District); and over the Wali Muhammad Canal near Nawábpur (Mooltan District); and others were in course of construction at Kiráni (Dera Ismail Khan District); over the Khanwah and Upper Sohág Canals on the Attári-Hujra road (Montgomery District); at Jesser over the Budhi Nullah (Sialkot District); and over the Maltí Tal Canal near Binda Sargana (Mooltan District). A masonry flooring was being put to the Shikar bridge and regulator (Gurdáspur District), and the Binwan bridge on the Pálampur-Baijnath road was being strengthened.

529. Excluding station roads, the total road mileage at the end of the year was 26,287½ miles, of which 2,464¾ miles were metalled, and 23,822¾ miles unmetalled. They are classified as under:—

								Metalled.	Unmetalled.	Total.
								Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Imperial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	296¾	526½	823¾
Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421¾	2,864¾	4,286½
District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746¾	20,431½	21,177¾
TOTAL								2,464¾	23,822¾	26,287½

Of the Imperial roads 645¼ miles were maintained by the Provincial Public Works Department; 9 miles by the Military Works Department; and 169 miles kept in repair by the District Public Works Establishment from funds provided by Superintending Engineers. Similarly 2,903 miles of Provincial roads were under the direct charge of Executive Engineers; 27 miles within the limits of certain cantonments were kept in repair by the Military Works Department; 1,336½ miles were maintained by the District Fund Establishment; and 317¾ miles were transferred to the Local Bodies for maintenance. Of the District roads 221¼ miles were taken over for maintenance by the Provincial Public Works Department.

530. *Boat Bridges and Ferries*.—Boat bridges were maintained at Khusháb over the River Jhelum; at Khushálgarh, Dera Gházi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan over the River Indus; at Shahdara and Chichawatni over the River Ravi; at Nowshera and Dobandi over the River Kabul; at Daudzai over the Adozai,

Nagoman and Shah Alam branches of the Kabul river; at Rájghát, Sanauli, Mirghan, Memarpur and Chainsa over the River Jumna; and at Dera Gópipur over the River Beas. During the rainy season, steam ferry services were worked at Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Gházi Khan under the management of the North-Western Railway, Provincial Funds contributing Rs. 10,000 towards the cost of maintenance of the steam ferries at the two places. There were over 400 minor ferries at work, which were, with a few exceptions, leased to contractors.

531. The boat bridge over the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan was erected unusually early to facilitate the crossing of the troops for the Wazíristán campaign.

532. A second boat bridge was temporarily established over the River Kabul at Nowshera for the use of the Chitrál Relief Force.

533. The boat bridge over the River Kabul at Dobandi was removed from Nissutta on 31st March 1894, and reconstructed at Chársadda over the Swat river on 9th November 1894. The charge of this bridge is to be transferred to the Public Works Department.

534. The capital cost of all boat bridges and major ferries on 31st March 1895 was Rs. 5,47,868, and the cost of their maintenance during the year Rs. 1,33,895. The financial results of the year were—

	Rs.
(1) Gross income	1,58,367
(2) Cost of maintenance	1,33,895
(3) Net income...	24,472
(4) 4 per cent. on capital cost	21,914
Net profit on interest ...	2,558

535. The net income credited to the Provincial Funds from all boat bridges and major and minor ferries was Rs. 2,16,840.

536. *Accommodation for Travellers.—Provincial Buildings.*—The construction of a levy post at Zarmelan in the Gomal Pass for the Border Military Guard was in progress; a water-supply was provided at the Dunera encamping-ground on the Pathámkot-Dalhousie road; and the serai at Landi Kotal was completed.

537. *District Buildings.*—The following were under construction:—A new serai and well at Shahkot (Gujránwála District), and a well at Dregori (Dera Gházi Khan District).

538. *Arboriculture.*—The Provincial operations of the year may be summarised as follows:—

Nurseries.—7·8 acres were added and 9·721 acres were given up or transferred to groves, leaving a total of 19·705 acres at the end of the year.

Plantations.—No new ground was sown, but 1'42 acres failed, leaving a balance of 156 acres at the end of the year.

Groves.—1'96 acres were planted or transferred from nurseries, and 1 acre failed, leaving the total at 1146'447 acres at the end of the year.

Avenues.—52'807 miles were planted and 22'301 miles failed, leaving a total of 986'266 miles.

Expenditure Rs. 38,221, income Rs. 27,028, or a net expenditure of Rs. 11,192.

539. MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—*Town Buildings.*—District Works.—The District Board Office at Delhi was under construction.

540. Municipal Works.—The construction of the new Clock Tower and Ripon Hall at Mooltan was in progress; and Municipal stables between Háthi and Lohgarh Gates at Amritsar were under erection.

541. *Water-supply.*—Provincial.—The following were in course of provision:—A water-supply at the Thal outpost, and fencing the conserved area of the Kálka water-supply.

542. *Water-supply.*—District.—The following were under construction:—A new tank at Mal Kahun (Montgomery District), and the Ghaggar Main Canal (Hissar District), and the Sarsuti Canal (Karnál District) was completed.

543. *Water-supply.*—Municipal.—The following were being proceeded with:—The distribution of water in the Ráwalpindi city, and the construction of a masonry tank at Zira in the Ferozepore District.

544. *Markets.*—A beef market was under construction at Simla.

545. *Paving-streets.*—Municipal.—The roads and streets at Kálabágh (Bannu District) were being paved, and the circular road from the Rest-house to the Delhi Gate at Rewári (Gurgaon District) was paved and metalled.

546. *Miscellaneous.*—Provincial.—Protective works against the encroachment of the River Indus at Dera Ismail Khan were under construction.

547. *Miscellaneous.*—Municipal.—Cattle Fair buildings were under construction at Amritsar.

548. *Sewage and Drainage.*—District Works.—The following were in progress:—Construction of the 1st and 2nd band at Beyn (Gurdáspur District); the bund at Adi (Gurdáspur District); the cleaning and improving of main drain No. VI at Delhi; and drainage works for the Karnál Civil Station.

549. *Sewage and Drainage.*—Municipal.—A few sub-mains and arteries in connection with the Lahore city drainage scheme were completed; the bazár drainage of Hánsi was under renewal; and the Dera Gházi Khan drainage scheme in progress.

550. *Conservancy*.—Simla was supplied with Harbury's latrines.

551. *CONTRIBUTION WORKS*.—The works in progress were—

I.—*Delhi Water Works*.—The amount of the estimate is Rs. 10,42,227; and the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 10,02,336. The work was commenced in December 1890. The new series of wells were sunk and linked by means of pipes, and all that remains now to be done is to roof them over.

II.—*Delhi Drainage Works*.—The amount of the estimate is Rs. 4,99,368, and the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 1,51,143. This work was commenced in September 1893. The intercepting sewer in the ditch encircling the city, together with the outfall channel from the Delhi Gate, were completed; and the state of the work on the sewer extending from the Chándni Chowk to the Delhi Gate was as follows:—

On the 1st section, down the Chándni Chowk, about one-fourth was done on the 2nd section, which is in Cantonments, work was not started pending some references to the Military authorities; and on the 3rd section, which is in the Faiz Bazar, one-fourth was done. Progress was much affected by the heavy winter rains, which almost stopped brick-making operations. The Fattehpur sewer was also begun, and one-fourth completed.

III.—*Umballa City Water Works*.—The amount of the revised estimate is Rs. 3,52,366, and the total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 2,28,681. This work was commenced in November 1893. The progress was as follows:—

- (1). *Wells at Head Works*.—Completed with the exception of the coverings, which await the fixing of suction pipe connections.
- (2). *City Reservoir*.—Brick work and concrete completed. Iron tank with roof arrived from Howrah and was under erection.
- (3). *Civil Lines Reservoir*.—Completed.
- (4). *Pipe-laying*.—About 8 miles completed. 800 feet of gravitation laid. All the pipes were received from England and carried to site of work.

It is anticipated that the works will be opened before the cold weather.

IV.—*Protective works against the encroachment of the River Jhelum at Pind Dádan Khan*.—Amount of sanctioned estimate, Rs. 15,532. Expenditure to end of 1894-95, Rs. 11,228. Work commenced, May 1893. Work was stopped, as the main channel had gone over towards the left bank. A small quantity of reserve stone was in hand.

V.—*Beas Valley Protective Works*.—The estimate for revetting and protecting the river bank was sanctioned for Rs. 9,489; but work was closed with an expenditure of Rs. 1,571, and another estimate was framed after the floods of 1894 on totally different lines. An estimate for reconstructing the Dhussi Bund was sanctioned for Rs. 15,305, and the total outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 7,309. Work was commenced in February 1895. The bund was completed and *sarkanda* plantation finished; but the planting of *kikar* and *shisham* trees cannot be undertaken till the next rainy season.

VI.—*Anárkali Drainage Scheme, Lahore*.—Amount of sanctioned estimate, Rs. 25,576. Expenditure during 1894-95, Rs. 18,016. Work commenced, November 1894. The Lohári and Mori Gate outfalls and the Anárkali drain were rebuilt; drains discharging into the Lohári outfall were remodelled; and a portion of the compensation for houses in Changar Mohalla was paid. Projects for the completion of the system of drainage in the Civil Station were under preparation and will probably be put in hand this year.

552. *Establishment*.—The following table shows the financial adjustment of the outlay on Works and Repairs and Establishment, and the proportionate percentage charged for Establishment as compared with the outlay on Works and Repairs :—

1894-95.	EXPENDITURE.		Establishment percentage.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial Military	5,25,618	1,14,779	21·8
Imperial Civil	2,90,660	62,572	21·5
Total Imperial	8,16,278	1,77,351	21·7
Provincial	17,89,395	6,95,980	39·0
Contributions	3,70,978	9,608	2·6
Total Provincial	21,60,373	7,05,588	32·7
Total Imperial and Provincial	29,76,651	8,83,939	29·7
Local District	7,57,682	1,12,695	14·9
Municipal	6,30,739	38,155	6·0

The above noted percentages show the financial adjustment made against the funds noted for the cost of establishments, but they do not represent the actual percentage on the entire work performed by the various establishments employed. The following results are arrived at by referring to Table A :—

PUBLIC WORKS ESTABLISHMENT.	EXPENDITURE.		Establishment percentage.
	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial	* 28,22,208	8,83,851	31·3
Local District	8,92,180	1,12,783	12·6
Municipal	6,23,556	38,155	6·1

* Excludes Rs. 19,945 on account of expenditure in England and loss by exchange.

553. If the Provincial Public Works Department had received the uniform rate of 23 per cent. for all work executed by it from local and other contribution funds, the credit would have been Rs. 92,555 instead of Rs. 9,990. The net Provincial Establishment charge would thus have been reduced from Rs. 6,96,980 to Rs. 6,14,405, and its percentage from 39.0 to 34.3.

554. The distribution of charges on the entire Provincial Establishment amounted to—

	Cost.	Percentage.
	Rs.	
Direction	2,37,014	8.34
Construction	6,20,229	21.82
Accounts	26,608	0.93
Total ...	8,83,851	31.09

555. *Commendations.*—A medal for the Afghan War of 1879-80 was granted to Mr. B. G. Wallis, Executive Engineer, for services rendered during that campaign.

556. The following officers and subordinates were also granted the India Frontier Medal with Clasp for Samána, 1891 :—

Mr. W. Macdonald, Executive Engineer.
 Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer.
 Mr. J. N. Taylor, late Temporary Engineer.
 Pandit Gujar Mal, Overseer.
 Táj Muhammad, Sub-Overseer.
 Sheo Rám, Clerk.

557. And the following were awarded the India Medal with Hazára 1891 Clasp :—

Colonel A. LeMessurier, C. I. E., R. E., late Chief Engineer.
 Mr. H. A. S. Fenner, late Superintending Engineer.
 Lála Charn Singh, Overseer.
 Lála Khurram Rái, Sub-Overseer.

558. Personal thanks of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India were conveyed to Mr. F. E. Rose, Executive Engineer, and Mr. A. Grant, Assistant Engineer, for the work done by them in repairing the Pathámkot-Dharmśála Road, which was found in excellent order for the journey of His Excellency.

559. *Assistance rendered by the Public Works Department.*—The work undertaken for District Boards and Municipalities is summarised below :—

CIRCLE.	ESTIMATES AND PLANS CHECKED.		PROJECTS PREPARED.		Works inspected.	WORKS UNDERTAKEN BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.		No.	Amount.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.
First	16	1,04,025	1	2,000	2	3	32,269
Second	119	1,56,213	18	2,19,498	28	8	18,53,504
Third	15	2,19,508	4	87,459	2	4	35,427
Total ...	150	4,79,746	23	3,08,957	32	15	19,21,200

560. *Works of Public Utility.*—Miscellaneous works of public utility were constructed by private individuals and from private contribution at a total cost of Rs. 34,550.

561. The Major Works executed were—

District.	Constructed by	Description of work.	Cost.
			Rs.
Rohtak	Guláb Dás, disciple of Bálak Dás, Sádhi.	A dharmshala with a ghat at Beri, Tahsil Rohtak.	3,000
Karnál	Lála Sahu Mal	A dharmshala with a bathing ghat for women at village Koer, Tahsil Karnál.	5,000
Kángra	Rápa and Nihála, real brothers (joint family).	1. Pacca masonry tank 2. Ditto baoli. 3. Katcha-pacca masonry rest-house at village Dhullára, Taluka Gobason, on Hoshiárpur-Kángra Road.	6,000
Fesháwar	Ralla Rám	A rest-house for Hindu travellers in two wings, double-storied, just outside the Katcheri Gate of City.	3,800

TABLE A.
Statement showing the Public Works Expenditure incurred by the Punjab Provincial, District and Municipal Funds Public Works Establishments during 1894-95.

HEADS.	EXPENDITURE.						REMARKS.
	Imperial Military.	Imperial Civil.	Provincial.	District.	Municipal.	Private and other funds.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>By Provincial Public Works Establishments.</i>							
Works ...	3,46,785	1,81,903	6,24,885	26,843	3,04,493	64,136	15,51,045
Repairs ...	1,72,673	1,06,757	10,00,078	4,634	604	1,745	12,86,491
Repetit Department	4,617	...	...	...	...	...	4,617
Tools and Plant	5,714	4,079	45,261	48	...	301	55,003
Establishment charges	5,20,789	2,94,739	16,70,224	31,525	3,05,097	66,382	28,97,756
	1,14,779	62,572	6,96,510	382	1,900	7,708	8,83,851
Total	6,44,508	3,57,311	23,66,734	31,907	3,06,997	74,090	37,81,607
<i>By District Fund Public Works Establishments.</i>							
Works ...	...	...	14,418	2,26,933	...	...	2,41,351
Repairs ...	1,543	...	1,56,014	4,99,272	...	...	6,50,820
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	3,370	...	...	3,370
Establishment charges	1,543	...	1,64,402	7,29,575	...	...	8,95,550
	...	...	470	1,12,513	...	...	1,12,783
Total	1,543	...	1,64,922	8,41,888	...	...	10,08,333
<i>By Municipal Fund Public Works Establishments.</i>							
Works ...	...	...	...	...	2,53,257	...	2,53,257
Repairs ...	...	...	...	...	3,70,209	...	3,70,209
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	9,603	...	9,603
Establishment charges	...	...	...	...	6,33,159	...	6,33,159
	...	...	...	...	38,155	...	38,155
Total	...	...	...	...	6,71,314	...	6,71,314
Supplies Account	—298	—7,969	—9,745	...	...	...	—18,012
GRAND TOTAL	6,45,813	3,49,342	25,21,891	8,73,795	9,78,311	74,090	54,40,240

TABLE B.

Statement of Expenditure from Imperial Funds on Public Works during 1894-95.

DETAILS.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44—MILITARY WORKS.			
Buildings for accommodation of European Troops	123	2,149	2,272
Ditto Native Troops	36,995	32,944	69,939
Ordnance Works	997	1,522	2,519
Commissariat Buildings ... ..	...	282	282
Staff and Miscellaneous	3,154	3,913	7,067
Roads to Hill Stations or lines of Military Communication	1,75,896	96,806	2,72,702
General Cantonment Works	11,055	19,075	30,130
Stud Buildings ... ..	...	1,798	1,798
Fortifications	1,18,565	15,727	1,34,292
Total	3,46,785	1,74,216	5,21,001
Establishment ... ..	...	...	1,14,328
Tools and Plant... ..	...	...	5,714
Barrack Department, exclusive of Establishment	2,640	1,977	4,617
Establishment ... ..	...	...	451
Suspense ... ..	...	...	298
GRAND TOTAL, MILITARY ... ..	...	...	6,45,813
Deduct—(a) Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee ... ..	...	...	4,636
(b) Credits to Loss by Exchange at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England ... ..	...	...	3,918
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Military Works ... ..	...	...	6,37,259
IMPERIAL.			
45—CIVIL WORKS.			
<i>Civil Buildings.</i>			
Post Offices	2,973	17,698	20,671
Telegraph Buildings	423	5,874	6,297
Administration	1,02,922	62,050	1,64,972
Miscellaneous	46,305	12,254	58,559
Total Civil Buildings	1,52,623	97,876	2,50,499
<i>Communications.</i>			
Metalled and Bridged Roads	26,383	...	26,383
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads	2,177	8,860	11,037
Accommodation for Travellers	320	...	320
Village Roads ... ..	...	21	21
Total Communications	28,880	8,881	37,761
<i>Miscellaneous Public Improvements.</i>			
Improvements to Tanks ... ..	...	...	...
Paving Streets ... ..	...	...	...
Sewage and Drainage ... ..	...	...	...
Water Supply	2,400	...	2,400
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	2,400	...	2,400
Total	1,83,903	1,06,757	2,90,660
Establishment ... ..	...	...	62,572
Tools and Plant... ..	...	...	4,079
Suspense Balance ... ..	...	...	7,969
GRAND TOTAL, IMPERIAL CIVIL WORKS ... ..	...	...	3,49,342
Deduct—(a) Credits to Expenditure in England at 2 shillings per rupee ... ..	...	...	6,251
(b) Credits to Loss by Exchange at estimated average rate of Secretary of State's drawings for value of English Stores received and other items charged off finally in England ... ..	...	...	5,140
Net Expenditure in India, Imperial Civil Works ... ..	...	...	3,37,951

TABLE C.

Statement of Expenditure on Public Works from Provincial, Local (Incorporated) District, and Municipal Funds during 1894-95.

HEADS.	PROVINCIAL FUNDS.		INCORPORATED LOCAL DISTRICT FUNDS.		MUNICIPAL FUNDS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.								
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Administration	70,911	59,283	1,658	18,609	...	2,519	72,569	80,411
Minor Departments ... ..	...	8,273	1,012	...	...	...	1,012	8,273
Law and Justice	21,698	12,529	326	5,663	...	547	22,024	18,739
Ecclesiastical	10,292	10,606	...	...	...	33	10,325	10,619
Jails	36,503	44,732	...	...	...	...	36,503	44,732
Police	43,652	51,511	...	...	16,735	6,910	60,387	58,421
Educational	39,945	6,616	33,123	31,755	32,801	10,187	1,05,869	48,558
Medical	8,639	6,263	15,332	17,092	7,186	14,773	31,157	38,128
Miscellaneous	54,615	22,759	7,002	17,094	520	1,236	63,046	42,089
Forest ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stud ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,86,255	2,23,572	59,153	90,213	57,251	36,185	4,01,839	3,49,979
COMMUNICATIONS.								
Mettled and Bridged Roads	1,23,578	5,52,284	37,040	1,41,012	...	585	1,60,618	6,93,881
Raised, Bridged and Unmettled Roads (including District and Village Roads).	1,28,039	1,81,517	9,212	1,71,336	...	884	1,38,151	3,53,737
Bridges and Culverts ... ..	...	...	74,390	14,486	...	...	74,390	14,486
Boat Bridges and Ferries	600	1,23,372	...	9,720	...	...	600	1,33,092
Accommodation for Travellers	9,748	33,721	9,000	25,873	3,501	3,288	23,149	62,012
Arboriculture ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	8,111	...	8,111
Total ...	2,62,866	8,00,954	1,30,542	3,62,427	3,501	12,868	3,96,908	12,66,249
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.								
Town Buildings	3,114	3,513	1,352	2,085	19,480	33,236	23,946	38,834
Water Supply	61,015	538	39,022	26,352	33,598	22,543	1,33,216	49,433
Markets ... ..	...	...	31	...	6,030	4,053	5,961	4,653
Paving Streets ... ..	...	31,515	...	13,755	64,280	2,24,244	64,280	2,69,624
Lighting ... ..	...	...	...	...	245	254	345	254
Sewage and Drainage	15,453	...	17,610	5,434	45,597	25,046	78,720	28,480
Conservancy ... ..	...	...	120	46	17,657	8,353	17,777	8,309
Miscellaneous	10,571	...	5,675	3,584	11,741	4,827	27,087	8,101
Total ...	90,182	35,566	62,881	51,265	1,09,688	3,21,246	3,53,258	4,08,296
Total Works ...	6,30,393	11,50,092	2,53,276	5,03,906	2,60,440	3,70,289	11,53,519	20,24,107
Total Works and Repairs ...	17,89,395	...	7,57,682	...	6,30,739	...	31,77,816	...
Establishment	6,06,080	...	1,12,605	...	18,155	...	8,47,830	...
Tools and Plant	45,261	...	3,128	...	9,603	...	58,289	...
Suspense Balance	-2,745	...	...	...	...	...	-2,745	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,21,201	...	8,75,285	...	6,78,497	...	40,74,183	...

TABLE D.

Statement of Expenditure on Contribution Works from Municipal, Private and other Funds during 1894-95.

HEADS.	MUNICIPAL FUND.		PRIVATE AND OTHER FUNDS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CONTRIBUTIONS.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Administration...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law and Justice ...	...	...	1,319	...	1,319	...
Minor Departments ...	...	...	39	500	39	500
Educational ...	...	...	614	...	614	...
Medical ...	...	...	3,000	...	3,000	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	416	...	416	...
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	5,388	500	5,388	500
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Metalled and Bridged Roads...	...	...	22,882	...	22,882	...
Raised, Bridged and Unmetalled Roads ...	...	...	1,265	...	1,265	...
Accommodation for Travellers ...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...
Total Communications ...	...	...	25,147	...	25,147	...
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Sewage and Drainage...	1,60,837	...	...	...	1,60,837	...
Water-supply ...	1,43,255	429	2,343	...	1,45,598	429
Miscellaneous ...	401	175	5,410	1,245	5,811	1,420
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	3,04,493	604	7,753	1,245	3,12,246	1,849
Total Works and Repairs ...	3,04,493	604	38,288	1,745	3,42,781	2,349
Works done for Military and other Departments.	...	...	25,848	...	25,848	...
Establishment ...	1,817	83	7,502	206	9,319	289
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	488	13	488	13
Total Contributions ...	3,06,310	687	72,126	1,964	3,78,436	2,651
					3,81,087	

TABLE E.
Provincial Public Works Department Establishment Charges and Expenditure incurred by such Establishment during the official year 1894-95.

Circles.	Public Works Division.	Cost of Establishment.	EXPENDITURE ON WORKS AND REPAIRS, INCLUDING COST OF ESTABLISHMENT, SUSPENSE AND TOOLS AND PLANT.					Percentage of Establishment to outlay.
			Imperial.	Provincial.	Local Incorporated.	Municipal.	Private and other Funds.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
First Circle	Peshwar	Rs. 61,753	75,395	1,47,026	...	...	25,814	24.88
	Rawalpindi	91,438	12,242	2,43,568	...	4,756	23,496	27.31
	Kohat	59,655	1,91,217	39,265	...	331	320	27.91
	Total Executive	2,03,866	2,78,764	4,28,859	...	5,087	49,630	26.74
Second Circle	Superintending Engineer	38,697	...	...	...	...	...	5.97
	Jullundur	63,985	3,949	2,35,522	5,628	191	6,187	25.75
	Umballa	59,347	6,285	2,74,071	23,849	1,24,597	3,958	13.65
	Siraha	57,994	1,83,708	1,38,303	...	...	...	18.01
Third Circle	Delhi	53,939	4,444	94,421	...	1,66,679	...	20.47
	Superintending Engineer	2,35,276	1,98,386	7,37,317	31,477	2,91,377	10,145	18.54
	Lahore	71,942	3,200	2,66,190	...	8,523	6,072	25.06
	Dera Ismail Khan	70,189	3,97,382	65,882	...	...	34	18.78
Direction Accounts	Dera Ghazi Khan	39,010	26,744	1,23,715	...	110	...	25.90
	Superintending Engineer	1,81,061	3,37,326	4,58,787	...	8,633	6,106	22.33
	Chief Engineer and Secretary	35,120	...	...	...	...	...	4.33
	Examiner, Public Works Accounts (85,227—54,615)	1,21,083	...	...	...	...	...	4.36
Total	Examiner, Public Works Accounts, percentages on Military Works and Repairs.	26	259	...	...	...	...	.93
	Total	8,83,851	8,14,735	16,24,953	31,477	3,95,097	65,381	31.09

TABLE F.

Mileage of Metalled and Unmetalled Imperial, Provincial, and District Roads in the Punjab during 1894-95.

P. W. Division or District	Metal renewed during 1894-95.	TOTAL LENGTH TO CLOSE OF 1894-95.		REMARKS.
		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	
IMPERIAL ROADS.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Peshāwar Division—				
Under Executive Engineer ... ..	...	1¾	71¾	
Rāwalpindi Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	½	5¾	1¾	
Gujranwāla Independent Executive Charge	...	...	...
Kohāt Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	4	92½	160½	
Dera Ghāzi Khan Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	1	18	51	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	...	96	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	5	4	
Dera Ismail Khan Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	4¾	174¾	69	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	...	73	
Lahore Division ... ..	...	...	...
Mooltan Independent Executive Charge ... ..	...	...	...
Jullundur Division ... ..	...	...	...
Simla Ditto ... ..	...	...	...
Umballa Ditto ... ..	...	...	...
Delhi Ditto ... ..	...	...	...
Total Imperial Roads	9¾	296¾	526½	
PROVINCIAL ROADS.				
Peshāwar Division—				
Under Executive Engineer ... ..	...	110¾	396½	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	...	15	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	4¾	...	
Kohāt Division—				
Under Executive Engineer ... ..	...	...	180	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	1	3½	
Rāwalpindi Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	12¾	247½	172½	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	3	1	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	4	...	
Gujranwāla Independent Executive Charge—				
Under Executive Engineer	2½	88¾	¾	
Do. Civil Officers	9¾	38¾	112½	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	2¾	...	
Delhi Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	20	104½	...	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	10	77	
Jullundur Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	36	189½	361½	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	14½	118½	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	4¾	1¾	
Simla Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	14¾	58½	166	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	3½	...	
Umballa Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	24	165¾	64¾	
Do. Civil Officers	5	139	34	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	3¾	...	
Lahore Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	15	163¾	55¾	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	1½	...	
Mooltan Independent Executive Charge—				
Under Executive Engineer	1½	26¾	86½	
Do. Military Works Department ... ..	...	1¾	...	
Dera Ghāzi Khan Division—				
Under Executive Engineer	1¾	15¾	173¾	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	15¾	593¾	
Dera Ismail Khan Division—				
Under Executive Engineer ... ..	...	3¾	151	
Do. Civil Officers ... ..	...	...	270	
Total Provincial Roads	141½	1,421¾	2,864¾	

TABLE F.—concluded.

Mileage of Metalled and Unmetalled Imperial, Provincial, and District Roads in the Punjab during 1894-95—concluded.

P. W. Division or District.	Metal renewed during 1894-95.	TOTAL LENGTH TO CLOSE OF 1894-95.		REMARKS.
		Metalled.	Unmetalled.	
DISTRICT ROADS.		Miles.	Miles.	
Pesháwar—				
Under Civil Officers	...	15½	504½	
Kohát—				
Under Civil Officers	306	
Hazára—				
Under Civil Officers	395	
Muzaffargarh—				
Under Civil Officers	...	16½	537½	
Bannu—				
Under Civil Officers	...	¾	574	
Dera Ismail Khan—				
Under Civil Officers	823	
Dera Gházi Khan—				
Under Civil Officers	...	7½	500	
Shahpur—				
Under Civil Officers	...	7	812½	
Siálkot—				
Under Civil Officers	...	24	760½	
Gujránwála—				
Under Civil Officers	...	10	1,202	
Do. Executive Engineer	1½	
Ráwalpindi—				
Under Civil Officers	...	34½	1,077½	
Gujrát—				
Under Civil Officers	...	1½	9	603
Jhelum—				
Under Civil Officers	...	28	1,080	
Mooltan—				
Under Civil Officers	...	14	1,177	
Gurdáspur—				
Under Civil Officers	...	73½	531½	
Amritsar—				
Under Civil Officers	...	16	329	
Lahore—				
Under Civil Officers	...	11½	756½	
Montgomery—				
Under Civil Officers	...	1½	1,048½	
Jhang—				
Under Civil Officers	...	15½	1,053½	
Hoshiárpur—				
Under Civil Officers	...	16	713	
Kángra—				
Under Civil Officers	710	
Jullundur—				
Under Civil Officers	...	11½	92½	336½
Ludhiána—				
Under Civil Officers	...	7½	226½	
Do. Executive Engineer	...	60½	...	
Perozepore—				
Under Civil Officers	829	
Do. Executive Engineer	...	14	...	
Hissar—				
Under Civil Officers	...	10½	802	
Rohtak—				
Under Civil Officers	...	106½	575½	
Gurgaon—				
Under Civil Officers	...	75	571	
Delhi—				
Under Civil Officers	...	38	449½	
Do. Executive Engineer	22½	
Karál—				
Under Civil Officers	...	21½	522	
Do. Executive Engineer	92½	
Umballa—				
Under Civil Officers	...	19½	472	
Do. Executive Engineer	30½	
Simla—				
Under Civil Officers	6	
Total District Roads	...	65½	746½	20,431½

POST OFFICE.

562. POST OFFICE.—The following statement shows the progress made by the Post Office during the year, *as regards both the Imperial and the District Dāk establishment*. There has been a satisfactory increase under all heads. The number of Post Offices in the Circle increased by 133, letter boxes by 412, postmen by 65, and village postmen by 130. At the end of the official year there were in existence 1,493 Post Offices, 1,324 outside letter boxes, 837 postmen and 1,352 village postmen :—

DETAILS.	Imperial and District Dāk Post Offices.	Imperial and District Dāk Outside letter Boxes.	Imperial and District Dāk Postmen.	Imperial and District Dāk Village Postmen.
Existing on 31st March 1894	1,360	912	772	1,222
Opened and entertained during the year 1894-95	177	435	107	156
Total	1,537	1,347	879	1,378
Closed or discontinued during the year 1894-95 ...	44	23	42	26
Balance in existence on 31st March 1895	1,493	1,324	837	1,352

563. The increase under the above heads is, in some measure, due to the amalgamation of the Kashmīr State Post with the Imperial System. On the 31st October 1894 the former ceased to exist as a separate institution, and its lines and offices became absorbed into the Imperial Postal System. Previous to this Imperial Offices had already been established side by side with the State Post Offices

Bunji.
Bandipur.
Baramula.
Domel.
Garhi.
Gilgit.
Gulmarg,
Hattian.
Leh.
Muzaffarabad.
Rāmpur.
Sopur.
Uri.
Ranbirsinghpur.

at Srinagar and Jummoo and the places named in the margin. At most of these places it was therefore merely necessary to close the State Post Offices, to expand the limited arrangements for the delivery of correspondence which had

been made by the Imperial Post Offices, and to provide a special staff of postmen for village delivery. The amalgamation added 62 offices (10 Sub and 52 Branch offices), 12 letter boxes, 45 postmen and 72 village postmen to the establishment of the Circle.

564. The District Post continues to show extension under each head. There was an increase of 36 in the number of District Dāk Branch Offices during the year, the number of such offices having risen from 360 to 396. The number of village postmen rose from 779 to 804. There was a large increase too in the number of outside letter boxes cleared through the District Dāk Agency. By the close of the year 1893-94 only 126 letter boxes had been established. During the next twelve months 205 more were set up and 11 closed. There were thus at the end of 1894-95 320 boxes giving a net increase of 194 for the year. All the additional letter boxes were placed in outlying villages, and arrangements were made for their clearance by village postmen, and, in a few instances, by runners, to the great advantage of the rural public. The new letter boxes which were set up were in all cases fitted with day plates.

565. The total number of articles of all classes, exclusive of money orders, received for delivery in the Province amounted to 46,342,192 as compared with 42,494,608 in 1893-94. The increase of 3,847,584 was due to a large extent to the improvements in town and village delivery arrangements and to the increased facility for posting afforded by the additional letter boxes set up; and also, doubtless, to the extensive movements of troops necessitated by the Waziristan Expedition and the Lahore Darbār, and in a slight degree to the amalgamation of the Kashmir State Post during the second half of the year. The largest proportional increase was under paid correspondence, proving that the natives of the country have begun to realize the advantages of prepayment, and that their confidence in the general delivery arrangements has increased.

566. The delivery arrangements of some of the large post offices were thoroughly overhauled during the year under report. New rules were framed for the guidance of Post Masters, Delivery Clerks, and Postmen, and Inspectors were in some places appointed to supervise the town delivery. Postal notices were also printed giving, in addition to the hours of delivery and despatch, the hours of business and clearance of each letter box in the station.

567. The increase during the year in the length of the postal mail lines of the Province will be seen from the statement below. The length of runner lines has increased by 1,320 miles, and of other lines by 49 miles. The runner lines, aggregating a length of 1,200 miles, were taken over with the Kashmir State Post, with effect from the 1st November 1894. Excluding the Kashmir Division, 394 miles of runner lines were closed and 1,320 miles of new line (including 50 miles from Kotli to Poonch) were established, so as to give a more regular service to certain Branch and Sub Offices. The length of District Dāk runner lines rose from 2,996 miles at the close of the year 1893-94 to 3,075 on the last day of the year under review. This was done without any additional cost by a judicious revision of existing lines and by shortening routes. It was not possible for Government in their present financial position to make any considerable transfer of self-supporting District Dāk lines and Post Offices to the Imperial Establishment, but a few such transfers were effected, and the District Dāk Funds thus set free were used to the best advantage :—

DESCRIPTION OF LINE.	TOTAL MILEAGE IN 1893-94.		TOTAL MILEAGE IN 1894-95.	
	Imperial.	District Dāk.	Imperial.	District Dāk.
Railways	2,073	...	2,073	...
Mail Cart, Ekka Tonga	1,399	176	1,448	176
Runners	5,340	2,997	6,581	3,075
Total	8,812	3,173	10,102	3,252
Both Imperial and District Dāk	11,985		13,354	

568. During the year 12 new postal telegraph offices were opened and 6 such offices were closed. Of the new combined offices 8 were opened at places at which there was previously no Government or Railway telegraph office. There was an increase of 27,723 or 20·38 per cent. in messages sent, and of 51,706 or 39·99 per cent. in messages received by combined offices. The revenue exceeded that of last year by Rs. 28,362, an increase of 20·1 per cent., and was greater than the expenditure on the establishments of these offices by Rs. 1,23,343. The number of combined offices authorized to accept foreign messages remained the same as last year, namely, 39. Apart from the 135 combined offices at which telegrams are despatched and received *by wire*, 75 Post Offices received telegrams for despatch by post to the nearest telegraph office for onward transmission by wire. Both the number of telegrams booked and the revenue realized at these last receiving offices were larger than in the previous year, the figures being 1,108 messages and Rs. 998-7-0 as compared with 899 messages and Rs. 821-12-0 during the year 1893-94.

569. In the case of both of the Military expeditions on the North-West Frontier, known as the 'Waziristán Field Force,' and 'Chitral Relief Force,' the Punjab Post Office was called on to establish Field Post Offices and make special arrangements to serve the troops when beyond the limits of India. For the Cavalry and special Artillery Practice Camps held at Muridki, Sarhau (near Gurgaon), and Dhagal (near Rawalpindi) Camp Sub Offices were opened, and on the occasion of the Viceregal Darbār held at Lahore a Camp Post Office for His Excellency the Viceroy, and Post Offices for the several British and Native Regiments and the Native Chiefs' Camp were established.

570. Several instances occurred in the course of the year in which mail communication by rail was interrupted through floods. The damage caused to the Rohri Bridge near Beas by the rains stopped the train service between the 19th and the 22nd of June, detaining the mails from 7 to 24 hours, and delaying one despatch of export foreign mails from Amritsar. Other breaks occurred between Golpur and Khusháb, Lála Músa and Golpur, Khusháb and Dhak, Muzaffargarh and West Bank Chenab, Naushahra and Akora, and between Samasata and Mubarakpur, but all these breaks were soon repaired, and the mails were delayed from 12 to 24 hours only. The road between Kohála and Srinagar was again in bad condition this year owing to floods, snowfalls, &c., so that in many places runners had to be employed by the Tonga Contractor.

571. Village delivery has received special attention during the past two or three years. It is a branch of work of particular importance in this Circle on account of the number of mobilization and reservist notices which have to be delivered. Over eighteen thousand reservists alone are summoned to head-quarters at different times of the year by notices sent through the post. The postal arrangements in villages have been improved by fitting letter boxes with plates showing, in large vernacular characters, the day on which the box is cleared by the village postman, and the boxes have in most cases been placed in front of the houses of the village headman, chaukidár or patwári to the end that these officials may see whether the village postman clears the box regularly or not. The pay

of village postmen has been increased everywhere on the Imperial Establishment and in the District Dāk wherever funds have admitted of it. The difficulty of securing men to work as village postmen on Rs. 6 a month, especially in the frontier districts, has thus to a large extent been avoided. Communication might in some parts of the Province where village delivery is still in a backward state be further extended, but some districts, not realising sufficiently perhaps the advantages of the postal system, have not contributed their full share to meet postal charges. As stated in last year's report, the District Post is the 'pioneer' of the Imperial Postal System, and unless District Boards aid, nothing can be done in the way of extending postal facilities in the interior of districts. An Imperial Post Office is opened and an Imperial village postman entertained only where the revenue bears a certain proportion above the cost

572. The pay of School Masters serving in outlying villages of the Punjab was hitherto remitted by a special messenger kept for the purpose, or, where this could not be arranged, School Masters had to call at the nearest tahsil to receive their salaries, which necessitated the closing of their schools for a few days in each month. This system was inconvenient to the School Masters themselves as well as to the District Educational Department, and the Post Office where the School Masters were in charge of Post Offices. In August 1894 the Punjab Government sanctioned a proposal to remit the pay of village School Masters by postal money orders in districts where such a course should be deemed expedient. The arrangement, though involving a little additional expense to the District Boards, has given general satisfaction. By the close of the year 1894-95 fourteen District Boards had sanctioned the introduction of the measure in their districts, and many others have since adopted it.

573. The year under report is the first complete year in which the Revenue money order system has throughout been in force in all the districts of the Punjab. The total number of Revenue money orders issued rose from 2,276 in 1893-94 to 10,180 during 1894-95, the amount of revenue remitted being Rs. 6,89,136 as compared with Rs. 1,56,853 in the preceding year. The system of remittance of miscellaneous Government dues by money orders paid by book transfer was introduced from 1st April 1894. Four thousand of these orders, of the aggregate value of Rs. 92,849, were paid during the year.

574. The system of sending copies of judicial documents by Value Payable Post introduced experimentally in 1892 in the districts of Umballa and Gurdāspur has grown in popularity. The measure is now recognized as having passed the experimental stage, and is being adopted in several districts. It was extended, at the request of the District authorities, to the Jullundur and Delhi Districts from 1st May and 1st September 1894 respectively. The total number of copies thus posted was 20,225 during 1894-95, as against 12,846 in the previous year, and the income derived was Rs. 3,476 as against Rs. 1,610 in 1893-94.

575. In December 1894, with the approval of the Government of India, and at the instance of the Punjab Government, the system of selling quinine through the agency of the Post Office was introduced as an experiment in

the districts of Delhi, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnál and Umballa. It was started late in the year, at the close of the fever season, and has not, therefore, as yet had a fair trial.

576. The number of offences punishable by law fell from 38 during the previous year to 30 in the year under review. Legal convictions were obtained in 20 cases; in 8 cases the offenders were punished departmentally, leaving 2 cases only in which the culprits escaped punishment. The greater number of offences were committed by postmen and village postmen. Eight were money order fraud cases, 3 were cases of illegal extortion of money, 3 related to fraudulent and forged entries in registers and visit books, 2 to the destruction and non-delivery of letters and 1 was a case of absconding. The number of cases relating to the loss of Government money fell from 32 during the previous year to 23 during the year 1894-95. Of these offences 9 were cases of misappropriation of office cash, 8 were frauds in connection with the money order business of the Post Office, while the remaining 6 were cases of thefts and burglaries. The total loss involved during the year was Rs. 2,218-1-8, nearly half of which was recovered from the offenders. There were, besides, 5 cases of highway robbery of mails. One of these occurred on the night of the 18th August 1894 at a place about three miles from the Proa Branch Office in the Dera Ismail Khan District. The runner was attacked by four robbers, and the mail bags were carried away. The bags, one of which contained Rs. 317-4-3 in cash, were recovered three days after from the robbers intact. Three men were prosecuted for this offence, but only one was convicted. He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of a hundred rupees. Another robbery was perpetrated in the Shahpur District on 2nd October 1894 near the Gunjial Branch Office. The mail runner was attacked by two men from behind, who throttled him and took away the mail bag containing, besides letters, Rs. 40 in cash and a parcel. The Police succeeded in recovering all the bags with their contents except the parcel, which was valued at Rs. 36. Again, in the Gurgaon District, at a place five miles from the Khora Branch Office, the runner carrying the mails was attacked by two robbers, who fastened his hands behind his back, gagged him and then made away with the mail bags. These were afterwards found close to the scene of the robbery intact except that a parcel valued at Rs. 1,000 had been abstracted. No clue to the offenders was ever obtained. The fourth case occurred in the Lahore District in January 1895 at a place near Patti. The mail runner was robbed of a transit bag containing two mail bags. The loss in this case was Rs. 600 in cash and 3 annas due on unpaid postage, besides 100 letters. The robbers were not traced.

577. The last mail robbery occurred on the night of 23rd March 1895 near the Jullundur Railway Station. The ekka carrying the mails to Nakodar was waylaid and the mail bags were cut open. Some unpaid articles on which Rs. 1-3-6 for postage was due, a registered letter containing a notice, and 14 value payable unregistered packets were taken. The enquiries into this case are not yet completed.

TELEGRAPHS.

578. TELEGRAPHS.—During the year 256 miles of line and 347 miles of wire were added to the telegraphic communication of the Punjab.

579. Forty-one new offices were opened, and 5 old offices were closed, against 39 opened and 11 closed during 1893-94.

580. The following statement shows the number of offices open at the close of the year 1894-95:—

Government Offices	...	...	...	...	161
Railway and Canal offices	...	...	...	...	239
Offices not open for paid telegrams	...	...	...	...	168
TOTAL					568

581. The number of messages despatched from Government Offices was 387,328, representing an increase of 46,435 over the figures for 1893-94.

582. The Indian share of the collections amounted to Rs. 6,45,953, or Rs. 1,63,657 more than in 1893-94.

IRRIGATION.

583. CANALS.—The direct receipts and expenditure of the Irrigation Department during the year were as below:—

ITEM.	Direct. Receipts.	DIRECT EXPENDITURE.		
		Capital.	Working Expenses.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works Including Swat River Canal ...	(a) 56,86,727	31,07,097	27,17,023	58,24,120
Minor Irrigation Works ...	6,45,974	22,327	(f) 10,78,472	11,00,799
Provincial ...	...	83,667	...	83,667
Grand Total ...	63,32,701	(b) 32,13,091	(c) 37,95,495	70,08,586
Grand Total, 1893-94 ...	58,13,252	(d) 39,61,342	(e) 34,08,609	73,69,951

(a). Includes Rs. 28,753 on account of contributions.
 (b). I o. " 1,79,237 ditto.
 (c). I o. " 2,30,640 ditto.
 (d). I o. " 2,65,313 ditto.
 (e). I o. " 1,95,727 ditto.
 (f). I o. " 2,58,570 on account of the Muzaffargarh Canals for which no Capital account is kept.

584. In addition to the direct receipts, the indirect revenue credited to the Canals amounted to Rs. 12,06,306 against Rs. 12,23,717 in 1893-94.

585. A sum of Rs. 75,992 was expended in the Irrigation Department on the construction below formation level of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, which is not included in the table above. Some expenditure was also incurred on drainage and other works, chargeable to District Funds.

592. *Revenue Account.*—The outlay on “*Extensions and Improvements*” amounted to Rs. 12,100 only, and was mostly incurred on the completion of works commenced in the previous year.

593. The maintenance charges of the year were exceptionally heavy owing to the damage done by the floods in the Jumna to the under-slucices at Tájawála, five bays of which were carried away. Repairs were commenced as soon as the river fell sufficiently, and were vigorously carried out under great difficulties owing to the high state of the river and constant freshets during the winter months, and the work, which was very heavy, and involved the renewal of a great portion of the under-slucices and the strengthening of the remainder, was practically completed before the end of the year, without any interruption of the canal supply.

594. *Navigation.*—The canal-borne raft traffic amounted to 46,169 tons, valued at Rs. 20,47,388. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 64,759, of which Rs. 57,833 were due to raft traffic.

595. *Irrigation.*—The total area irrigated during the year amounted to 352,487 acres, of which 102,856 acres were on the Sirsa Branch, and included 37,050 acres in Patiála territory. The Kharíf area was above the average, but the Rabi was very short, owing to excessive rainfall.

II (a).—SIRSA BRANCH, WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.

596. *Capital Account.*—The Construction Estimate of the Sirsa Branch was formally closed on the 31st March 1895, the date fixed in the original project. The works were practically completed, so that irrigation will be carried on over the whole length in 1895-96, but a good deal remains to be done in fixing outlets, working silting reaches, and completing various minor works. The principal works in progress during the year were the alterations of the works at Dhanora; the construction of two bridges over the Dhanora Escape, and the completion of the Distributaries in the 3rd Section.

597. *Irrigation.*—Considering the rainfall in both seasons, the area irrigated on the Sirsa Branch was satisfactory, agreeing closely with the Project forecasts, and, as already shewn, amounting to 30 per cent. of the area irrigated by the whole canal.

III.—BARI DOAB CANAL.

598. *Capital Account.*—Further progress has been made in remodelling the old Rájbahás and in constructing new ones, to utilize the extra supplies now available in Kharíf, as a result of the widening of the Salámpur and Farídnagar Rájbahás, completed last year.

599. *Revenue Account.*—A number of water-courses has been amalgamated and formed into the Shakri Minor of the Patti Rájbahá, securing much economy of water. The piers of the Aliwál regulators have been raised to enable supply to be held up to the level required by the remodelling scheme, and improvements of the Jaitowál, Thamman, Ghokewáli and Shalimar Rájbahás were completed. The only Maintenance works calling for remark were the erection of training works near the head of the Kashmir Canal on the Rávi, and the protection of the canal bed below Nanunangal Fall and Sirkán Regulator on the Main Canal.

600. *Irrigation*.—The area irrigated during the year amounted to 534,697 acres against 540,057 acres in 1893-94. The decrease was mainly in the Rabi, and, as on the other canals, was attributable to the heavy rainfall. Irrigation on the new Sobraon Branch Rājbahās commenced during the Kharif.

IV.—SIRHIND CANAL.

601. *Capital Account*.—The most important work undertaken during the year was the paving with concrete blocks of the channel immediately in front of the Head Regulator, up-stream of the undersluices, which was undertaken for the purpose of preventing heavy scour in the vicinity of these works. About half of the work was completed during the year, the whole being successfully completed during the closure in May 1895. The works executed during the year were of small importance.

602. *Maintenance and Repairs*.—The principal works carried out were the protection from floods of the Sugh and Budki Torrent crossings. Also the left bank of the Chamkour escape channel was protected from erosion.

603. *Navigation*.—The raft traffic on the canal amounted to 6,982 tons, valued at Rs. 3,15,112, the tonnage being 6,614 tons less than in the previous year, due to less timber having been sent down the Sutlej by the Forest Department and private contractors. The boat traffic was as usual insignificant. The receipts from tolls amounted to Rs. 7,526, of which Rs. 5,398 were due to raft traffic.

604. *Irrigation*.—The area irrigated during the year, exclusive of the Native States Branches, was 279,714 acres, and is the smallest on record since 1886-87, and is less than 40 per cent. of that attained in 1891-92. The decrease was due to timely and heavy rains during both Kharif and Rabi seasons.

605. *General Remarks*.—The canal was closed from the 1st to the 28th May to enable the work on the Head Regulator to be carried out. Very heavy floods occurred in the River, but owing to slackness in the demand it was possible to keep the most silt-laden waters out of the Canal. The increase during the monsoon in the silt deposit in the canal reached 86½ lakhs of cubic feet, but this was very speedily cleared out when the water cleared, and the experience so far gained appears to justify the measures which have been taken to exclude the heavier deposits and to increase the facilities for scour.

V.—CHENAB CANAL.

606. At the end of 1894-95 the general state of progress of the Chenab Canal Project was as follows:—

- (a) The alterations of masonry works on the Main Line were completed. The widening of the channel from the 18th mile to the 40th mile (or end of Main Line) was practically completed, and but very little work remained between the 10th and 18th miles. The first 8 miles, from Khānki to Chenāwan, were hardly commenced, the unwatering arrangements depending on the completion of the work below.
- (b) The Rakh and Miān Ali Branches and their distributary systems have been completed and are fully irrigating. The works and channel of the Jhang Branch Upper were practically completed

during the year, and the distributaries were all in hand and far advanced. Surveys for the *mausas* and water-courses were in a forward state in anticipation of the introduction of colonists during the cold weather of 1895 and the commencement of irrigation in the Kharif of 1896.

- (c). The subsidiary estimates for the Bhiwani Branch and its distributaries were sanctioned, and work was actually commenced in January 1895, and was in progress all over the line by the end of the year.
- (d). Surveys for the Jhang Branch Lower and Gugera Branch Upper and their Distributaries have been practically completed, so as to enable works to be commenced early in 1895-96. Considerable progress was also made in the surveys for Gugera Branch Lower, and Buralla Branch.

607. The work done during 1894-95 may now be briefly detailed.

1st Division, Chenab Canal.

608. The head works stood well during the floods of 1894, but early in January 1895 200 feet of the crest of the weir in Bay No. 1 suddenly subsided during the night, together with a large area of the talus of the weir. Repairs were at once put in hand, and this bay of the weir was also strengthened by the addition of a heavy foreslope, extending 70 feet up-stream of the crest, the whole being two-thirds completed before the end of the year, and entirely finished before the river rose. The work was carried out under great difficulties, and reflects great credit on the officers concerned. The left protective bund, above the head-works, was completed and extended to the high ground, so as to prevent river spill outflanking the works. The other principal work in progress was the widening of the Main Line already referred to, on which satisfactory progress was made. The excavation of the channel in the first 25 miles Gugera Branch was also started towards the end of the year.

2nd Division, Chenab Canal.

609. The only Capital works in progress in this Division, which is concerned with the maintenance of the two open branches, were buildings for the accommodation of the Establishment. The Maintenance works were heavy, but call for no remark.

4th Division, Chenab Canal.

610. This Division comprises the whole of the Jhang Branch Upper (60 miles), which was completed during the year, water being passed down for construction purposes on the 1st April 1895. The entire system of Distributaries consisting of 212 miles of channel was also sanctioned and half constructed during the year, and six Inspection Houses, with Revenue Establishment quarters, were also nearly completed. Fifty-four miles of roads were laid out and cleared. Detailed levels were also taken over 143,000 acres of the Crown waste (which had been blocked out by the Colonization Officer), as a preliminary to the alignment of the water-courses and final demarcation of the *mausas*.

5th Division, Chenab Canal.

611. The officers of this Division were employed mainly on survey and estimate work for the greater part of the year, no funds being available for expenditure until January, when work was at once started on the Bhiwani Branch and its Distributaries. Three sets of Inspection Houses and Revenue quarters were built, good progress was made in channel earthwork, and 43 miles of junction roads were laid out and cleared.

612. The surveys for the Jhang Branch Lower and its Distributaries were also completed in this Division during the year, and a strong survey party was also employed on the Gugera and Buralla Branches.

613. The following statement shows the quantities of work done in each Division :—

Division.	Earthwork.	Masonry and Concrete.	Pitching and Metalling.	Katcha and Katcha-Pacca Masonry.
	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
First	74,466,908	320,107	712,953	...
Second	6,987,995	34,430	10,341	293,753
Fourth	95,339,313	453,346	149,923	80,286
Fifth	19,562,000	Not reported.		
Total	196,356,216	807,883	873,217	374,039

614. *Colonization.*—The area of Crown waste lands allotted during and to end of the year was as follows :—

	During year.	To end of year.
To Capitalists	1,446 acres	32,359 acres
„ Yeomen	1,874 „	41,287 „
„ Peasants.	14,265 „	369,173 „
Total	17,585 „	442,819 „

615. Out of this total, 7,618 acres of the grants made to Capitalists and Yeomen had not been taken effective possession of at the end of the year. The total approximate area available for allotment is 5,85,000 acres, and the account now stands as follows :—

Total allotted	442,819 acres.
Reserved for grazing	92,293 „
Reserved for Forests	15,000 „
	550,112 „
Balance to be allotted	34,888 „

616. Building of villages has progressed satisfactorily, and nearly all the “Mauzas” have now got respectable villages laid out on a uniform plan with open spaces and wide roads. The progress made in the clearance of the holdings and setting out of field boundaries has also been very marked and satisfactory.

617. *Irrigation*.—The development of irrigation has been satisfactory. The following are the net areas after deductions for "Kharāba":—

Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,718 acres.
Rabi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,639 "
Total								269,357 "

which is 93,357 acres in excess of the project forecast, although 1,048 acres less than in 1893-94, when however the greater part of the area was free of assessment.

618. *General*.—In addition to the canal work proper, a considerable amount of work was done by the Canal staff for the Civil authorities. A *sarai* was built at Shahkot, a school-house was nearly completed and 59 quarters were built for the District Patwāris.

619. In December 1894 orders were received for the construction of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur Railway, and it was decided that the work up to formation level should be carried out by the Canal Officers. The work was at once put in hand, and by the end of March all land had been acquired and paid for, 13,326,000 cubic feet of earthwork had been executed and the work practically completed up to formation level except over 16 miles, in which alterations of alignment were proposed. The left abutment and 3 piers of the Railway bridge over the Main Canal and the 2 piers of the Jhang Branch crossing were also built.

Inundation Canals.

VI.—LOWER SOHAG AND PARA CANAL.

620. There was no *Capital* expenditure, and the charges against *Revenue* were connected with the usual works of maintenance and repairs; no special works worthy of mention were undertaken.

621. The area irrigated amounted to 70,977 acres, and is only 202 acres less than the area for 1893-94, which was the largest on record.

VII.—SIDHNAI SERIES.

622. *Capital Account*.—During the year the alterations and additions to the Sidhnai Dam, for which materials had been collected last year, were carried out as far as the state of the river permitted. The work done consisted of the completion of the up-stream protection on the right flank and the construction of the down-stream talus to a distance of 160 feet from the crest wall in the first 12 bays. The river was very high all through the working season and numerous high floods occurred.

623. *Working of the Canals*.—The flood season of 1894 was the most severe on record, and the river did not run dry during the cold season. The river Rāvi was in continuous flood from the 21st June to the 14th September, and the water was unusually silt-laden. The Sidhnai Canal ran continuously throughout the year. Owing, however, to the heavy floods, the silt deposits in the main and the subsidiary canals were unusually heavy and seriously impaired their efficiency during August and September. The Koranga Canal had to be closed in October on account of repairs to the Dam.

624. *Irrigation*.—The area matured was 144,397 acres as against 151,427 last year. There was a considerable falling-off in the Kharif, due to the silting up of the channels.

VIII.—UPPER SUTLEJ CANALS.

625. *Capital Account*.—The only charge against Capital was for the purchase of a house in Montgomery for the use of the Executive Engineer and his office.

626. *Maintenance and Repairs*.—No works of any importance were undertaken.

627. *Working of the Canals*.—The river Sutlej began to rise after the 1st May, and by the 15th June was in flood, in which state it continued till the 15th September. The supply in the canals was therefore good throughout the season.

IX.—LOWER SUTLEJ AND CHENAB SERIES.

628. *Extensions and Improvements*.—An extension of No. 1 Rájba, Sirdárwah Canal, was completed and good progress made on the extension of the Gujju Hatta Canal. The contoured survey of the country served by the Hájiwah Canal was completed.

629. *Provincial Works*.—The work of widening and improving the Barkat Ali Khán Canal was completed.

630. *Working of the Canals*.—The river Sutlej began to rise about the 1st May, and by the 15th June was in flood and continued in that state till the 15th September. The Chenab was well up to its average in May, and by the end of June was in flood, and continued in that state till the middle of September. The Sutlej Canals worked very well with the exception of the Baháwalwah Maili and the Sultánwah, both of which were cut into by the river near the heads. The Chenab Canals all worked exceedingly well except the Matithal, the head of which failed entirely and the canal had to be fed from an abandoned and uncleared head.

631. *Irrigation*.—The area irrigated during the year was 333,206 acres as against 329,163 during the previous year.

X.—INDUS SERIES.

632. *Extensions and Improvements*.—The following work was carried out:—Band at the head of the Manka Canal. Bands were also begun for closing the Fauja creek, and at the head of the Kutab canal, but these had to be stopped on account of the high state of the river during the cold season.

633. *Working of the Canals*.—In May the river was about its ordinary level, but in June it rose rapidly, and by the end of the month it was unusually high. In July the river was unprecedentedly high at Attock and the floods very severe. In August the discharge of the river was normal. Fortunately no breaches occurred in the protective embankments or reclamation bands. The Canals all worked well with the exception of the Massuwah, Fázilwah, Kutab and Kadra. In the case of the first named the failure was due to the canal

being cut into by hill torrents. In the case of the others the failure was caused by the silting of the heads. On the whole the season was extremely favourable and may be said to be one of the best on record, especially as regards the later waterings.

634. *Irrigation*.—The area irrigated was 193,255 acres as compared with 139,116 acres last year, showing a large increase.

XI.—SHAHPUR INUNDATION CANALS.

635. The Imperial and Provincial Canals of the Shahpur District were transferred to the Irrigation Branch in the beginning of the year and were formed into a regular Irrigation Division from the 1st April 1894.

(1) *Imperial Canals.*

636. The remodelling of the new Sahiwal Canal was carried on 1,265,000 cubic feet of earthwork being done. The branch of the river supplying this canal failed at the end of the flood season and a new head was excavated during the cold weather. Owing to want of funds, nothing special was done on the Eastern or Western Station Canals.

637. *Irrigation*.—The area irrigated was the largest on record, being—

	Acres.							
Kharif	15,533
Rabi	12,592
Total								28,125

(2) *Provincial Canals.*

638. Six regulators were built on the Pindi Kot Branch of the Raniwah Canal.

639. *Irrigation*.—The area irrigated amounted to—

	Acres.							
Kharif	10,823
Rabi	8,728
Total								19,551

XII.—MUZAFFARGARH CANALS.

640. The complete system of defence embankments for the protection of the Canals and Muzaffargarh from Chenab floods was completed and the existing embankments strengthened. Several breaches, however, occurred in consequence of the high flood in the river in June, which was without precedent in that month.

641. *Working of Canals*.—The Indus Canals worked very well, but those from the Chenab suffered severely from excessive floods which damaged the Kharif crops.

642. *Irrigation*.—The area irrigated was 304,730 acres as against 313,035 acres in the previous year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES.

643. The usual abstract statement of the accounts of the Punjab Government will be found in Appendix 50, which shows the Revenue and Expenditure under the three divisions Imperial, Provincial and Local. The Local portion appertains to the several incorporated local funds, of which the principal are the District Funds, to the accounts of which and to the working of the District Boards which administer the funds there is a separate section devoted in Chapter III of this Report.

644. In the following review of the accounts the figures in every case represent even thousands of rupees.

645. In the Budget Estimate for the year the total revenue to be realized was estimated at 4,13,92 and the expenditure at 2,53,98, leaving a surplus of revenue amounting to 1,59,94. In the Revised Estimate the totals were altered to 4,11,45 for revenue and 2,51,51 for expenditure, leaving the estimated surplus still at 1,59,94. The actual figures for the year are total revenue 4,09,85 and total expenditure 2,51,00, making the surplus 1,58,85, or 1,09 less than that estimated in the Budget, the decrease being due to short receipts on account of Revenue, amounting to 4,07, counterbalanced by savings in expenditure, amounting to 2,98.

646. The comparison in respect of revenue with the year 1893-94 is as follows :—

REVENUE.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference 1894-95 greater (+) or less (—)
Principal heads of Revenue	3,76,03	3,73,71	— 2,32
Interest	2,96	2,76	— 20
Post Office	56	57	+ 1
Receipts by Civil Department ..	17,20	16,35	— 85
Miscellaneous	4,53	4,73	+ 20
Irrigation	3,77	5,23	+ 1,46
Buildings and Roads	6,73	6,51	— 22
TOTAL	4,11,78	4,09,85	— 19

647. The important variations under *Principal Heads of Revenue* are as follows :—

Land Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 3,48
Stamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	— 1,24
Excise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 80
Provincial Rates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 22
Forest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	+ 1,19

648. The decrease under *Land Revenue* is due to remissions and suspensions of revenue, to the collections being in arrear at the close of the year and to extraordinary receipts in 1893-94 on account of sale of waste land. The falling-off under *Stamps* and the increase in the *Excise Revenue* are both attributed to the agricultural prosperity which prevailed in the Province during the year. The improvement under *Provincial Rates* is on account of Patwari Fund receipts. The improvement in the *Forest Revenue* is due mainly to sale of the entire stock of logs in the Shahdara depôt of the Chamba Division, and of large quantities of timber and drift wood brought down by favourable floods in the Chenab, Chamba and Jhelum Divisions.

649. The decrease under *Interest* is due to a reduction in the outstanding balances of loans to Municipalities and of advances to cultivators, while that under *Receipts by Civil Departments* is accounted for by large amounts having been credited in 1893-94 through the Account Current of the Military Department as Police receipts for value of Ordnance Stores returned to the Arsenal. The increase under *Miscellaneous* is due to the amount credited on account of Unclaimed Deposits being larger than in 1893-94 by 30 and to an improvement of 20 in the receipts connected with the administration of the Kurram country, counterbalanced by a falling-off of 28 in the receipts under "Stationery and Printing." The increase of 1,46 under *Irrigation* includes 1,08 and 28 on account of owners rate collections on the Western Jumna Canal and the Chenab Canal.

650. The comparison of the Expenditure side is as follows :—

EXPENDITURE.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Difference 1894-95 greater (+) or less (—)
Direct Demands on the Revenue	50,38	51,08	+ 70
Interest	2,96	3,00	+ 4
Post Office	2,00	2,08	+ 8
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	1,37,58	1,38,80	+ 1,22
Miscellaneous	12,73	19,06	+ 33
Irrigation	1,42	1,40	— 2
Civil Works	37,95	35,53	— 2,37
TOTAL	2,51,02	2,51,00	— 2

651. Under *Direct Demands on the Revenue* there were decreases of 23 under *Land Revenue*, 6 under *Assignments and Compensations*, and 3, 2 and 1 under *Stamps, Excise and Registration*, respectively; but against these there were increases of 86 under *Forest*, 17 under *Refunds*, and 1 each under *Provincial Rates* and *Assessed Taxes*, the net increase being 70 as shown above.

652. The increase of 8 under *Post Office* is due to an extension of the District Dak Service, while that of 1,22 against *Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments* is the result of larger expenditure in several Departments: the heads *General Administration* and *Courts of Law* each showing an increase of 46, *Police* 40, *Education* 34, *Medical* 36, *Political* 28, and *Ecclesiastical* 11, making a total of 2,41, against which there is a decrease of 104 in the expenditure under *Jails* and of 15 under *Minor Departments*, resulting in the net increase of 1,22 as above.

653. The increase of 33 under *Miscellaneous* results from the charges under *Superannuation Allowances* being greater than in the previous year by 55, counterbalanced by savings of 10 under *Miscellaneous*, 9 under *Territorial and Political Pensions*, and 3 under *Stationery and Printing*. The decrease of 2,37 under *Civil Works* is due to reduced outlay on Public Works from Provincial Revenues and District Funds.

654. The Provincial Service Account for the year 1894-95 opened with a balance of 14,83 and closed with 12,34, making a deficit of 2,49.

655. The Local Funds Accounts opened with a balance of 19,92 and closed with a balance of 20,18, resulting in a surplus of 26.

656. In the following paragraphs each major head of revenue and expenditure is separately noticed.

A.—PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.

657. I—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Ordinary Revenue	2,31,87	2,29,35
Assessment of alienated lands less quit-rent	2,23	2,31
Sale of proprietary rights, sale of waste lands, &c., and receipts for the improvement of Government estates.	16	58
Fisheries and other receipts classed as Miscellaneous Revenue	10,29	8,83
TOTAL	2,44,55	2,41,07

The decrease in *Ordinary Revenue* is attributable to collections for 1894-95 being made after the close of the year, and to remissions and suspensions of revenue. The decrease under *Miscellaneous Revenue* is due to extraordinary receipts in the accounts of the previous year on account of sales of waste land in connection with the Chenab Colonization Scheme.

658. II—OPIUM—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department	51	63

The increase is due to larger consumption of Excise opium.

659. IV—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Court Fee Stamps	2,747	26,87
Commercial and other Stamps	13,40	12,75
Fines, Penalties and Miscellaneous	47	48
TOTAL	41,34	40,10

The falling-off in the revenue derived from the sale of non-judicial impressed sheets was very large in 1893-94 as compared with the previous year, and there has been a further decrease in 1894-95. This contraction of the revenue is attributed to the agricultural prosperity which characterized both those years in this Province, as, owing to good harvests, there was less resort on the part of the people to money-lenders for loans, and consequently a diminution in the sale of non-judicial impressed sheets.

660. V—EXCISE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
License and Distillery fees, and duties for sale of Liquors and Drugs ...	18,29	19,23
Opium	1,39	1,21
Other Receipts	3	7
TOTAL	19,71	20,51

The increase of revenue from liquors and drugs is attributed to the general prosperity which prevailed in the Province during the year. The decrease under *Opium* is on account of transit duty on Excise opium, and is due to smaller imports of Malwa opium.

661. VI—PROVINCIAL RATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
District and Local Rates and Cesses	28,82	28,91
Patwāris' Cess	13,33	13,41
Rates on Wards' Estates	18	24
Other Miscellaneous Cesses	6	5
TOTAL	42,39	42,61

The variations are unimportant and call for no remark.

662. VII—CUSTOMS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures	I

This head has been opened in the Accounts for 1894-95 for the receipts under Act No. XVII of 1894.

663. VIII—ASSESSED TAXES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Income Tax	12,62	12,90

The revenue is increasing annually and reached a higher figure in 1894-95 than in any previous year.

664. IX—FOREST REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by Government Agency ...	5,54	6,41
Timber and other produce removed from Forests by consumers or purchasers.	2,61	2,87
Other Receipts	98	1,04
TOTAL	9,13	10,32

As already stated, the improvement in the Forest revenue collected in 1894-95 is due to sale of the entire stock of logs in the Shahdara depôt of the Chamba Division and of larger quantities of timber and drift wood brought down by favourable floods in the Chenab, Chamba and Jhelum Divisions.

665. X—REGISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Fees for registering Documents	2,22	2,04
Fees for copies of Registered Documents...	62	59
Other Receipts	17	15
TOTAL	3,01	2,78

The decrease in *Fees for registering Documents* is due mainly to the continued agricultural prosperity in 1894-95.

666. XI—TRIBUTES FROM NATIVE STATES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Tributes from Mandi... ..	1,00	1,00
Ditto Kapurthala	1,31	1,31
Tributes and Contributions under 5—Fees on Succession to Native States ...	46	47
TOTAL	2,77	2,78

The tributes are of fixed amount, and the figures do not call for remark.

A.—DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.

667. I—REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Land Revenue	29	45
Stamps... ..	39	36
Assessed Taxes	10	8
Other Revenue Refunds	3	9
TOTAL	81	98

Refunds of *Land Revenue* were unusually small in 1893-94.

668. 2—ASSIGNMENTS AND COMPENSATIONS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands	1,06	1,07
Excise Compensations	35	2
Customs Compensations		17
Miscellaneous Compensations		9
Purchase of Life Pensions	5	5
TOTAL	1,46	1,40

Pensions in lieu of Resumed Lands after decreasing steadily for some years were slightly higher in 1894-95 than in the previous year.

669. 3—LAND REVENUE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Charges of District Administration	18,70	18,92
Survey and Settlement	3,93	3,20
Land Records and Agriculture	14,84	15,11
Allowances to District and Village Officers	75	76
TOTAL	38,22	37,99

The excess under *Charges of District Administration* is due mainly to the Exchange Compensation Allowance, the cost of which rose from 36 to 65, and partly also to an increased charge for the salaries of Tahsildárs and Náib Tahsildárs; the expenditure was otherwise on a lower scale in 1894-95. The decrease under *Survey and Settlement* is due to completion of operations in certain districts, and the increase under "Land Records and Agriculture" occurs mainly in the payments from the Patwári funds.

670. 6—STAMPS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Charges on sale of Stamps, including Discount	1,16	1,14
Stamps supplied from Central Stores	75	74
TOTAL	1,91	1,88

No remarks required.

C.—POST OFFICE, TELEGRAPH AND MINT.

679. XIII—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
District Post Collections	56	57

680. 15—POST OFFICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
District Post Charges	2,00	2,08

As in the previous year, the receipts consist of the traffic earnings, including subsidies from the Imperial Post and Municipal Funds, of carriage dak services in the Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Jhang, Kohát, Gurgaon and Mooltan Districts, and the charges of the cost of maintaining these services and of the District Dak or village post. The increase of 8 in the charges represents additional Provincial expenditure on account of District Post Establishments and Mail-cart Services.

D.—RECEIPTS BY CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

681. XVI A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW.

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property	14	11
Court fees realized in cash	6	7
General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	3,77	3,52
Other Receipts	16	40
TOTAL	4,13	4,10

It was stated in the Report for 1893-94 that the receipts under *General Fees, Fines and Forfeitures*, which consist chiefly of magisterial fines, had fallen off steadily in each year since 1890-91, and the figures given above show a continued diminution in 1894-95. The increase in *Other Receipts* is chiefly due to the receipts on account of commission on amounts realized by sale of private property in execution of decrees having been brought to account as revenue for the first time in 1894-95 instead of being deducted, as hitherto,

from the sale-proceeds of the property; and as there is a corresponding addition to the expenditure on account of pay of Názirs and Process-serving Establishment, the increase in the receipts is practically nominal.

682. XVI B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS.

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.						Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures	...	...	...	...	...	1,58	1,59
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	69	40
TOTAL						2,27	1,99

The decrease under *Other Receipts* is on account of "Hire of Convicts," and is attributed to a general decrease in the jail population and to the completion of building operations at certain jails.

683. XVII—POLICE.

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.						Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Police supplied to Municipal, Cantonment and Town Funds	...	...	...	...	...	5,54	5,58
Police supplied to Public Departments, Private Companies and Persons	...	...	...	...	...	10	17
Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	...	...	...	...	...	1,21	1,15
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	1,08	14
TOTAL						7,93	7,04

The small increase in the receipts on account of Municipal and Cantonment Police is due to revision of the Police Force in certain towns. The large amount shown under *Other Receipts* in 1893-94 is due to credits afforded to the Police Department through the Account Current of the Military Department for the value of Ordnance Stores returned to the Arsenals.

684. XIX—EDUCATION.

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.						Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Fees and Fines	...	...	...	...	...	93	1,02
Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Other Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	14	4
TOTAL						1,14	1,11

The improvement in fees is due to an increase in the number of students. The comparatively large amount shown against the head *Other Receipts* in the Accounts of 1893-94 included special credits on account of recoveries from Municipalities.

685. XX—MEDICAL.

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Medical College and School Fees	5	6
Hospital Receipts	4	5
Lunatic Asylum Receipts	1	1
Contributions	34	36
Other Receipts	4	6
TOTAL ...	48	54

No remarks required.

686. XXI—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Receipts on account of Experimental Cultivation	12	11
Botanical and other Public Garden Receipts	47	52
Receipts on account of Public Exhibitions and Fairs	51	75
Veterinary and Stallion Receipts	5	8
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	10	11
TOTAL	125	157

The increase in receipts from Fairs is due mainly to the Rohtak Spring Cattle Fair of 1894 having been prolonged into April 1894, a great part of its receipts thus passing into the accounts of 1894-95, and partly also to an additional income of over Rs. 3,000 obtained by the District Board, Umballa, by levying a fee of one pice per head on pilgrims to the Thānesar Fair.

D.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

687. 18—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Salary of the Lieutenant-Governor	98	1,00
Staff and Household Expenses	22	24
Civil Secretariat	2,34	2,55
Tour Charges	71	71
Financial Commissioners, &c.	2,01	2,01
Commissioners	3,51	3,63
Account Offices	1,67	1,71
Paper Currency Office	12	12
Inspector-General of Stamps, Excise and Registration	47	51
General Establishment of Local Funds	1,32	1,33
TOTAL	13,35	13,81

The increased expenditure is for the most part accounted for by the higher rate of Exchange Compensation Allowance paid in 1894-95. The charge for Salaries in the Civil Secretariat was also higher owing to absences of officers on privilege leave.

688. 19 A—LAW AND JUSTICE—COURTS OF LAW—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
High Courts, Chief Courts, &c.	3,29	3,32
Law Officers	75	65
Civil and Sessions Courts	12,37	12,48
Courts of Small Causes	36	33
Criminal Courts	14,63	15,14
Refunds	54	48
TOTAL	31,04	31,40

The increase of expenditure is in this case also due almost entirely to the growth of the Exchange Compensation Allowance. The saving under Law Officers is due to the absence on furlough and deputation of the permanent incumbent of the appointment of Government Advocate.

689. 19 B—LAW AND JUSTICE—JAILS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Jail Manufactures	1,35	1,30
Other Jail Charges	7,87	6,88
TOTAL	9,22	8,18

There was reduced outlay in the Jail Factories on purchase of raw material; and owing to the low prices of food grains which prevailed during the year and to a decrease in the jail population a large reduction took place in the charge for rations.

690. 20—POLICE—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Superintendence	1,23	1,27
District Executive Force	27,11	27,10
Municipal and Cantonment Police	5,54	5,58
Railway Police	1,27	1,47
Special Police	3,11	3,22
Cattle-pounds	32	33
Other Charges	5	6
TOTAL	38,63	39,03

The increase against *Railway Police* is due to transfer to the Punjab accounts of the Sind Railway Police and an increased charge for Travelling Allowances. The increase under *Special Police* is due to additions to the Frontier Police.

691. 22—EDUCATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Direction	47	49
Inspection	1,67	1,65
University	38	37
Government Colleges, General	59	62
Government Schools	6,81	6,95
Grants-in-aid	2,81	2,91
Scholarships	76	88
Other Charges	15	11
TOTAL	13,64	13,98

The increase is due partly to the Exchange Compensation Allowance, but chiefly to additional expenditure from the District Funds, more particularly on Middle Schools, and from the Provincial Revenues on account of grants-in-aid and scholarships.

692. 23—ECCLESIASTICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Church of England	2,11	2,22
Church of Scotland	5	6
Allowances to other Clergymen	28	27
Charges for Cemeteries	6	6
TOTAL	2,50	2,61

The increase against *Church of England* is on account of the Exchange Compensation Allowance.

693. 24—MEDICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Medical Establishments	3,37	3,45
Sanitation and Vaccination	1,14	1,20
Medical Schools and Colleges	1,20	1,36
Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,36	3,45
Lunatic Asylums	30	28
Other Charges	3	2
TOTAL	9,40	9,76

The increase occurs under all heads except the last two, and is attributable to the entertainment of additional staff and to the charges for salaries and Exchange Compensation Allowance being greater than in 1893-94.

694. 25—POLITICAL—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Political Agents	4,22	4,34
Charges on the North-West Frontier	3,09	3,10
Political subsidies	13	31
Entertainment of Envoys and Chiefs	58	54
Darbār presents and allowances to Vakils, &c.	11	13
Refugees and State Prisoners	4,62	4,48
Other charges	2,83	2,96
TOTAL	15,58	15,86

The increase under *Political Agents* occurred chiefly in the Kashmir Agency, and is due to the employment of an additional Assistant to the Resident, increased Exchange Compensation Allowance and larger expenditure on telegrams. Arrear payments account for the increased charge under *Political Subsidies*.

In the miscellaneous charges the cost of the Kurram Administration was 33 higher than in the previous year, the increase being mainly in the cost of the Militia.

695. 26—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Museums	7	5
Experimental Cultivation	10	14
Public Exhibitions and Fairs	38	27
Botanical and other Public Gardens	98	96
Veterinary and Stallion Charges	1,44	1,52
Provincial Statistics	10	10
Other Statistical Charges	3	4
Miscellaneous	21	6
Inspector of Factories	1	3
TOTAL	332	317

The expenditure in 1893-94 under the heads *Public Exhibitions and Fairs* and *Miscellaneous* included special charges not incurred in 1894-95.

E—MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

696. XXII—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION, RETIRED AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Subscriptions to the Military, Military Orphan and Medical Retiring Funds	5	6
Subscriptions to the Civil Funds	66	61
Contributions for Pensions and Gratuities	45	43
Other Items	11	10
TOTAL	1,27	1,20

The decrease under *Subscriptions to the Civil Funds* is due to retirement of subscribers.

697. XXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Receipts from Sale of Stationery	25	20
Sales of Gazettes and other Publications'	4	4
Other Press Receipts	87	64
TOTAL	1,16	88

The decrease under *Receipts from sale of Stationery* is due to reduced supplies of stationery from Calcutta to the North-Western Railway. The falling-off under *Other Press Receipts* appears chiefly in the earnings of Jail Presses for lithographic printing.

698. XXV—MISCELLANEOUS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
Premium on Bills	11	9
Unclaimed Deposits	28	58
Miscellaneous Fees, Fines and Forfeitures	7	9
Rents	42	42
Other Items	82	87
Extraordinary Items	40	60
TOTAL	2,10	2,55

the Michni-Nowshera Canal in Pesháwar rose from 19 to 38. The increase in the *Local* Revenue occurred chiefly in the Gurgaon District from the local irrigation "*bands*."

705. 42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
In charge of Civil Officers	11	17

The charges ordinarily represent refunds of owner's rate collections, but the accounts of both years include portions of a special refund, amounting to 20, sanctioned by the Government of India as compensation to assignees of land revenue in the Amritsar District on account of abolition of the water-advantage rate on the Bári Doáb Canal.

706. 43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	1,25	1,21
Local	6	2
TOTAL	1,31	1,23

The Provincial expenditure includes 50 in 1893-94 and 48 in 1894-95 of outlay incurred in completing the Michni-Nowshera and Barkat Ali Khán Canals in Pesháwar and Mooltan. The maintenance charges of the former amounted to 23 in each year. The only other Provincial Canals of importance are the Shahpur Canals, the maintenance charges of which aggregated 35.

K—BUILDINGS AND ROADS.

707. XXXII—CIVIL WORKS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.	Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
In charge of Civil Officers—		
Provincial	4,12	3,98
Local	2,61	2,53
TOTAL	6,73	6,51

The ferry and road toll revenue, which is by far the largest and most important, increased by 30, but owing to extraordinary receipts in 1893-94 on account of sales of buildings and dead and fallen trees, &c., the total income under this head was smaller in 1894-95.

708. 45—CIVIL WORKS—

MINOR HEAD OR OTHER DIVISION.										Accounts, 1893-94.	Accounts, 1894-95.
In charge of Civil Officers—											
Provincial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,52	25,64
Local	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,43	9,94
TOTAL										37,95	35,58

The Provincial and Local outlay on Public Works was 1,95 and 45 less than in the previous year, the short outlay from Provincial having been necessitated by the necessity of providing for the Exchange Compensation Allowance.

709. SALT.—The receipts and charges of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department in the Punjab were, as in previous years, adjusted in the accounts of the Government of India, and will not therefore be found in the statement of the Punjab Government's accounts contained in Appendix 50 of this Report.

710. The gross receipts, charges and net revenue of the Punjab Mines Division for the past and three preceding years are as follows :—

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.				Net revenue.	Percent- age of charges on re- ceipts.
	Salt duty.	Sale price.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.	Fixed.	Excava- tion.	Other conting- encies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	49,46,246	92,742	57,279	50,96,267	1,57,158	59,215	82,814	2,99,177	47,97,080	587
1892-93 ...	52,66,102	96,733	61,457	54,26,298	1,60,048	62,859	82,980	3,05,887	51,20,417	563
1893-94 ...	51,81,550	97,243	59,748	53,38,541	1,69,238	62,717	86,919	3,18,874	50,19,667	597
1894-95 ...	46,03,521	86,316	54,091	47,43,928	1,66,550	72,551	93,368	3,32,469	44,11,459	708

No alteration occurred in the price of salt charged to purchasers, which continued to be nine pies per maund as in former years; but, owing to a decrease in the quantity sold, from 2,072,620 maunds in 1893-94 to 1,841,408 in 1894-95, the excise duty collections fell by Rs. 5,78,029 and the sale proceeds and miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 10,927 and Rs. 5,657 less, respectively.

711. There were a decrease of Rs. 2,688 in fixed expenditure and increases of Rs. 9,834 and Rs. 6,449 in excavation charges and other contingencies, the net increase of expenditure being Rs. 13,595, or 4·26 per cent. Towards the end of the year under review the cost of excavation was raised by an increase of 2 pies in the rate per cubic foot, or from pies $8\frac{1}{2}$ to pies $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cubic foot.

712. The sales and deliveries of Punjab Mines rock salt from all the four depôts in the division for the past four years are shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.							Sales.	Deliveries.	Increase or decrease over sales.
							Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,978,498	2,008,973	+ 30,475
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,106,441	2,083,686	— 22,755
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,072,620	2,068,221	— 4,399
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,841,408	1,783,646	— 57,762

713. The year 1894-95 was a very indifferent one for the sale of rock salt, but the trade has materially improved since the close of the year, and the sales in the first quarter of 1895-96 give promise of the results in that year being better than those of any of its predecessors.

714. KOHAT MINES.—The receipt and charges and the net revenue of the Kohat Salt Mines for the past four years are shown in the following table :—

YEAR.		RECEIPTS.		CHARGES.			Net revenue.
		Quantity of salt sold.	Collections.	Establishment and Contingencies.	Percentage to Maliks, &c.	Total.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	...	751,060	2,94,559	47,430	27,409	74,839	2,19,720
1892-93	...	623,981	2,44,705	47,676	29,070	76,746	1,67,959
1893-94	...	590,285	2,31,488	39,947	28,767	68,714	1,62,774
1894-95	...	591,497	2,31,959	37,341	23,144	60,985	1,70,974

The sales in 1894-95 exceeded those of the previous year by 1,212 maunds, and would, it is believed, have been higher had the trade not been

checked by the withdrawal of all the available carriage for the Waziristán and Chitrál Expeditions. The charges were less by Rs. 7,729; and the net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 8,200.

715. MANDI MINES.—In the subjoined statement are shown the total realizations from Mandi salt, the cost of the establishment maintained at the two mines (Guma and Drang) by the British Government, the contingent expenditure, and the net revenue derived by the British Government and the Rája of Mandi during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

YEAR.	Total amount realized at Re. 1-2-0 per maund.	Due to British Government at two-thirds of duty, <i>viz.</i> , five annas per maund.	Balance due to Rája.	CHARGES INCURRED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.			Net revenue derived by the British Government.
				Establishment maintained at the mines.	Contingencies.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	1,57,176	43,660	1,13,516	6,341	864	7,205	36,455
1892-93	1,40,058	38,905	1,01,153	5,903	730	6,633	32,272
1893-94	1,50,779	41,883	1,08,896	6,939	834	7,773	34,099
1894-95	1,44,887	40,246	1,04,641	8,551	825	9,376	30,870

716. The Rája's income from the mines was smaller than that which he received in 1893-94 by Rs. 4,255, and the share of the British Government shows a falling-off of Rs. 1,637.

717. No change took place during the year either in the duty levied or in the selling price of the salt. The price of the salt is ten-and-a-half annas a maund, all of which the Rája receives, and the duty is seven-and-a-half annas a maund, out of which the British Government receives two-thirds (five annas) and the Rája one-third (two-and-a-half annas). Thus, out of a total charge of one rupee and two annas a maund, the Rája receives thirteen annas and the British Government five annas on each maund of salt sold, irrespective of destination.

718. The total quantity of salt sold at the mines, and the quantity registered for export to British territory and for consumption in Mandi and other Native States in the past four years, is as follows :—

YEAR.	For export to British territory.	For sale in Native States.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1891-92	84,185	55,527	139,712
1892-93	73,468	51,028	124,496
1893-94	77,602	56,484	134,086
1894-95	74,080	54,709	128,789

719. SULTANPUR SALT WORKS.—The gross receipts, the fixed and contingent charges, and the net revenue of the Sultānpur Salt Works during the year under review and the three preceding years were as follows :—

YEAR.	GROSS RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			Net revenue.
	Excise duty.	Hākimi cess.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Fixed.	Contingent.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	4,33,861	14,711	85	4,48,657	25,881	2,816	28,697	4,19,960
1892-93	3,10,453	10,968	209	3,21,630	26,277	5,020	31,297	2,90,333
1893-94	1,66,169	6,307	59	1,72,535	22,987	2,640	25,627	1,46,908
1894-95	2,36,535	8,386	589	2,45,510	16,104	1,924	18,028	2,27,482

720. The gross realizations show a very considerable increase during the year, the figures being for 1893-94 Rs. 1,72,535 and for 1894-95 Rs. 2,45,510, an improvement of 42·29 per cent. But the revenue is still far short of that of any year previous to 1893-94.

721. The charges have diminished very considerably, every effort consistent with the safety of the Government revenue having been made to keep the expenditure at these works as low as possible. The net revenue for the year is better than that for the previous year by Rs. 80,574, or 54·84 per cent.

722. The statistics of stock, manufacture and sales at the Sultānpur Salt Works for the past four years are as follows :—

YEAR.	Stock at commencement of the year.	Manufactured during the year.	Sold during the year.	Stock in hand at the close of the year.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1891-92	55,101	163,379	(a) 175,982	42,488
1892-93	42,488	92,647	(b) 132,708	2,427
1893-94	2,427	65,082	(c) 66,972	537
1894-95	537	100,485	94,614	6,408

(a) Includes wastage	...	...	...	...	...	Mds.
(b) Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	2,447
(c) Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	8,527
	...	...	...	...	...	504

723. The reason for the increase in the Sultānpur salt trade lies probably in the higher value of Sambhar salt. The Sambhar trade is so extensive that minor sources are almost entirely influenced by the selling rate of Sambhar, which decides to a very great extent the market value of all salt. Down to the close of 1893-94, oppressed by the very low value of Sambhar salt and burdened by the Hākimi cess, the manufacture and trade of Sultānpuri salt steadily declined year by year. But when the price of Sambhar salt was raised, the Sultānpuri producers and owners took as early an advantage as possible of the favourable position they were put in, and the result was the improved business done in 1894-95.

724. CANALS.—The Canals in the Punjab show the following results for 1894-95:—

I—CANALS IN OPERATION CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE AND PRODUCTIVE.

725. The capital outlay during the year on canals in operation, excluding contributions from Native States for the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal and for the Sirhind Canal, amounted to—

	Rs.
Direct charges	29,27,371
Indirect charges	78,326
	<u>30,05,697</u>

The capital invested to end of 1894-95 amounted to ... 7,64,95,573

DEDUCT—

	Rs.
Half Direct charges for the year ...	14,63,685
Indirect charges to date	<u>30,17,621</u>
	44,81,306

Balance on which Interest is chargeable for the year ... 7,20,14,267

Income from all sources <i>less</i> Refunds	59,65,551
Working Expenses ditto	<u>20,50,549</u>

Balance excess Revenue, being 4·33 per cent. on
Rs. 7,64,95,573 33,15,002
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 7,20,14,267 28,80,570

Net result after paying Interest—Profit 4,34,432
Ditto ditto in 1893-94—Profit 1,55,982

Excluding Interest charges, there was a net profit in the year's operations of Rs. 33,15,002 against a profit of Rs. 29,05,847 in the previous year. The statement attached shows the earnings of each canal. There is an increase in all except the Sirhind and Sidhnai, the improvement being most marked in the case of the Western Jumna, Chenab and Lower Sohag and Pára Canals. The Sirhind and Chenab were the only canals that failed to clear the Interest charges of the year.

II—CANALS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

726. The capital outlay at the close of 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 20,79,474 against Rs. 20,58,798 at the end of 1893-94.

	Rs.
The income from all sources <i>less</i> Refunds amounted to...	11,01,320
Working Expenses	<u>8,64,344</u>
Balance Profit, being 11·40 per cent. on Rs. 20,79,474 ...	2,36,976

727. The percentage of profit was 24·60 in 1893-94 and 18·11 in 1892-93.

728. The following statement shows the net revenue of each canal as compared with the previous year:—

	Upper Sutlej Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab.	Indus Canals.	Shahpur (Imperial) Canals.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	64,581	1,99,720	—23,995	—3,330	2,36,976
Percentage of profit	9·71	181·40	—3·39	—1·92	11·40
1893-94	2,11,063	2,23,273	54,339	77,732	5,66,418
Percentage of profit	32·27	202·79	7·68	10·89	24·60

CANALS CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.										CANALS CLASSED AS PROTECTIVE.		CANALS CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.		Total Protective and Productive.	CANAL ABBREVIATION.	Canals not classed as Productive.	Grand Total.	
I.—Swat River Canal.		II.—Western Jumna Canal (including the Sarda Branch).		III.—Bāri Doab Canal.		IV.—Sirhind Canal (Imperial).		V.—Chenab Canal.		VI.—Lower Solah and Pāra Canal.		VII.—Siddhant Canal.						Rs.
No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
I.—Capital outlay to end of 1893-94	36,31,777	1	1893-94	36,31,777	1	1893-94	36,31,777	1	1893-94	36,31,777	1	1893-94	36,31,777	1	1893-94	36,31,777	1	1893-94
II.—Income realized during the year—	36,36,947	2	1894-95	36,36,947	2	1894-95	36,36,947	2	1894-95	36,36,947	2	1894-95	36,36,947	2	1894-95	36,36,947	2	1894-95
Direct, viz., water rent and miscellaneous receipts.	2,55,921	3	1893-94	2,55,921	3	1893-94	2,55,921	3	1893-94	2,55,921	3	1893-94	2,55,921	3	1893-94	2,55,921	3	1893-94
Indirect, viz., land revenue due to irrigation works, including water-advantages rate.	2,75,022	4	1894-95	2,75,022	4	1894-95	2,75,022	4	1894-95	2,75,022	4	1894-95	2,75,022	4	1894-95	2,75,022	4	1894-95
Total direct and indirect.	5,30,943	5	1893-94	5,30,943	5	1893-94	5,30,943	5	1893-94	5,30,943	5	1893-94	5,30,943	5	1893-94	5,30,943	5	1893-94
III.—Charges for the year—	95,213	6	1893-94	95,213	6	1893-94	95,213	6	1893-94	95,213	6	1893-94	95,213	6	1893-94	95,213	6	1893-94
Maintenance, including establishment.	90,549	7	1894-95	90,549	7	1894-95	90,549	7	1894-95	90,549	7	1894-95	90,549	7	1894-95	90,549	7	1894-95
Interest on capital outlay.	1,40,251	8	1893-94	1,40,251	8	1893-94	1,40,251	8	1893-94	1,40,251	8	1893-94	1,40,251	8	1893-94	1,40,251	8	1893-94
Total...	2,30,800	9	1893-94	2,30,800	9	1893-94	2,30,800	9	1893-94	2,30,800	9	1893-94	2,30,800	9	1893-94	2,30,800	9	1893-94
IV.—Profit and Loss—	20,997	10	1893-94	20,997	10	1893-94	20,997	10	1893-94	20,997	10	1893-94	20,997	10	1893-94	20,997	10	1893-94
(a) Including interest on capital outlay.	44,222	11	1894-95	44,222	11	1894-95	44,222	11	1894-95	44,222	11	1894-95	44,222	11	1894-95	44,222	11	1894-95
(b) Excluding interest on capital outlay.	1,64,768	12	1893-94	1,64,768	12	1893-94	1,64,768	12	1893-94	1,64,768	12	1893-94	1,64,768	12	1893-94	1,64,768	12	1893-94
(c) On income, capital outlay.	4,12	13	1894-95	4,12	13	1894-95	4,12	13	1894-95	4,12	13	1894-95	4,12	13	1894-95	4,12	13	1894-95
(d) On total income, direct and indirect.	1,60,708	14	1893-94	1,60,708	14	1893-94	1,60,708	14	1893-94	1,60,708	14	1893-94	1,60,708	14	1893-94	1,60,708	14	1893-94
(e) On total income, direct and indirect.	1,84,473	15	1894-95	1,84,473	15	1894-95	1,84,473	15	1894-95	1,84,473	15	1894-95	1,84,473	15	1894-95	1,84,473	15	1894-95
(f) On total income, direct and indirect.	4,42	16	1893-94	4,42	16	1893-94	4,42	16	1893-94	4,42	16	1893-94	4,42	16	1893-94	4,42	16	1893-94
(g) On total income, direct and indirect.	5,07	17	1894-95	5,07	17	1894-95	5,07	17	1894-95	5,07	17	1894-95	5,07	17	1894-95	5,07	17	1894-95

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

SANITATION.

729. The total number of births registered during the year was 902,941 (476,709 male and 426,232 female), giving a ratio of 43·9 per 1,000 of population. This is the highest rate recorded since the registration of births began in 1880, being 8·9 greater than in the previous year and 7·9 greater than the average birth-rate registered in the quinquennium. This increase is stated to be due partly to improvement in registration and partly to the comparative healthiness of the previous year.

730. The highest rates were recorded in the districts of Gujránwála (51), Amritsar (49·1), Karnál (48·7), Siálkot (48·5), Gurdáspur (48·4), Hissar (47·8) Ludhiána (47·6), Delhi (46·5).

731. In the 45 large municipal towns an average birth-rate of 42 per mille was recorded, being 5 per 1,000 greater than in the previous year. The highest rates, varying between 51 and 58, were registered in the towns of Chunián, Kaithal, Sonapat, Maghiána, Siálkot, Palwal, Pánpat, Chiniot and Batála.

732. There were 750,681 deaths registered during the year. Of these 392,759 were of males and 357,922 of females. These figures give a death-rate of 37 per 1,000. It is 7 per 1,000 less than the birth-rate, and 9 per 1,000 higher than the death-rate of the previous year. The districts of Jullundur, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Umballa, Hoshiárpur and Karnál were the unhealthiest, the rates recorded in them varying between 56 and 47. It is explained that these districts are more or less swampy and water-logged and that the unhealthiness of the year is in part at least due to excessive flooding.

733. Amongst the principal towns Kartárpur and Batála were the most unhealthy, having death-rates of 103 and 83 per 1,000 respectively. The towns of Karnál, Jullundur, Kaithal, Pánpat, Jagádhri, Hoshiárpur, Kasúr, Dera Ismail Khan, Tanda-cum-Urmar and Amritsar also were very unhealthy. In these the death-rate ranged between 50 and 60 per mille.

734. The mortality amongst infants under one year of age was registered at the rate of 257 per 1,000 living for males and 244 for females. Amongst old people of 60 years and upwards the rates were 114 and 118 respectively. The death-rates according to important classes were 35·67 per 1,000 for Muhammadans and 37·63 for Hindús.

735. Considerable improvement was effected in the registration of births and deaths. The six newly appointed Divisional Inspectors discovered from May 1894 to March 1895, 5,445 omissions in birth registers and 2,247 in death registers of villages; the Tahsildárs and Náib Tahsildárs found 991 and 564 omissions respectively.

735. The Province was practically free from cholera during the year. Only 113 deaths from this disease were recorded. Of these 33 were registered in the district of Amritsar, 31 in that of Lahore, 28 in Gurdáspur, and 17 in Hissar.

737. From small-pox 6,068 deaths were registered giving a death-rate of 0.30 per 1,000. The districts that suffered severely from small-pox were Umballa, Karnál, Pesháwar and Dera Ismail Khan. In these four districts 3,288 deaths were registered, or more than half the mortality recorded in the whole Province.

738. The number of deaths registered from fevers amounted to 515,238, or 69 per cent. of the total provincial mortality. The systematic distribution of quinine has been supplemented by a scheme for the sale of the drug by Postal Agency in the districts of the Delhi Division under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

739. From dysentery and diarrhoea the number of deaths recorded were 17,983, giving a ratio of 0.87 per 1,000. The districts of Delhi, Simla, Amritsar, Hoshiárpur, Umballa, Siálkot, Karnál and Gurdáspur suffered most from these diseases.

740. The deaths registered under the head of injuries were as follows : 341 from suicide, 5,281 from wounding and accidents, and 1,277 from snake bite and killed by wild beasts.

741. Of the important sanitary works executed or in progress during the year the following deserve special mention. The water-supply schemes of Delhi, Dalhousie, Dunera and Murree were completed. The water-supply scheme of Umballa City is in progress, and that of Bhiwáni will be taken in hand shortly, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 having been sanctioned to begin the work. The drainage schemes of the Dinanagar and Kot Naina Thánas and of the town of Gujránwála were completed, and those of Delhi, Lahore and Dera Gházi Khan, as well as of the Thána of Gurdáspur, were in progress.

742. Several works of public utility were constructed by native gentlemen. Those specially noted by the Sanitary Commissioner were a pakka dharmasála and a well in Hissar close to the Railway Station at a cost of Rs. 12,500 by Lála Sohan Lál; a pakka dharmasála and well in Rohtak costing Rs. 2,000 by Mahajan Rajay; a pakka dharmasála at Mustafabad in the Umballa District at a cost of Rs. 2,800 by Mahajan Nathu; and a sarái by Mula Mal, Sahukár of Bassain, in the Ludhiána District, at a cost of Rs. 1,463.

743. On the suggestion of the Sanitary Board the Commissioner of the Jullundur Division issued a circular in September 1894 suggesting that District Boards should encourage the improvement of village sanitation and the protection from contamination of wells by the grant of rewards and khillats to be met from Local Funds. The Commissioner of the Pesháwar Division has also issued similar instructions; while the districts of Rohtak, Delhi, Siálkot, Hazára, Gujránwála and Bannu have set apart a certain sum of money to be given as rewards to villagers who take interest in their village sanitation.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

744. At the close of the year 1893 there were 242 dispensaries open in the Province. During 1894 thirteen new dispensaries were opened, and two dispensaries were closed,—one at Nimal, in the Bannu District, and the other at Jhabbar, in the Gujranwála District.

745. The following statement shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries open on the 31st December 1892, 1893 and 1894, and the total number of in and out door patients treated during 1894 and the two preceding years :—

YEAR.	Number of dispensaries open on 31st December.	ATTENDANCE.		
		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1892	230	53,425	2,937,314	2,990,739
1893	242	54,905	3,061,918	3,116,823
1894	253	56,254	3,423,669	3,479,923

746. There were 56,254 in-door patients treated at dispensaries during the year, compared with 54,905 in 1893, showing an increase of 1,349. The number returned as cured was 38,281, relieved 9,172, discharged otherwise 5,089 and died 2,476.

747. There were 3,423,669 out-patients treated during 1894, showing an increase over the previous year of 361,751 patients.

748. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated during 1894 was 3,479,923 in the following proportions, *viz.* men 2,009,711, women 674,213 and children 795,999.

749. The daily average number of in-patients treated was 1,865, consisting of 1,417 men, 324 women and 124 children, or a percentage respectively of 76, 17 and 6, practically the same as in the previous year.

750. The daily average number of out-patients attending at dispensaries was 20,126.

751. The number of beds maintained at dispensaries in 1894 was 3,074, of which 2,120 were for men and 954 for women. The daily average of in-patients shows that 1,209 beds remained vacant ; so that many hospitals have been built with accommodation in excess of present local requirements.

752. The number of patients who suffered from the principal varieties of disease was as follows :—

Malarial fevers ...	629,853
Scurvy ...	31,311
Diseases of the eye ...	322,516
" " respiratory system ...	258,081
" " digestive system ...	528,601
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ...	102,535
Spleen diseases ...	53,771
Skin ...	404,863
Ulcers ...	344,017
Small-pox ...	146
Cholera ...	50
Leprosy ...	666
Diseases of the Lungs ...	16,894

753. The number of local affections treated increased considerably during 1894, and as these diseases are not so much influenced by healthy or unhealthy conditions of a year, it shows that dispensaries were more appreciated by the people at large.

754. There were 19,812 major operations performed, compared with 19,335 in 1893, showing an increase of 477 operations.

755. The minor operations performed during the year 1894 numbered 216,730, compared with 201,357 in 1893.

756. As regards the details of the major operations, 5,305 were for the extraction of the lens, 4 less than in 1893. Including 115 remaining from 1893, there were 4,753 cures, a percentage of 87.69. The percentage of cures in 1893 was 85.1. The number of operations for the removal of stone in the bladder was 1,757. Adding 33 operations remaining from the previous year, the total number of deaths from the operation in 1894 was 93, a percentage of 5.2.

757. The income and expenditure for 1894 and the two preceding years are shown in the following table, which also includes the figures for the Mayo Hospital :—

YEAR.	INCOME.				Expenditure,
	From Provincial Funds.	From Municipal and other funds.	From other sources.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892 ...	47,113	4,82,279	65,947	5,95,339	5,92,624
1893 ...	43,245	4,67,932	57,095	5,68,272	5,66,446
1894 ...	48,284	4,74,831	59,996	5,83,111	5,81,488

758. The total income of hospitals and dispensaries, excluding the Mayo Hospital, which is a State Institution, amounted to Rs. 5,26,908-1-5 and was derived from the following sources :—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Provincial Funds	...	...	...	...	...	20,472	2	3
Municipal „	...	...	...	...	...	2,36,873	12	4
Local „	...	...	...	...	...	2,30,957	1	2
Interest on investments	...	...	...	...	...	3,741	4	6
Subscriptions	...	...	...	...	...	18,759	1	9
Sale of Securities	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diet of paying patients	...	...	...	...	...	3,652	2	6
Sale of medicines	...	...	...	...	...	6,296	14	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	6,155	10	5

759. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,27,768-4-1.

760. LEPER ASYLUMS.—At the close of 1893 there were 414 lepers in residence; 120 were admitted in 1894, making a total of 534. Of these, 95 died, 78 left of their own accord, leaving 361 at the close of 1894.

761. The expenditure on the maintenance of these Asylums amounted to Rs. 20,096, or Rs. 2,769 less than in 1893.

762. The cost per head of lepers ranges from Rs. 31-3-5 at Dakhni Sarái, Jullundur District, to Rs. 44-8-8 at the Umballa Asylum.

763. LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—On the 31st December 1893, 335 persons were confined in the two Lunatic Asylums (Delhi and Lahore). There were 145 admissions during the year, giving a total population of 480, of whom 105 were criminals. Fifty-eight lunatics were cured, 38 made over to friends or otherwise discharged, and 42 died. The percentage of deaths to the population in the Asylums was 8.75. At the close of 1894, 342 lunatics remained, and of these 75 were criminals.

764. The expenditure on the Lahore Asylum was Rs. 24,198-15-3 and on Delhi Rs. 9,768-11-6,—total Rs. 33,967-10-9.

765. The average cost per lunatic per annum was in Lahore Rs. 88-4-10 and Delhi Rs. 74-9-0.

VACCINATION.

766. VACCINATION.—There was one District Native Supervisor of Vaccination less employed during the year as compared with the year previous, but there were five Divisional Inspectors of Vaccination entertained temporarily in addition to the one employed in 1893-94. In every other respect the Vaccination Establishment was the same as last year.

767. The cost of the Vaccination Department was Rs. 84,367 as compared with Rs. 74,151, showing an increase of Rs. 10,216. This increase is due (a) to there being no Deputy Sanitary Commissioner employed from 29th April

to 19th July 1893; (b) to the higher rate of salary drawn by Dr. Dyson, the permanent Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, than Dr. James, who officiated for him during the previous year; and (c) to the pay of the Divisional Inspectors, whose salaries varied between Rs. 80 and Rs. 110 per mensem.

768. The number of vaccine operations performed by all establishments was 657,582 primary, and 252,260 revaccinations, or a total of 909,842,—the corresponding figures in 1893-94 being 585,162 primary, 471,643 secondary, or a total of 1,056,805 vaccinations. Excluding from the provincial total the figures of the Kángra District, which again show the greatest number of revaccinations (primary 20,780 and secondary 119,941, total 140,721), the total number of operations amounted to 769,121 against 760,143, showing an increase of 8,978.

769. There has been a steady increase in the number of primary vaccinations done by the District Staff as will be seen from the following figures for the last three years :—

1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	515,639
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	520,189
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	592,992

The increase during the year 1894-95 was most marked in the districts of Gujráť, Jhelum, Hissar, Lahore, Ráwalpindi, Gurdáspur, Gujránwála, Shahpur, Siálkot, Jhang and Ferozepore, varying between 4,407 and 8,634. The percentage of successful primary vaccinations was 93·75 as compared with 94·21 in 1893-94; the percentages of success amongst revaccinations for both the years was 47·32 and 47·23 respectively.

770. The Special Staff performed a total of 83,235 operations (58,578 primary and 24,657 secondary) against 94,409 (58,963 primary and 35,446 revaccinations) in the previous year. 93·49 per cent. amongst the primary and 50·31 amongst the secondary operations were found successful against 95·14 and 68·05 in 1893-94. The decrease in the number of revaccinations performed by the Special and District Staffs was due to the practice of indiscriminate secondary vaccinations having been discouraged during the year.

771. The Cantonment and Dispensary Staffs vaccinated 6,987 and 2,274 against 7,151 and 1,072 respectively in the previous year. The percentages of successful primary and revaccination cases were for the cantonments 96·19 and 66·86 respectively in 1894-95, and amongst persons vaccinated by the Dispensary Staff in that year the percentages were 92·98 and 37·20.

772. The provisions of the compulsory Vaccination Act were extended to the Municipality of Beri and the Cantonment of Jullundur during the year.

773. In the large Native State of Patiála 76,966 revaccinations were performed during the year and only 57,535 primary vaccinations. The percentage of success in primary cases was 90·68 and in revaccinations 36·71.

774. The six newly appointed Divisional Inspectors inspected 87,256 primary vaccinations and found 97 per cent. of operations successful. They inspected 4,081 revaccinations, of which about 38 were found successful.

CHAPTER VII. INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

775. GENERAL STATISTICS.—The table below gives a general summary of the statistics of Educational Institutions of all kinds in the Punjab for the past year in comparison with the figures for 1893-94 :—

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.				NUMBER OF SCHOLARS.				EXPENDITURE.			
	1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.	1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.												
FOR MALES.									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Col. (English ...)	8	8	...	...	930	797	133	...	1,50,194	1,20,120	8,074	...
Legat. Oriental ...	1	1	...	...	73	73	...	...	21,617	30,380	1,128	...
Medical College ...	1	1	...	...	211	180	31	...	85,554	63,120	20,375	...
High Schools ...	64	58	6	...	10,100	17,354	7,254	...	5,21,393	5,16,225	5,168	...
Middle Schools ...	213	215	2	...	33,523	33,974	451	...	3,67,182	3,55,433	12,049	...
Total Secondary Schools	230	283	7	...	52,632	51,328	1,304	...	8,88,575	8,71,458	17,217	...
Primary Schools	2,445	1,787	658	...	108,426	85,612	22,815	...	4,61,152	4,09,821	51,441	...
Total Schools for general education ...	2,735	2,070	665	...	161,058	136,939	24,119	...	13,49,927	12,81,269	68,658	...
Schools for special instruction ...	14	13	1	...	1,705	1,378	327	...	1,17,320	1,44,950	2,370	...
Total Schools for general education and for special instruction ...	2,750	2,083	667	...	162,763	138,317	24,442	...	14,67,247	14,26,219	77,028	...
FOR FEMALES.												
High Schools ...	7	7	...	...	622	600	22	...	47,791	55,572	...	7,779
Middle Schools ...	22	21	1	...	1,530	1,448	92	...	62,316	70,784	...	7,956
Total Secondary Schools	29	28	1	...	2,152	2,048	104	...	1,10,107	1,26,356	...	15,715
Primary Schools	313	328	15	...	10,980	10,774	206	...	71,170	82,973	...	5,363
Total Schools for general education ...	352	356	4	...	13,132	12,822	310	...	1,81,277	2,09,329	...	21,518
Total Public Institutions for Males and Females.	3,122	2,443	679	...	177,121	152,198	24,923	...	19,20,170	18,45,683	79,657	...
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.												
For Males ...	4,602	5,860	...	1,258	39,405	95,745	...	25,740	...	...	...	...
For Females ...	918	2,023	...	1,105	12,235	74,622	...	1,847	...	...	...	...
Total Males and Females	5,520	6,883	...	1,363	51,640	170,367	...	27,587	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE	8,642	9,326	...	684	228,761	261,425	...	3,664	...	...	...	...
Scholarships ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,57,042	1,22,795	4,327	...
Other Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,05,418	8,87,337	...	1,04,119
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPENDITURE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,70,430	28,81,123	...	1,10,695
High Stage { Boys ...	2,764	2,243	521	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	54	59	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Stage { Boys ...	13,503	12,227	1,276	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	453	490	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total { Boys ...	15,267	14,470	797	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	507	549	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Primary Stage { Boys ...	26,088	25,564	524	...	...	...	...	...	1,31,849	1,30,181	1,668	...
{ Girls ...	1,262	1,217	45	...	...	...	...	...	7,83,514	9,27,636	...	1,39,122
Lower Primary Stage { Boys ...	117,700	95,898	20,802	...	...	...	...	...	6,14,603	6,37,460	...	12,067
{ Girls ...	11,375	11,225	150	...	...	...	...	...	3,45,543	3,47,040	...	1,504
Total { Boys ...	145,788	122,462	23,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Girls ...	12,637	12,442	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Imperial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial Revenues ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fees { Tuition Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Fees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sources ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,70,430	28,81,123	...	1,10,695

776. The number of Public Institutions has risen since last year from 2,443 to 3,122, or by 679, and the number of scholars from 152,198 to 177,121, or by 24,923. This rise is, to a considerable extent, nominal owing to the transfer this year of 665 schools, with 25,074 scholars, which have hitherto been returned as Private Schools, to the head of Public Schools of the Primary grade. These schools are the Indigenous and Elementary Vernacular Schools, which have recently been brought under the influence of the Department, and which, as examined for grants, are in reality Public Schools. The rise both in schools and scholars extends to all kinds of institutions for both males and females. In Private Institutions there was a fall in the number of schools from 6,883 to 5,520, or by 1,363, and also in the number of scholars from 109,227 to 81,640, or by 27,587. A portion of this marked decline is explained by the transfer noticed above. Taking both Public and Private Institutions together, we get 8,642 educational institutions now in the Province, giving instruction to 258,761 scholars, or to 8·26 per cent. of the children of a school-going age.

777. The number of Colleges for University Education remains as last year, namely 10,—9 Arts Colleges and 1 Medical College. The attendance on all the Colleges has risen from 1,059 to 1,214, 133 of this rise being in Arts (English) Colleges and 22 in the Medical College.

778. The number of Secondary Schools for boys has risen during the last year from 283 to 290, and the number of scholars from 51,328 to 52,632. The number of Secondary Schools for girls has increased by 1, or from 28 to 29, and the number of scholars by 113, or from 2,048 to 2,161. The total of Secondary Schools for both boys and girls is now 319, with 54,793 scholars, compared with 311 schools and 53,376 scholars in the previous year.

779. The number of Primary Schools for boys has increased from 1,787 to 2,446 on account of the transfer already explained, and the number of scholars from 85,426 to 108,426. The number of Primary Schools for girls has also risen from 322 to 333, and the number of scholars from 10,774 to 10,980. Taking both Boys' and Girls' Schools together, there are now altogether 2,779 Primary Schools in the Province, attended by 119,406 scholars, against 2,109 schools and 96,385 scholars last year. Five of these schools, with 158 scholars, are for Europeans. If the number in the Primary Departments of the Secondary Schools be added, or 39,019, we get a total of 158,425 scholars at the Primary stage of instruction in Public Schools, of whom 29,350 are at the Upper Primary stage, compared with 26,821 in the previous year.

780. Besides the ordinary schools for general education, there are 14 schools for Special Instruction in the Province, compared with 13 last year. These consist of 6 Training Institutions for Male Teachers, with 342 scholars; 1 Law School, with 290 scholars; 1 Medical School, with 302 scholars; 1 Veterinary School, with 94 scholars; 1 School of Art, with 171 scholars; and 4 Industrial Schools, with 509 scholars, the additional school being one of the last. The attendance on all the Special Schools at the end of the past year was 1,708 compared with 1,378 in the previous year. Seven of the students attending the Medical School are females.

781. The whole departmental expenditure for the past year was Rs. 27,70,430, or Rs. 110,695 less than in the previous year. The *direct* expenditure, that is, expenditure on tuition, was Rs. 19,20,170, or an increase of Rs. 79,087 on last year; whereas the *indirect* expenditure, that is, expenditure on Direction, Inspection, Scholarships, Buildings, &c., was Rs. 8,50,260, or a decrease of Rs. 1,89,782.

782. The income from Tuition Fees rose during the year by Rs. 38,818, or by about 8 per cent., and now stands at Rs. 5,39,383. There is also a considerable rise in the Fees for admission to the University Examinations, returned as Other Fees.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

783. PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.—The following table gives the number of successful candidates in the University and Departmental Examinations, including private candidates, for the past year, in contrast with the corresponding figures for 1893-94 :—

				NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.			
				1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
Master of Arts	...	...	...	12	12	...	...
Master of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Bachelor of Arts	...	...	Calcutta	...	1	...	1
	...	...	Punjab	71	108	...	37
Bachelor of Oriental Learning	...	...	...	3	5	...	2
Intermediate	...	Arts	Calcutta	7	...	7	...
		...	Punjab	240	168	72	...
	...	Oriental	Punjab	2	3	...	1
Entrance, Punjab, and Equivalent Examination.	...	English	Boys	754	828	...	74
		...	Girls	9	7	...	2
	...	Oriental	...	3	8	...	5
Entrance, Calcutta	...	Boys	...	10	10	...	...
		Girls	...	3	1	2	...
Middle School and Equivalent Examination.	...	English	Boys	1,600	3,196	...	1,596
		...	Girls	63	57	6	...
	Vernacular	Boys	...	861	1,209	...	348
		Girls	...	23	16	7	...
Upper Primary and Fourth Standard	...	Boys	...	8,763	8,541	222	...
		Girls	...	378	321	57	...
Lower Primary and Second Standard	...	Boys	...	12,052	12,208	...	156
		Girls	...	814	735	79	...

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

784. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.—There are now 8 Arts Colleges in the Province, namely, the Government College, the American Mission College, the Daya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, and the Islāmiya College, at Lahore; the Cambridge Mission College at Delhi; the Municipal Board College at Amritsar; the Scotch Mission College at Siālkot; and the American U. P. Mission College at Rāwalpindi. At the close of the year there were 930 students on the rolls of these Colleges, compared with 797 at the close of the previous year, or a rise of 17 per cent.; and the numbers in the First and Third Year Classes constitute about 38 and 58 per cent. of the passes in the Entrance and Intermediate Examinations respectively.

785. THE MEDICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The total number of students attending the College and School has risen from 475 to 513, the increase being pretty equally divided between the two Departments. In the College the increase in the number of private students has been from 124 to 148; whilst in the School this class of students has increased from 36 to 61. Sixty candidates entered for the First Examination for the L. M. S. and M. B. Degrees. Of these 5 withdrew before the examination was completed, and of the remaining 55, 16 passed. In the Final Examination for the L. M. S. and M. B. Degrees 36 candidates appeared, and of these 24 passed. In the previous year, 56 candidates appeared in the First Examination and 17 passed; and in the Final Examination only 6 out of 32 candidates were successful. Three female candidates passed the First Examination for the L. M. S. Diploma, and 1 out of 2 who appeared in the Final Examination was successful. At the Final Examination for the Hospital Assistant Diploma 109 candidates appeared, of whom 63 were successful, including 1 female.

SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL (NATIVE BOYS).

786. SECONDARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Secondary Schools is now 279, or 7 more than last year. Of the present total, 156 are Anglo-Vernacular Schools and 123 Vernacular, against 147 and 125 respectively in the previous year. According to grade, there are now 60 High Schools in the Province—58 Anglo-Vernacular and 2 Vernacular—and 219 Middle Schools—98 Anglo-Vernacular and 121 Vernacular. The two Vernacular High Schools are the schools attached to the Oriental College, Lahore, and a Sanskrit School at Peshāwar. It is noticeable that all the Vernacular Middle Schools are Board Schools, there being no private enterprise in this direction as regards Boys' Schools.

787. In the High Departments there are now 2,688 scholars compared with 2,160 last year; and in the Middle Departments 12,212 compared with 11,975; in all a rise of 765 scholars, or about 5 per cent.

788. PRIMARY SCHOOLS.—The number of Primary Schools has increased from 1,785 to 2,443, or by 37 per cent., and the number of scholars from 85,536 to 108,343, or by 27 per cent. This rise both in schools and scholars is chiefly owing to the transfer of Private Schools to the head of Public Schools already noticed.

789. ZAMINDARI SCHOOLS.—The number of Zamindári Schools is now 194, with 6,319 scholars, compared with 201 schools and 6,355 scholars last year. These schools, which are intended to meet the special wants of the agricultural classes, were opened in 1886-87 on lines which did not prove successful. In 1889-90 they were reorganized on new lines, which include mainly elementary instruction in Reading and Writing in such character as is desired by the people, the teaching of Arithmetic by indigenous methods, and what has been called the half-time system, or attendance during only one school meeting a day, the schools being closed altogether during the times of harvest; and Government officials were directed to encourage the scheme by every means in their power. The result of this was that a good deal of progress was at first made; and in 1891 219 schools, with 6,920 scholars, were returned. This was the highest point touched, and since then there has been a slow but steady decline down to the figures now returned.

790. DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT.—Much importance continues to be attached to influencing the characters and manners of the scholars, and it is believed that a continued slow but steady advance is being made in these respects.

791. PHYSICAL TRAINING.—The last few years have been conspicuous for the great advance made in physical training. Five years ago rules were framed bearing on the subject, and courses laid down for different kinds of schools and departments, with the result that the matter was taken everywhere more thoroughly in hand, and that, now instructors and apparatus have been very generally supplied, the prescribed courses have been introduced, games and tournaments have become popular, and both the form and spirit of the playground show yearly improvement.

792. EDUCATION IN NATIVE STATES.—Three Arts Colleges are this year returned—at Patialá, Baháwalpur, and Nábha, the last having been recently opened—with an aggregate attendance of 164 students, against 116 last year. Of the Public Schools, 43 are Secondary Schools—30 Anglo-Vernacular and 13 Vernacular—with 5,156 scholars, and 179 Primary and Special Schools, with 6,831 scholars; or, altogether, 222 schools and 11,987 scholars, compared with 211 schools with 11,309 scholars in the previous year. The Private Schools are now returned as 730 in all, with 7,086 scholars. In all kinds of institutions, Public and Private, there are now 19,237 under instruction, including 1,018 girls. Of the total, Patialá contributes 7,424 boys and 405 girls; Baháwalpur, 4,378 boys and 425 girls; Kapurthala, 3,661 boys and 95 girls; Jínd, 1,054 boys and 6 girls; Nábha, 885 boys and 5 girls; Máler Kotla, 693 boys and 82 girls; and Farídkot, 124 boys. The Kapurthala and Máler Kotla States are comparatively the most forward educationally; Farídkot is by far the most backward.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS.

793. THE CENTRAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—The College contained at the close of the year 70 students compared with 56 at the end of the previous year. The Senior English Class had 14 students at the end of the year—6 graduates and 8 Intermediate passed men. Last year only 3 of the students were

graduates, and 10 who had passed the Intermediate Examination; so that the material is improving. The Junior English Class contained 24 students, all passed Entrance men, against 21 in the previous year. The Vernacular Class had 32 students, or 10 more than in the last year's return.

794. From the Senior English Class 14 appeared for the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination and 11 passed. For the Junior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, 24 candidates appeared from the Junior English Class, and 15 passed. From the Vernacular Class, 32 went up for the Senior Vernacular Certificate, and 27 passed. These results, with an average of 78 per cent. of successes in the Senior Anglo-Vernacular Certificate Examination, 63 per cent. in the Junior and 84 per cent. in the Senior Vernacular, may be regarded as satisfactory, and as contrasting favourably with the percentages—67, 55, and 55—of the previous year.

795. NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Normal Schools—all for Male Teachers only—remains 5, or one in each Inspectional Circle, at Delhi, Jullundur, Lahore, Ráwalpindi and Mooltan. The number of students at the end of the past year was 272, or 50 more than last year, the rise being due partly to the existence of a double class during the earlier part of the previous year, partly to fewer lapses of stipends during the session. The Normal Schools prepare teachers for the ordinary Vernacular Primary Schools and Departments in what are called the Junior Vernacular Classes, and for Zamíndári Schools in the Zamíndári Classes. In the former there were 209 students at the end of the year, and in the latter 63. For the Junior Vernacular Certificate, 212 candidates appeared, and 118 passed, or nearly 56 per cent., against 109 out of 167 in the previous year. For the Zamíndári Certificate, 75 candidates appeared, and 44 passed, or 58 per cent., against 35 out of 63, or 56 per cent. last year.

796. TRAINING OF FEMALE TEACHERS.—The provision of Female Teachers is, at present, a matter of special difficulty in that, where fit girls are available, they will not leave their homes to join a Training School. Hence the present plan of having only *Normal Classes* in connection with the ordinary schools for the purpose. The girls receive instruction daily in the subjects prescribed for the Certificate Examinations, take part in the ordinary class teaching, and are practically Pupil Teachers.

797. In the Senior Vernacular Certificate Examination held in May last 6 candidates appeared, and 2 passed—one from the Christian Girls' School, Amritsar, and one, who took up only the subject in which she had failed last year, from the Victoria School, Lahore. Three of the failed candidates came short in one subject only. Only one candidate appeared in the Junior Vernacular Certificate Examination and failed badly. It may be added that 2 girls from the Alexandra School appeared in the last Junior Anglo-Vernacular Examination for Male Teachers' Certificates and passed.

INSTITUTIONS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

798. THE VETERINARY SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The number of students at the end of the year was 94, against 84 in the previous year, of whom 40 belonged to the First Year Class and 54 to the Second. For the Final Exami-

nation, 54 candidates appeared and 37 passed, or 68 per cent., against 26 out of 35 last year. In the Junior Examination for promotion to the Second Year Class, 39 candidates presented themselves, and all but 1 passed.

799. THE LAW SCHOOL, LAHORE.—The number of students at the end of the year was 290, compared with 169 in the previous year. The examination results, on the Licentiate side, with 67 out of 110, or an average of 60 per cent. of passes against 70 per cent. last year, are fairly satisfactory, except for the First Certificate Examination, in which only 5 out of 21 were successful. On the Degree side, 14 out of 28, or an average of 50 per cent., passed, compared with 56 per cent. last year.

800. THE MAYO SCHOOL OF ART, LAHORE.—The number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 171, compared with 139 in 1893-94.

801. The students of the I Division all learn Freehand and Geometrical Drawing, 40 doing also Modelling and 43 Carpentry. The II Division students all learn Building Drawing, Brick Construction, Model Drawing, Elementary Perspective, Practical Geometry, and Modelling in Clay, 15 doing also Carpentry and 12 Decorative Drawing in colours. The III Division students learn Building Drawing to scale from actual examples, Building Construction, Modelling in Clay and Casting in Plaster, Light and Shade Drawing, and advanced Perspective and Practical Geometry, 15 doing also Carpentry and 8 Ornamental Design and Colour. The IV Division students study Applied Design, embracing designs for wood, brick, stone, metals, inlay and painted decoration, Modelling, Building Construction, Surveying, Estimating and Mensuration. The Engineering Class prepares students for the First Examination in Engineering of the Punjab University, from which 2 out of 3 passed last year.

802. INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The number of Industrial Schools returned this year is 4, with 509 scholars, compared with 3 schools and 422 scholars last year. The following is a detail of the present schools and scholars :—

Railway Technical School, Lahore	...	...	...	...	...	253
Municipal Board Industrial School, Amritsar	...	...	...	...	...	74
Municipal Board Industrial School, Delhi	...	...	...	...	...	79
Bedi Khem Singh's Industrial School, Rāwalpindi	...	...	...	...	...	103
						<hr/> 509

The new school returned for the first time this year is that at Rāwalpindi, which was opened by Bedi Khem Singh in February 1894. Two other schools, though they do not find a place in the returns, are of a distinctly industrial character, namely, the Mission Orphanage at Clarkabad in the Lahore District, and the Christian Boarding School at Ludhiāna.

803. The Railway Technical School, Lahore, has now 253 scholars—24 in the Middle Department, 47 in the Upper Primary, and 182 in the Lower Primary, compared with 19, 44 and 212 respectively last year. On the General side, 36 out of 40 passed by the Infant Standard, 27 out of 30 by the Lower Primary, and 10 out of 11 by the Upper Primary; and on the Technical side the results were—23 passes out of 36 by the Infant Standard, 23 out of 45 by the Lower Primary, and 12 out of 12 by the Upper Primary. In the written Middle Standard Examination for Industrial Schools, 7 candidates appeared and all passed

FEMALE EDUCATION (NATIVES).

804. The number of schools of all kinds has advanced from 330 to 344, and the number of scholars from 11,668 to 11,989. If the number in attendance on Private Schools be added, or 12,137, we get a total of 24,126 girls under instruction in the Province, or about 14 per cent. of the girls of a school-going age.

805. The number of Secondary Schools is now 13, or 1 more than in the previous year, with a rise in the attendance from 993 to 1,084. Of the 13 schools, 2 are of the High and 11 of the Middle grade. The number in attendance on the High School classes is only 12, against 14 last year. In the Middle School classes there is a slight fall from 154 to 152. Altogether, there are now 164 girls at the Secondary stage of instruction, or 4 less than in the previous year. In the Primary classes the rise recorded is from 825 to 920.

806. The number of Primary Schools shows an increase of 13, or from 318 to 331, with a rise in the attendance from 10,675 to 10,905. Taking the scholars attending the Primary classes of the Secondary Schools, we get a total of 11,825 at the Primary stage of instruction, compared with 11,500 in 1893-94. There is an increase from 871 to 886 in the number attending the Upper Primary classes, and from 10,629 to 10,938 in the Lower Primary classes.

807. In the Entrance Examination, out of 6 candidates in all, 5 passed—2 by the Punjab University Standard and 3 by the Calcutta—compared with 2 out of 3 last year. In the ordinary Middle School Examination, only 5 out of 16 passed, against 1 out of 3 in the previous year; but this examination is now less considered than the special Middle Standard Examination instituted for girls only. In the Middle Standard Examination 38 candidates appeared, and 25 passed, or 65 per cent., against 25 out of 29, or 86 per cent., in 1893-94.

808. In the Upper Primary Examination, out of a total of 346 candidates, 249 passed, or nearly 72 per cent., against 234 out of 351, or 66 per cent., in the previous year. In the Lower Primary Examination, 1,093 candidates altogether appeared, and 701 passed, or 64 per cent., compared with 628 out of 1,048, or nearly 60 per cent., last year.

THE EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

809. EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.—The number of Public Schools for European children is now 32, with 2,143 scholars, compared with 33 schools and 2,056 scholars in 1893-94. The number of Private Schools returned is 9, with 169 scholars, against 6 schools and 109 scholars last year. Of both Public and Private Schools there are now 41—18 for boys and 23 for girls, with 2,312 scholars—1,062 boys and 1,250 girls, compared with 39 schools and 2,165 scholars in the previous year. The increase of only 2 schools, but of 147 scholars, shows that the average number in each is considerably higher than formerly.

810. According to the grade of instruction of the Public Schools, there are now 9 High Schools in the Province, 18 Middle Schools and 5 Primary Schools, compared with the same number of High and Middle Schools and one less of Primary Schools last year. The number of scholars in the Secondary

classes is 710, of whom 118 are at the High stage, against 654 and 127 in the previous year. Of those at the Secondary stage, 370 are boys and 340 girls. The number at the Primary stage is 1,433 compared with 1,402 in 1893-94.

811. In the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University 6 out of 11 passed, against 10 out of 16 in 1893-94. In the Final Standard Examination which is reckoned as equivalent to the Entrance Examination 35 candidates appeared, and only 11 passed, or 31 per cent., against 21 out of 33, or 63 per cent. last year. In the Middle Standard Examination, 32 out of 57 passed, or 56 per cent., compared with 36 out of 51, or 70 per cent. In the Primary Standard Examination, 95 out of 132 passed, or 72 per cent., against 87 out of 134, or 64 per cent.

812. MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.—The total number of Muhammadans under instruction is now returned as 127,907, compared with 131,764 in 1893-94, or a fall of 3,857. There was a decline in the Private Schools of 15,789 scholars with a rise in the Public Schools of 11,932.

813. The number of Muhammadan boys in attendance on schools of all kinds is 12·12 per cent. of the number of a school-going age, compared with 15·44 per cent. in the case of Hindús, and 16·59 per cent. in the case of Sikhs. In schools for girls the percentage of attendance is 1·83 for Muhammadans, 1·21 for Hindús, and 2·24 for Sikhs. Taking attendance on Public Schools as the most reliable test of real progress in education, it is found that, whilst only 1 in every 14 Muhammadan boys attends school, and 1 in 185 girls—compared with 1 in 17 and 1 in 192 respectively in 1893-94—the corresponding return for Hindús is 1 in 8 for boys and 1 in 103 for girls, and for Sikhs 1 in 7 for boys, and 1 in 52 for girls.

814. EDUCATION OF NATIVE CHIEFS, &c.—The Aitchison College affords an excellent provision for the education of the sons of the Native Chiefs and gentry of the Province. Its aim is to give the training of a first class English Public School, carefully respecting and observing the customs of the different classes of scholars.

815. The number in attendance at the end of the past year was 73, compared with 71 last year. Of the number now on the rolls, 9 attend for instruction various classes of the Lahore Government College, 14 belong to the High Department, 24 to the Middle, and 26 to the Primary.

816. EDUCATION OF LOW CASTES, &c.—Special Schools exist for the education of low caste children in parts of the Delhi, Lahore and Ráwalpindi Circles only. Special provision is also made in certain localities for the education of Mína and Sání boys.

817. The schools of this class in the Delhi Circle are now 24, with 419 scholars, compared with 33 schools and 692 scholars last year. Facilities are offered in the Gurgaon District for the education of Mína boys; but the number of such boys at school has of late much declined.

818. In the Lahore Circle there are now 21 schools of this class educating 534 children, against 42 schools and 551 children in 1893-94. Two of the present schools are for girls. These schools are now confined to the Gurdáspur and Gujranwála Districts.

819. In the Ráwalpindi Circle the schools for low caste children are confined to the Siálkot District. These schools are now 14 in number with 439 scholars, against 20 schools and 453 scholars in 1893-94. One is an Anglo-Vernacular School of the Middle grade. The remaining 13 schools are of the Primary grade, and were all examined last year by the Indigenous Standards.

820. PRIVATE SCHOOLS.—There was a total fall of 1,366 in the number of schools and of 27,647 in the number of scholars. The fall was mostly in the Rote Schools for religious instruction, owing, it is believed, to these schools losing ground as those of a more useful kind come to be appreciated; but it was also partly due to the transfer of Private Schools in receipt of grants to the category of Public Schools. Of the latter, which are now returned as 665 schools with 25,074 scholars, there was a decrease in 1893-94 of 16 schools and 772 scholars. The examination results, especially in the lower standards, show a slight improvement on those of the previous year.

821. PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS.—The chief agencies for the preparation and distribution of the text-books, maps and other appliances required by the Department are the Text-Book Committee, the Translating Staff attached to the Central Training College, and the Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore. The Text-Book Committee decides on the books, &c., required for the schools, and arranges for their preparation; the Translating Staff translates, revises, or corrects the books, &c., as may be determined by the Committee; and the Mufid-i-'Am Press, which has at present a contract with the Department for this work, prints the books, maps, &c., when fully approved by the Committee, and distributes them to the schools. The work of these agencies for the past year was entirely satisfactory.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

822. VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—The following is a list of the Vernacular Newspapers published in the Punjab in the year 1894:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
1	Aftáb-i-Hind† ...	Jullundur ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	250 copies.
2	Aftáb-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	General and political news.	Do. ...	Bi-weekly ...	500 "
3	Afna-i-Hind* ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	500 "
4	Afna-i-Sanátan Dharm† ...	Ludhiana ...	General and religious	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
5	Akhbár-i-'Am ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	2,200 "
6	Akhbár-i-Bakária* ...	Umballa ...	General and religious	Do. ...	Monthly ...	300 "
7	Akhbár-i-Haftewár ...	Lahore ...	General social and scientific news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	750 "
8	Akhtar-i-Silecock* ...	Jhelum ...	Religious and general news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	225 "
9	Akmal-ul-Akhbár ...	Delhi ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	160 "

* Started during the year 1894.

† Ceased to exist during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper.	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
10	Anglo-Vernacular Paper.	Lahore ...	Educational and general news.	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	1,000 copies.
11	Arorbans Parkāsh ...	Do. ...	General and social news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	600 "
12	Arya Gazette ...	Ferozepore ...	Organ of the Arya Samāj.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	150 "
13	Ashraf-ul-Akbbār ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	180 "
14	Bashfr-i-Hind*† ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	200 "
15	Bemisal-i-Punch† ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	300 "
16	Betuka Punch*† ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	100 "
17	Bhārat Sewak ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
18	Bhārat Sudhār ...	Lahore ...	General and religious news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	420 "
19	Civil and Military News.	Ludhiāna ...	Political, general and military news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	420 "
20	Dost-i-Hind ...	Bhera, District Shahpur.	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 "
21	Dūrbān ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	40 "
22	Ghamkhwār-i-Hind...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	450 "
23	Gurmukhi Akhbār†	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Tri-monthly ...	325 "
24	Hamdard-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	300 "
25	Imperial Paper† ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	175 "
26	India* ...	Do. ...	Political news ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	100 "
27	Ināf Pasand* ...	Do. ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	125 "
28	Jāfar Zātālī* ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Not fixed ...	40 "
29	Jā Lāl Parkāsh† ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	100 "
30	Kaisari Akhbār ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	125 "
31	Kapurthala Akhbār...	Kapurthala ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	70 "
32	Khāir khwāb-i-Alam.	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
33	Khairkhwāh-i-Hind	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	175 "
34	Khāir khwāb-i-Punjab.	Siālkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
35	Khālsa Dharm Parkāsh.*	Amritsar ...	Religious and general news.	Gurmukhi ...	Monthly ...	370 "
36	Khālsa Parkāsh ...	Lahore ...	General and political news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
37	Khālsa Gazette* ...	Do. ...	Religious and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
38	Khālsa Akhbār ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
39	Koh-i-Nūr ...	Do. ...	General and political news.	Urdu ...	Do. ...	200 "
40	Lahore Punch ...	Do. ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
41	Lyal Khālsa Gazette	Siālkot ...	Political, social and religious.	Do. ...	Do. ...	150 "
42	Lytton Gazette ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	250 "
43	Mushfr-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	280 "
44	Mitra Vilāsa ...	Do. ...	Political and literary news.	Hindi ...	Do. ...	700 "
45	Mufid-i-'Am Gazette	Siālkot ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	200 "
46	Mukhbir-i-Sādiq ...	Kasūr (Lahore)	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
47	Mulla Dopāza ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	2,000 "
48	Nāla-i-Hind*† ...	Jagraon (Ludhiāna).	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	400 "
49	Nānak Parkāsh, Kapurthala.	Amritsar ...	Affairs in Kapurthala, &c., and general news.	Do. ...	Monthly ...	350 "
50	Nūr Aishān ...	Ludhiāna ...	Religious and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	800 "
51	Nūr-ul-ala Nūr ...	Do. ...	Religious, political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
52	Nusrat-ul-Akbbār ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
53	Paiza Akhbār ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	7,500 "
54	Patāla Akhbār ...	Patāla ...	Organ of the Patāla State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	304 "
55	Punjab ...	Amritsar ...	Political and General news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	415 "
56	Punjab Gazette ...	Siālkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
57	Punjab Samāchār* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	650 "
58	Punjab Samachār ...	Do. ...	Social and general news.	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	400 "
59	Rafāh-i-'Am ...	Siālkot ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "

* Started during the year 1894.

† Ceased to exist during the year 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name of Paper	Place of publication.	Subject-matter.	Language.	Period of publication.	Circulation.
60	Rahbar-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Urdu ...	Bi-weekly ...	300 copies.
61	Rekhta Akhbār* ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	200 "
62	Riāz-i-Hind * † ...	Amritsar ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	200 "
63	Sada-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
64	Sādiq-ul-Akhhār ...	Bahāwalpur ...	Or an of the Bahāwalpur State.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
65	Saif-i-Hind † ...	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Bi-monthly ...	200 "
66	Ditto † ...	Jullundur ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	85 "
67	Sanātān D h a r m Gazette. † ...	Siālkot ...	General and religious	Do. ...	Tri-monthly ...	150 "
68	Sarhaddi Akhbār* ...	Rāwalpindi ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	400 "
69	Sat Dharm Parchārak.	Jullundur ...	Religious and social	Do. ...	Do. ...	575 "
70	Shumālī* ...	Siālkot ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600 "
71	Singh Sahāī, Punjab Gazette.	Amritsar ...	Religious and political.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200 "
72	Singh Sabha Gazette† ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Gurmukhi ...	Do. ...	500 "
73	Sirāj-ul-Akhhār ...	Jhelum ...	General news ...	Urdu ...	Do. ...	350 "
74	Sultān-i-Hind ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	300 "
75	Tāj-ul-Akhhār ...	Rāwalpindi ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Weekly ...	300 "
76	Tohfa-i-Punjab ...	Lahore ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	500 "
77	Umballa Gazette ...	Umballa ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700 "
78	Vakil Bewagān-i-Hind.	Delhi ...	General news ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	310 "
79	Victoria Paper ...	Siālkot ...	Political and general news.	Do. ...	Daily ...	900 "
80	Wafādār ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	1,000 "
81	Wazir-i-Hind ...	Siālkot ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "
82	Wazir-ul-Mulk ...	Do. ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	300 "

* Started during the year 1894.

† Ceased to exist during the year 1894.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

823. CENTRAL MUSEUM.—The total number of visitors to the Museum during the year was 208,220, against 133,905 in the previous year. This difference of 74,315, although partly due to the Museum having been closed for three months of the previous year on account of the Exhibition and only one month of this year during which the collection was being arranged in the new building, yet shows a larger average daily attendance, which during the 11 months was 633 against 497 in last year. The large numbers of sight-seers attracted by the Viceregal Darbār contributed considerably to this increase. The most important additions made to the Museum during the year under report were 23 inscribed stones found by Major Deane, Deputy Commissioner of Peshāwar, ink impressions of which have been made for submission to Dr. Hultsch of Madras for translation. The old building was made over to the Lahore Municipality in November last. A regular course of popular lantern lectures was delivered in the Lecture Hall adjoining the Museum during the cold weather. The sales effected in the Sales Room during the year amount to Rs. 2,377-11-9, being an increase of Rs. 1,340-15-9 on the sales effected on the previous year.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

824. There being no Archæological Surveyor for the Punjab, no professional work of survey was done during the year 1894-95.

825. An outlay of some Rs. 5,000 was incurred from Provincial funds on repairs to buildings of archæological and historical interest, *vis.* Rs. 2,030 on buildings of the former class and the balance on those of the latter class.

826. The repairs executed were mainly on account of the following items:—

827. *Archæology.*—Bāoli in Fort Rohtas; the Diwān-i-Am, Diwān-i-Khās, Qutab Minār and Safdar Jang's Tomb in the Delhi District; Gateway of Dhakhni Serāi in the Jullundur District; and the Shalimār Gardens and the palace in the Fort at Lahore.

828. *Historical.*—The memorial obelisk at Chilianwāla; General Sir J. Nicholson's monument at Margalla in the Rāwalpindi District; Memorial monuments on the Ridge at Delhi; Sheikh Chilli's Tomb at Thānesar; Ibrāhīm Lodhi's Tomb at Pānipat; Kabul Bāgh Mosque at Pānipat; the battle-field monuments at Fīrozpur; and the tombs of officers and men who fell at Mooltan. The work on the restoration of the Idgah at Mooltan, the cost of which was met from private subscriptions and contributions from Provincial and Local funds, was completed.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

829. There is nothing to add to the information on this subject given in the Annual Report for 1892-93.

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

No. 2.—CLIMATE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894.

No. 3.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY (PUNJAB), 1894-95.
Showing the Area in Square Miles, Population, &c., according to the Census of 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	REVENUE.		14
												Land.	Gross.	
Names of Commissionerships.	Names of Districts, Executive.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions	Area in square miles.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Towns containing 10,000 inhabitants and more.	Number of towns and villages.	Number of Civil Judges of all sorts.	Number of Magistrate of all sorts.	Maximum distances in miles of villages from nearest Court	Average of ditto.	Number of Police.			
DUGAI	Hissar	5	5,163	776,006	Bhiwani, 35,487; Hansi, 15,190; Hissar, 16,854; Sirsa, 15,415.	1,099	14	27	36	26	700	7,26,982	9,83,448	
	Rohak	4	1,797	590,475	Rohak, 16,702; Jhajjar, 11,881	514	10	19	20	7	452	9,28,219	11,32,257	
	Gurgaon	5	1,984	668,929	Rewari, 27,934; Palwal, 11,227	1,264	10	20	25	8	527	11,71,544	13,72,847	
	Delhi	3	1,290	638,689	Delhi, 192,579; Sonapat, 12,611	813	14	36	24	12	1,031	7,98,110	12,01,415	
	Kanauj	3	2,440	683,718	Kanauj, 21,963; Panipat, 27,547; Kathal, 15,768	1,009	13	21	40	15	569	6,47,365	8,68,675	
	Umballa	6	2,754	1,033,427	Umballa, 79,294; Jagadhri, 13,029; Sadhaura, 10,445; Shahabad, 16,473.	2,223	27	31	28	16	895	8,63,355	13,42,606	
JULIANDUR	Simla	2	102	44,644	Simla with Kasumpti and Jutogh, 13,836	165	6	10	12	2	316	16,143	2,01,536	
	Kangra	6	2,343	763,030	...	778	18	21	34	10	430	7,52,906	11,07,430	
	Hoshiarpur	4	2,244	1,011,659	Hoshiarpur, 21,552; Tinda Umar, 11,632	2,189	18	30	48	12	490	13,40,632	17,56,101	
	Jullundur	4	1,433	907,583	Jullundur, 66,202; Kartarpur, 10,441; Rahon, 10,667	1,396	19	26	24	5	476	13,75,884	19,47,423	
	Ludhiana	3	1,453	648,722	Ludhiana, 46,334; Jagraon, 18,116	906	14	24	54	13	526	9,93,753	12,76,669	
	Ferozepore	5	4,302	886,676	Ferozepore, 50,437	1,645	21	36	44	16	689	8,86,767	14,33,452	

LAHORE	Mooltan	...	...	5	6,079	551,434	Mooltan, 74,562	...	...	...	...	1,593	13	30	44	25	819	5,30,006	11,78,539
	Jhang	...	...	3	5,871	435,841	Jhang, Maghiana, 23,590; Chiniot, 13,476	...	...	...	...	849	11	12	37	18	539	3,14,386	6,99,383
	Montgomery	...	...	4	5,754	499,521	.....	...	...	...	...	2,626	11	23	40	15	540	2,49,046	8,37,779
	Lahore	...	...	4	3,678	1,075,379	Lahore, 176,854; Kasur, 20,290; Chumiana, 10,339	...	...	...	...	1,672	22	31	26	13	1,377	8,11,163	16,45,184
	Amritsar	...	...	3	1,601	992,697	Amritsar, 136,766	...	...	...	...	1,681	18	30	30	12	872	10,30,599	16,89,703
RAWALPINDI	Gurdaspur	...	...	4	1,889	943,922	Batalia, 27,223	...	...	...	...	2,401	15	18	21	8	553	13,90,204	18,26,170
	Sialkot	...	...	5	1,591	1,119,847	Sialkot, 65,087	...	...	...	...	2,272	20	21	25	13	584	11,92,645	17,04,792
	Gujrat	...	...	3	2,051	760,875	Gujrat, 18,050; Jalalpur, 11,065	...	...	...	...	1,440	12	12	28	5	372	7,89,061	10,17,816
	Gujranwala	...	...	3	3,017	690,169	Gujranwala, 26,785; Wazirabad, 15,786	...	...	...	...	1,241	17	26	32	12	598	6,03,914	10,22,772
	Shahpur	...	...	3	4,840	493,688	Bheta, 17,428	...	...	...	...	837	13	20	54	19	459	5,59,541	7,71,811
PESHAWAR	Jhelum	...	...	4	3,595	609,056	Jhelum, 12,878; Pind Dadan Khan, 15,035	...	...	...	...	1,077	13	14	35	16	515	6,93,084	9,63,511
	Rawalpindi	...	...	7	4,844	887,194	Rawalpindi, 73,795	...	...	...	...	1,841	22	33	36	17	1,030	9,19,082	13,61,734
	Hazara	...	...	3	2,941	516,288	Abbottabad, 10,163	...	...	...	...	1,304	12	13	65	16	485	2,25,921	3,27,240
	Peshawar	...	...	6	2,444	703,768	Peshawar, 84,191; Chakrasadda, 10,691; Parang, 12,327	...	...	...	...	738	17	30	38	9	1,137	7,06,689	10,18,955
	Kohat	...	...	3	3,771	203,175	Kohat, 27,003	...	...	...	...	306	12	13	70	20	517	87,853	1,53,815
DERAJAT	Banna	...	...	4	3,847	372,276	.....	...	...	...	...	490	13	18	52	29	529	3,37,054	5,78,332
	Dera Ismail Khan	...	...	5	9,440	486,201	Dera Ismail Khan, 26,884	...	...	...	...	835	17	25	50	15	641	1,49,172	6,65,661
	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	...	4	5,606	404,031	Dera Ghazi Khan, 27,886	...	...	...	...	760	20	34	30	8	523	3,38,647	5,22,246
	Muzaffargarh	...	...	3	3,422	381,095	.....	...	...	...	...	762	12	22	45	19	388	3,92,203	7,62,185
	Total	...	...	126	103,435	20,860,913						37,996	474	726	65	12	20,198	2,17,43,160	3,33,21,837

No. 4.—STATEMENT OF POPULATION OF THE PUNJAB BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1891.

DISTRICTS.	Number of occupied houses.	ADULTS.		YOUTHS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL POPULATION.			Number per square mile of area recorded at time of Census.
		Of 15 and over.		Of 10 to 14.		Below 10.		All ages.			
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both sexes.	
Hissar	100,786	240,362	204,524	46,742	38,128	127,805	118,445	414,909	361,007	775,906	150
Rohilkhand	79,347	188,686	167,365	34,690	27,137	90,126	82,590	313,442	277,033	590,475	339
Gurgaon	66,580	159,993	139,993	38,558	27,925	100,544	82,971	330,229	217,003	547,232	237
Delhi	81,779	211,127	187,107	39,834	27,057	88,956	79,634	344,861	297,888	642,749	495
Karnal	78,551	227,341	194,958	42,039	30,140	101,519	89,730	379,890	312,858	692,748	280
Unahia	157,702	334,282	286,780	66,595	47,937	148,573	128,379	567,381	466,046	1,033,427	375
Simla	7,086	21,461	10,582	2,362	1,607	4,268	4,302	28,091	16,351	44,442	437
Kangra	199,364	243,245	223,796	44,308	34,360	109,468	107,873	397,061	365,969	763,030	80
Hoshiarpur	178,935	395,605	297,066	57,476	43,466	156,997	140,185	471,611	440,048	1,011,659	451
Jullundur	135,293	298,098	266,106	43,658	32,706	109,151	123,994	403,877	414,706	907,983	653
Ludhiana	112,882	212,518	182,122	41,516	29,270	100,375	82,821	354,409	294,313	648,722	446
Ferozepore	104,227	226,911	200,233	53,215	39,435	151,474	131,408	485,600	401,070	886,676	206
Moolan	119,022	204,247	162,582	34,884	24,494	107,927	97,200	347,158	284,976	631,434	104
Yang	76,937	132,539	114,215	29,953	17,869	78,097	71,138	233,580	203,253	436,841	74
Montgomery	77,246	134,220	115,247	29,286	20,949	91,037	83,712	269,613	239,088	499,521	87
Lahore	136,043	352,143	282,211	58,465	43,595	181,585	158,280	592,293	483,086	1,075,379	202
Amritsar	139,745	317,570	272,404	54,599	36,119	170,915	141,000	543,084	449,613	992,697	620
Gurdaspur	125,162	303,213	255,039	59,769	34,456	159,447	140,398	513,429	439,493	952,922	590
Sialkot	148,438	355,849	316,051	69,766	45,490	181,810	150,879	598,415	521,432	1,119,847	562
Gujrat	163,781	331,554	281,686	43,310	33,287	125,659	113,388	409,514	360,301	769,875	371
Gujranwala	101,173	229,622	187,221	40,139	29,201	140,953	94,613	379,034	311,135	690,169	229
Shahpur	90,376	177,795	154,330	36,207	22,065	83,059	70,906	258,147	235,441	493,588	102
Jhelum	84,978	184,523	174,371	39,977	26,803	109,081	90,999	317,581	291,475	609,056	152
Rawalpindi	148,246	284,073	241,418	48,767	36,720	145,917	139,599	478,457	408,737	887,194	183
Hazara	81,469	131,739	127,617	26,876	18,817	99,650	91,589	278,265	238,023	516,288	173
Peshawar	166,069	232,470	185,443	37,161	24,979	122,403	109,324	383,036	320,732	703,768	288
Kohat	22,692	65,076	49,449	10,147	7,475	36,986	33,748	112,803	90,372	203,175	73
Bannu	66,061	109,708	98,003	18,487	13,400	69,341	63,337	179,536	174,740	372,276	97
Dera Ismail Khan	97,896	149,793	131,699	24,206	17,337	89,598	76,438	260,887	225,514	486,201	52
Dera Ghazi Khan	75,499	127,044	104,483	20,936	15,612	72,446	63,960	221,046	183,085	404,031	72
Muzaffargarh	69,028	119,681	100,434	20,439	13,720	66,813	60,917	206,924	174,171	381,095	111
TOTAL	3,187,042	6,666,646	5,797,436	1,169,735	862,921	3,418,868	3,038,397	11,232,249	9,668,664	20,900,913	188

No. 4.—STATEMENT OF POPULATION OF THE PUNJAB BASED ON THE CENSUS OF FEBRUARY 1891—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	CHRISTIANS.				Sikhs.	Hindus.	Muhamma- dans.	Other religions.	Total of all religions.	Prevailing Languages.
	European.	Eurasian.	Native.	Total.						
Hissar	103	96	43	242	22,151	548,896	199,010	5,797	776,006	Urdu, Punjabi and Bagri.
Rohat	18	11	26	55	154	499,957	85,515	4,794	590,475	Urdu and Hindi.
Gurgaon	50	16	86	152	102	455,045	209,931	3,699	668,929	Ditto.
Delhi	605	422	831	1,858	384	479,657	149,741	7,051	638,689	Ditto.
Karnal	56	10	54	120	8,937	499,734	171,712	4,665	683,718	Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi.
Umballa	4,482	269	453	5,204	93,979	690,857	300,856	2,831	1,033,447	Urdu and Punjabi.
Simla	2,419	397	262	3,078	517	33,839	7,152	56	44,042	Urdu and Pakhri and Punjabi.
Kangra	170	31	142	343	1,461	715,507	39,279	5,010	763,929	Pakhri, Punjabi and Turanian Dialects.
Hoshiarpur	14	...	136	120	70,799	610,996	328,668	1,166	1,011,689	Punjabi.
Jalandhar	1,462	47	136	1,645	119,799	58,916	413,469	763	997,883	Punjabi and Urdu.
Ludhiana	53	14	395	373	141,603	278,035	226,687	2,025	638,722	Ditto.
Ferozepore	1,585	65	88	1,738	226,361	252,200	464,977	1,400	886,676	Punjabi, Urdu and Bagri.
Moolan	1,689	162	41	1,892	2,832	122,714	593,962	34	631,432	Meolani and Punjabi.
hang	18	2	17	37	3,941	88,439	344,433	...	436,841	Punjabi.
Montgomery	61	11	13	85	16,032	121,481	761,023	...	499,521	Ditto.
Lahore	3,242	844	1,397	5,483	152,223	271,749	645,083	1,041	1,075,379	Punjabi and Urdu.
Amritsar	512	138	959	1,609	261,452	276,675	452,237	724	992,697	Ditto.
Gandapur	289	42	2,060	2,400	85,837	296,582	459,039	64	943,922	Ditto.
Sialkot	1,888	69	9,711	11,668	40,872	371,265	685,142	1,796	1,119,847	Punjabi and Urdu.
Gujrat	42	8	61	114	19,018	72,394	669,347	2	766,875	Punjabi.
Gujranwala	73	34	2,246	2,353	45,316	166,278	475,494	728	690,169	Ditto.
Shahpur	42	11	27	80	9,777	66,065	417,661	5	493,588	Ditto.
Pelham	114	33	106	253	15,169	50,810	542,645	179	609,656	Ditto.
Kawalpindi	6,697	194	214	7,105	27,470	83,301	768,368	950	887,194	Punjabi, Urdu and Pashtu.
Fazfira	193	17	26	236	3,669	23,983	488,453	7	516,288	Pashtu and Punjabi.
Feshdwar	4,544	92	166	4,742	9,125	35,417	654,443	41	703,968	Ditto.
Kohat	186	2	15	197	4,474	10,791	187,661	52	203,175	Ditto.
Banna	39	11	8	58	1,062	33,832	337,269	55	372,276	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Dera Ismail Khan	108	48	204	204	2,840	62,961	420,180	7	486,201	Ditto.
Dera Ghazi Khan	73	10	34	117	1,424	52,993	349,597	...	404,031	Punjabi, Pashtu and Hindki.
Muzaffargarh	18	5	4	27	2,715	50,025	397,727	1	381,695	Meolani and Punjabi.
Total	30,839	3,111	19,637	53,587	1,389,934	7,743,445	11,668,290	45,657	20,866,913	

No. 5.—STATEMENT OF NATIVE STATES IN FEUDAL SUBORDINATION TO THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, 1894-95.

State.	Tribute in men or money.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Supposed gross revenue.	Estimated Military force, including Police.	Transit duties or not.	Principal Articles of Production, including Manufactures and Mines.
(1) Patiala	1,583,331	Rs. 57,01,277	8,614	None.	State quarry near Simla; lead mine near Subātha; marble stone and copper mines in Narnaul; sugar, cotton and cereals.
(2) Bahawalpur	650,043	16,00,000	1,601	"	Silk lungfa, sufi, silk goods, flowered carpets, indigo, cotton and cereals.
(3) Jind	284,390	6,51,592	2,102	"	Rice, sugar, indigo and cereals.
(4) Nabha	262,735	7,00,000	1,897	"	Sugar, cotton, indigo and cereals.
(5) Kapurthala	299,090	20,00,000	1,887	"	Sugar, cotton, tobacco and cereals.
(6) Sirsādi (Nāhsan)	124,134	2,33,168	431	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(7) Mandi	166,923	4,18,171	691	"	Iron, salt, timber and cereals.
(8) Kalāsi (Bilāspur)	91,700	1,00,000	1,032	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(9) Bahākr	75,747	62,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(10) Mālar Kotā	75,755	3,02,033	404	"	Indian-corn and cereals.
(11) Hādir (Nālagarh)	54,032	76,352	392	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(12) Kānthal	37,320	3,35,350	60	"	Ditto ditto.
(13) Pārdikot	115,040	3,34,798	459	"	Cereals.
(14) Chāmbā	52,403	1,88,898	535	"	Indian-corn, rice, wool, tobacco, ghi, various dye stuffs and cereals.
(15) Sābat	68,633	72,898	179	"	Cereals.
(16) Kālāsi	19,002	66,077	85	"	Paddy, wheat, cotton and sugarcane.
(17) Pāndu	20,139	66,077	104	"	Sugar, cotton and cereals.
(18) Dādrā	26,459	77,170	105	"	Cereals.
(19) Bagāni	24,515	10,500	8	"	Cereals and tobacco.
(20) Bagāni	8,668	10,500	48	"	Opium, tobacco and cereals.
(21) Bagāni	21,412	28,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(22) Jubbāl	10,416	10,000	100	"	Ditto ditto.
(23) Kāmāgram	12,205	23,000	16	"	Ditto ditto.
(24) Bājāl	9,329	10,000	50	"	Ditto ditto.
(25) Nālag	5,496	7,000	25	"	Ditto ditto.
(26) Bāsan	3,085	8,000	10	"	Ditto ditto.
(27) Dānā	3,947	4,000	20	"	Ditto ditto.
(28) Kuthār	1,957	4,000	10	"	Ditto ditto.
(29) Kunbār	1,091	700	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(30) Māngal	1,171	500	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(31) Bija	595	1,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(32) Daruā	3,938	1,000	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(33) Taroā	2,606	1,500	...	"	Ditto ditto.
(34) Singri

NO. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF 1894-95.

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.	REMARKS.
(1). Rajinder Singh of Patiala "	Maharaja.	Sidhu Jat, alias Phulkian.	24	Can read and write English and Persian.	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.	Full powers were conferred on the Maharaja on his attaining his majority in October 1890, when he was formally installed upon the gaddi. A son and heir was born to the Maharaja on 12th October 1891.
(2). Sadik Muhammad, Khan of Bahawalpur, G. C. S. I.	Nawab.	Daudputra "	33	Ditto	Do.	No.	No.	Do.	The Nawab attained his majority in November 1879, and was invested with full powers. Is assisted in the administration by a Council of State officials.
(3). Ranbir Singh of Jind "	Raja.	Sidhu Jat, alias Phulkian.	16	"	"	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.	The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(4). Hira Singh of Nabha, G. C. S. I.	Do.	Do.	52	Can read and write Gurmukhi...	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 4th March 1881.
(5). Jagajit Singh of Kapurthala "	Do.	Ahluwalia "	22	Can read and write English and Persian, and also knows French.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Full powers were conferred on the Raja on his attaining his majority in November 1890. A son and heir was born to the Raja on the 18th May 1892.
(6). Shamsher Prakash, G. C. S. I., of Simran (Nahan).	Do.	Rajput "	39	Knows Sanskrit and a little English and Persian, and is well informed.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	Is assisted in the general administration by Mr. Fendall, Superintendent of Public Works, Feroze and Muzaffargarh.
(7). Bijje Sain of Maudli "	Do.	Do.	49	Educated in Sanskrit and English.	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.	His father died on 3rd Feb. 1888. The State is managed by a Council of Regency.
(8). Bijje Chand of Kahlar (Bilapur)	Do.	Chandeli Rajput	22	Reads English and Persian "	"	Do.	Do.	"	The Nawab being insane, Government has appointed a Superintendent to manage the State.
(9). Shamsher Singh of Bahawalpur "	Do.	Rajput "	57	Speaks and writes English and Hindi fairly well.	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Do.	Succeeded to the gaddi on 4th January 1883, his father, Mohimdar Sain, having died on the 23rd August 1882.
(10). Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan of Mafir Kotla.	Nawab.	Pathan "	38	Can read and write English and Persian.	"	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(11). Isari Singh of Hindar (Nalagarh)	Raja.	Rajput "	63	Knows Hindi	Administers his State	Do.	Do.	Has.	
(12). Bahar Sain of Konthal "	Do.	Do.	43	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	
(13). Bikrama Singh of Faridkot "	Do.	Sidhu Jat, alias Harif Hans.	53	Can read and write English and Gurmukhi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	The Raja attained his majority on the 7th of July 1884, and was placed on the gaddi on the 10th November 1884.
(14). Shama Singh of Chamba "	Do.	Rajput "	29	Can read and write English	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	

No. 6.—NATIVE CHIEFS AND PRINCIPAL MALE MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES AT THE CLOSE OF

Name of Individual, and State and Family to which he belongs.	Present position.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has Male Heirs or not.
(15). Dushit Nikandan Sain of Suket	Rāja.	Rājput ...	29	Knows English, Urdu and Hindi	Administers his State	Has.	Primogeniture.	Has.
(16). Ranjit Singh of Kalsia ...	Sardār.	Jāt ...	13	...	...	Do.	Do.	...
(17). Muhammad Mumtāz Hussain Ali Khān of Patauli.	Nawāb.	Afghān...	20	Reads English and Persian ...	...	Do.	Do.	...
(18). Mirza Amir-ud-din Ahmad Khān of Lohāru.	Do.	Do. ...	36	Can read and write Persian ...	Administers his State	...	...	Has.
(19). Mumtāz Ali Khān of Dujāna ...	Do.	Do. ...	30	Knows Persian ...	Under instruction.	Has.	Primogeniture.	No.
(20). Dhian Singh of Bāghal...	Rāja.	Rājput ...	53	Knows Hindi ...	Administers his State	Do.	...	Has.
(21). Dalip Singh of Bāghāt...	Rāna.	Do. ...	35	Knows Persian and Hindi, and speaks a little English.	Do.	Do.	Primogeniture.	...
(22). Padam Chand of Jubbal ...	Do.	Do. ...	32	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...
(23). Hira Singh of Kumbhārsain ...	Do.	Do. ...	53	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...
(24). Durga Singh of Bhañji ...	Do.	Do. ...	52	Knows Persian and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...
(25). Ragunāth Chand of Mallog ...	Thākūr.	Do. ...	32	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...
(26). Bīr Singh of Balsan ...	Rāna.	Do. ...	31	Knows Urdu and Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
(27). Hira Singh of Dhāmi ...	Do.	Do. ...	18	...	Do.	Do.	Do.	No.
(28). Jai Chand of Kothār ...	Do.	Do. ...	50	Knows English, Persian and Hindi.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Has.
(29). Tegh Singh of Kunhār...	Thākūr.	Do. ...	60	Knows Hindi ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(30). Tilok Singh of Māngal...	Rāna.	Do. ...	43	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(31). Udai Chand of Bija ...	Thākūr.	Do. ...	69	Do. ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(32). Rāmsaran Singh of Darkuti ...	Rāna.	Do. ...	51	Knows Hindi and Sanskrit ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
(33). Kildār Singh of Taroch...	Thākūr.	Do. ...	29	Educated in English and knows some Persian.	Do.	Do.	Do.	...
(34). Rāi Hira Singh of Sāngri ...	Miān.	Do. ...	44	Knows Hindi and Persian ...	Do.	Do.	Do.	...

No. 7.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT, PUNJAB, 1894-95.*

SURVEY.				SETTLEMENT.		
Number of Survey Party.	Nature of Survey.	Area surveyed during the year (in square miles).	Total Cost.	Nature of Settlement.	Number of villages.	REVENUE DEPT.
						Settlements last expired.
			Rs. A. P.			Rs.
				Settled in perpetuity ...	...	...
				Settlements completed, but not yet sanctioned.	13,227	63,27,850
				Settlements in progress ...	6,858	30,83,801
				Settlements completed and sanctioned.	15,580	1,02,95,191
No. 16 Himalayan Survey Party	Topographical ...	883	...			
				Total ...	35,665	1,97,06,842

* The figures for the Settlement portion of this statement relate to the agricultural year ending 30th September 1894.

No. 8.—STATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE OF

1	2	3 (a)	3 (b)	4	5
DISTRICT.	AREA IN ACRES.				
	Total area by survey less feudatories.	Deduct.		Balance of area fully assessed.	
		Area not fully assessed.	Area for which returns so far as required for this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.
Hissar	3,338,880	28,563	61,899	3,248,418	1,966,127
Rohtak	1,150,080	11,267	4,787	1,134,026	906,325
Gurgaon	1,269,760	27,515	185,213	1,057,032	877,977
Delhi	825,600	10,011	...	815,589	494,595
Karnal	1,664,000	171,181	12,651	1,480,168	715,606
Umballa	1,625,600	93,835	15,730	1,516,015	826,430
Simla	49,536	1,326	28,237	19,973	9,752
Kangra	6,274,560	45,461	5,409,823	819,276	449,632
Hoshiarpur	1,436,160	11,498	6,830	1,417,832	698,536
Jullundur	917,120	2,946	54,248	859,926	653,029
Ludhiána	929,920	20,142	42,706	867,072	716,070
Ferozepore	2,753,280	168,314	140,735	2,444,231	1,808,890
Mooltan	3,890,560	13,191	95,729	3,781,580	701,037
Jhang	3,743,360	60,229	2,079,928	1,603,203	439,364
Montgomery	3,682,560	45,163	2,192,760	1,444,637	506,958
Lahore	2,375,040	42,226	294,499	2,038,315	1,017,575
Amritsar	1,024,640	12,207	32,596	979,837	737,360
Gurdáspur	1,208,960	9,407	42,760	1,156,793	768,168
Sialkot	1,274,240	7,484	14,069	1,252,687	850,268
Gujrat	1,312,640	6,388	143,701	1,162,551	753,798
Gujranwála	1,944,960	30,958	623,615	1,290,387	728,307
Shahpur	3,097,600	42,016	814,468	2,241,116	491,934
Jhelum	2,556,800	22,360	...	2,534,440	848,338
Rawalpindi	3,104,000	98,469	...	3,005,531	977,130
Hazára	2,170,240	441,240	297,509	1,431,491	360,365
Pesháwar	1,564,160	499,071	5,190	1,059,899	632,060
Kohát	1,773,440	660,507	421,488	691,445	157,256
Bannu	2,580,480	387,099	226,849	1,966,532	584,731
Dera Ismail Khan	6,260,480	369,566	941,782	4,949,132	543,051
Dera Gházi Khan	3,452,160	727,035	660,230	2,064,895	399,727
Muzaffargarh	2,325,760	269,113	651,882	1,404,765	435,164
TOTAL	71,576,576	4,315,988	15,301,094	51,738,794	22,045,560

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL LAND REVENUE AND POPULATION.					Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 4).	INCIDENCE OF LAND REVENUE ON FULLY ASSESSED AREA (COLUMN 4 PER ACRE).		POPULATION OF TOWNS OVER 100.0 IN HABITANTS.	
Total Land Revenue of District (i. e., on area shown in column 2).			Population of district (i. e., of area shown in column 2).	Land Revenue per head of population (columns 8 and 9).		For total area (column 4).	For cultivated area only (column 5).	Number of towns.	Population.
Paid to Government.	Enjoyed by assignees.	Total.							
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
7,53,875	31,896	7,85,771	776,006	1 0 2	7,72,896	0 3 10	0 6 3	4	83,946
9,35,668	25,807	9,61,475	590,475	1 10 1	9,50,188	0 13 5	1 0 9	2	28,583
11,77,714	38,442	12,16,156	668,929	1 13 1	11,91,910	1 2 0	1 5 9	2	39,161
7,95,726	61,274	8,57,000	638,689	1 5 6	8,41,301	1 0 6	1 11 3	2	205,190
6,62,910	1,80,734	8,43,644	683,718	1 3 9	7,63,753	0 8 3	1 1 1	3	65,278
8,69,854	5,17,381	13,87,235	1,033,427	1 5 6	13,27,118	0 14 0	1 9 8	4	114,241
16,145	1,557	17,702	44,642	0 6 4	16,145	0 12 11	1 10 6	1	13,279
7,17,699	2,07,261	9,24,960	763,030	1 3 5	8,72,981	1 1 1	1 15 1	...	...
13,52,157	1,16,188	14,68,345	1,011,659	1 7 3	14,55,265	1 0 5	2 1 10	2	33,184
13,77,803	1,10,871	14,88,674	907,583	1 10 3	14,83,910	1 11 7	2 4 4	3	87,310
9,25,379	1,86,420	11,11,999	618,722	1 11 5	10,80,424	1 3 11	1 8 2	2	64,450
8,92,764	2,14,302	11,07,066	886,676	1 4 0	10,28,939	0 6 9	0 9 1	1	50,437
10,33,472	29,604	10,63,076	631,434	1 10 11	10,55,972	0 4 6	1 8 1	1	74,562
3,88,623	16,159	4,04,782	436,841	0 14 10	4,02,728	0 4 0	0 14 8	2	36,766
4,04,249	19,298	4,23,547	499,521	0 13 7	4,14,085	0 4 7	0 13 1	...	...
8,18,643	1,41,131	9,59,774	1,075,379	0 14 3	9,36,168	0 7 4	0 14 9	3	207,483
10,23,066	2,27,825	12,50,891	992,697	1 4 2	12,25,614	1 4 0	1 10 7	1	136,766
14,07,474	1,27,370	15,34,844	943,922	1 10 0	15,20,422	1 5 0	1 15 8	1	27,223
12,98,941	95,337	13,94,278	1,119,847	1 3 11	13,87,278	1 1 9	1 10 1	1	55,087
7,82,290	59,030	8,41,320	767,875	1 1 8	8,36,839	0 11 6	1 1 9	2	29,115
6,79,692	1,57,578	8,37,270	690,169	1 3 5	8,26,442	0 10 3	1 2 2	2	42,571
5,41,747	49,445	5,91,192	493,588	1 3 2	5,85,627	0 4 2	1 3 1	1	17,428
6,96,101	37,936	7,34,037	609,056	1 3 3	7,28,914	0 4 7	0 13 9	2	27,933
9,09,420	66,121	9,75,541	887,194	1 1 7	9,56,668	0 5 1	0 15 8	1	73,795
2,26,868	79,639	3,06,507	516,288	0 9 6	2,87,760	0 3 3	0 12 9	1	10,163
7,08,550	1,76,565	8,85,115	703,915	1 4 1	6,25,545	0 9 5	0 15 10	3	107,137
1,01,548	51,193	1,52,741	203,175	0 12 0	62,087	0 1 5	0 6 4	1	27,003
4,21,811	33,601	4,55,412	372,276	1 3 7	4,04,332	0 3 3	0 11 1	...	...
4,25,863	1,39,929	5,65,792	486,201	1 2 7	5,15,452	0 1 8	0 15 2	1	26,884
3,56,261	76,194	4,32,455	404,031	1 1 1	3,77,101	0 2 11	0 15 1	1	27,836
5,91,356	11,890	6,03,246	381,095	1 9 4	6,01,673	0 6 10	1 6 1	...	...
2,32,93,869	32,27,978	2,65,21,847	20,861,060	1 4 5	2,55,36,537	0 7 11	1 2 6	50	1,712,851

No 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.	
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
Hissar.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	348	1,865	59,717	44,460	9,050	2,879	77,035	64,322	18,027
	Right of occupancy	131	922	2,227	2,118	933	1,098	17,743	17,235	6,269
	Total ...	479	2,157	61,944	46,578	10,883	4,577	94,778	81,557	25,196
ROHTAK.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	120	721	4,631	3,961	3,803	2,830	28,015	26,710	27,872
	Right of occupancy	6	13	52	49	76	356	1,418	1,385	1,565
	Total ...	126	734	4,683	4,011	3,879	3,226	29,424	28,095	29,440
GURGAON.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	540	1,641	15,249	13,639	14,616	4,001	30,313	28,424	39,900
	Right of occupancy	82	144	353	349	554	830	3,089	3,005	4,914
	Total ...	622	1,785	15,603	13,988	15,210	4,840	33,402	31,429	44,904
DELHI.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	472	1,451	7,473	6,374	9,607	3,704	20,419	18,572	31,866
	Right of occupancy	32	85	260	255	422	927	3,201	3,142	6,533
	Total ...	504	1,537	7,733	6,629	10,029	4,032	23,621	21,714	38,401
KANAK.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	191	1,158	43,510	17,518	9,503	3,475	37,200	28,198	28,400
	Right of occupancy	2	5	8	8	14	013	1,684	1,574	2,027
	Total ...	193	1,163	43,518	17,526	9,517	4,088	38,884	29,772	30,426
UMMALLA.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	420	1,093	18,053	7,777	6,877	143	1,654	984	433
	Right of occupancy	56	110	190	166	359	1,003	3,043	3,043	5,172
	Total ...	476	1,203	18,243	7,943	7,236	1,199	4,697	3,988	4,730
SIMLA.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	22	28	72	44	80	182	686	421	780
	Right of occupancy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	5
	Total ...	22	28	72	44	80	187	690	425	785
KANARA.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1	3	7	6	2	37	750	488	74
	Right of occupancy	2,350	6,919	59,435	34,184	15,749	8,060	150,817	73,789	38,210
	Total ...	2,351	7,000	59,442	34,190	15,751	8,097	151,567	74,277	38,284
HOSHANGPUR.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	311	3,588	4,964	2,752	6,120	23	...	...	466
	Right of occupancy	138	308	215	204	620	7,104	32,783	24,956	53,054
	Total ...	449	3,896	5,179	2,956	6,740	7,127	32,783	24,956	53,054
JULSHAM.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	942	3,061	7,590	5,600	11,805	5	25,000	22,384	24
	Right of occupancy	233	191	208	195	605	4,201	7,203	2,147	48,801
	Total ...	1,175	3,252	7,798	5,795	12,410	5,179	27,203	24,531	54,419
LUDHIANA.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,139	3,304	20,745	10,197	14,006	31	6	6	18
	Right of occupancy	44	90	202	194	189	383	24,807	24,178	37,191
	Total ...	1,183	3,394	20,947	10,391	14,195	3,701	25,003	25,615	38,009

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT. 1894.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.				MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
Number of transactions.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
421 118	16,567 1,158	13,551 1,101	2,813 415	946 495	11,215 3,893	10,259 3,272	3,021 1,445	1,63,000 63,091
530	17,725	14,653	3,228	1,441	15,114	14,131	5,356	2,27,081
162 4	1,084 17	1,031 17	1,139 21	1,082 32	6,559 100	6,458 50	6,261 123	2,77,162 4,619
166	1,101	1,048	1,160	1,114	6,689	6,554	6,351	2,83,781
495 38	1,508 90	1,470 87	3,051 147	6,539 550	10,030 1,318	15,871 1,307	22,034 2,127	5,92,657 44,971
534	1,508	1,557	3,206	7,079	17,368	17,178	24, 61	6,37,228
277 5	671 24	615 23	1,123 45	2,475 376	6,088 892	6,405 813	10,772 2,144	4,73,617 38,553
282	695	638	1,197	2,851	7,880	7,773	12,916	5,12,180
107 7	1,455 32	1,135 31	1,584 29	723 61	3,865 348	3,429 320	4,703 573	1,65,078 15,902
174	1,487	1,168	1,613	784	4,213	3,710	5,225	1,82,880
756 20	1,669 33	1,579 33	2,371 76	30 5,543 100	1,530 348 379	869 12,105 373	100 18,697 729	1,370 9,43,877 19,818
776	1,702	1,612	2,449	5,718	14,832	13,350	19,496	9,65,074
37 1	73	42	74	168 1	110 1	60 1	150 1	10,587 104
38	73	42	74	169	111	70	151	10,691
2,350 84	11,120 104	6,285 71	3,949 85	6,904 223	88,261 302	48,837 207	25,818 473	6,37,356 2,461
2,440	11,224	6,396	4,034	7,132	83,749	49,224	25,991	6,46,817
1,501 186	1,646 164	1,266 152	2,287 440	2 6,301 2,413	10,138 2,477	8,753 2,278	88 18,291 6,215	20,771 10,03,152 2,20,878
1,687	1,810	1,408	2,727	9,220	12,615	11,031	24,597	12,63,801
4,241 279	5,233 393	5,126 344	11,307 806	6,431 947	17,503 1,041	10,838 999	30,045 4,302	10,80,134 1,07,203
4,620	5,618	5,470	12,113	7,381	12,544	11,827	44,247	11,87,497
1,144 31	2,489 38	2,393 38	3,504 54	6,273 314	17,812 671	27,559 666	23,984 977	26,06,440 47,377
1,175	2,527	2,431	3,558	6,595	18,483	18,215	24,943	15,54,006

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.	
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
FEROZPORE.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	40	2,571	2,367	1,091
	Ownership	664	1,888	48,219	37,047	14,245	10,882	85,319	71,307	42,431
	Right of occupancy	135	349	1,911	1,995	948	3,419	15,839	15,353	9,439
	Total	819	2,237	50,150	38,942	15,193	14,080	103,729	88,927	52,651
MOULTAH.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	13	11	143	93	6	177	17,069	6,882	6,398
	Ownership	613	1,301	27,215	9,929	13,026	3,160	96,461	33,653	49,035
	Right of occupancy	29	64	4,221	346	420	462	10,446	4,170	5,944
	Total	655	1,376	31,609	10,368	13,453	3,805	124,795	44,674	52,377
JHANSI.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	23	760	235	79
	Ownership	119	277	11,073	2,125	1,415	1,824	51,461	15,105	15,319
	Right of occupancy	1	1	34	23	15	64	797	370	356
	Total	120	278	11,107	2,148	1,430	1,911	53,018	15,710	15,754
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	261	91	117
	Ownership	140	378	12,150	4,869	3,019	2,451	75,389	26,369	18,178
	Right of occupancy	10	38	1,306	740	703	453	4,718	2,444	1,239
	Total	150	417	13,456	5,533	3,721	2,905	80,868	28,904	19,604
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	14	743	415	180
	Ownership	334	1,691	25,755	12,775	10,110	5,839	118,618	87,213	77,004
	Right of occupancy	16	29	258	244	146	1,055	7,167	6,474	5,411
	Total	350	1,690	26,023	13,040	10,256	6,908	126,526	94,104	77,595
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	33
	Ownership	460	4,279	10,309	8,233	14,001	5,569	57,037	45,271	81,272
	Right of occupancy	84	175	390	388	815	1,323	4,209	4,100	7,999
	Total	544	4,454	10,699	9,121	14,817	6,984	58,246	49,371	89,194
GUERANPUR.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	1,177	301	167
	Ownership	263	1,367	7,284	4,784	7,892	1,133	35,561	31,217	24,704
	Right of occupancy	26	63	131	130	284	1,977	3,274	3,021	6,235
	Total	289	1,430	7,415	4,914	8,176	13,305	39,952	34,539	61,166
SIALKOT.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	25	541	486	740
	Ownership	7,327	18,363	59,242	55,451	82,891	9,039	64,491	59,139	89,035
	Right of occupancy	1,183	2,134	4,171	4,145	7,781	2,233	5,341	5,186	8,338
	Total	9,010	20,797	63,413	59,596	90,676	11,287	70,373	64,811	98,112
GUERAT.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	628	1,770	10,035	7,080	5,395	7,697	43,303	21,316	24,515
	Right of occupancy	49	67	173	158	179	608	2,650	2,059	2,741
	Total	677	1,777	10,208	7,238	5,574	8,075	45,953	23,375	27,256
GUJARWALA.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	207	1,034	37,307	14,407	9,654	1,663	38,542	23,227	28,402
	Right of occupancy	7	17	59	59	126	399	1,793	1,595	2,414
	Total	214	1,081	37,376	14,536	9,780	2,062	36,245	25,421	30,816
SHARVAT.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	125	466	7,047	4,790	2,806	1,457	56,581	31,444	22,165
	Right of occupancy	1	1	29	29	13	214	1,089	763	902
	Total	126	467	7,076	4,819	2,819	1,571	57,670	32,207	23,067

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT. 1894—contd.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.				MORTGAGES WITH PURCHASE, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
Number of transactions.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
1,115 175	10,734 1,089	7,011 1,075	2,912 501	6,151 2,551	31,012 7,721	20,002 7,495	20,055 6,553	17,65,911 3,69,841
1,301	11,821	8,097	3,417	12,032	33,723	37,197	17,349	21,29,752
9 317 0	536 8,216 531	216 3,453 129	165 3,513 312	18 1,214 25	2,151 23,330 300	1,125 9,053 194	1,859 11,514 1-3	2,711 6,59,534 6,120
332	9,373	3,828	4,260	1,232	25,930	11,173	15,545	6,59,435
57 57	531 14	232 12	192 192	8 805 8	77 9,231 80	34 3,753 40	11 3,774 15	70 2,45,227 1,163
57	545	244	192	821	9,358	3,817	3,800	2,41,455
143 6	3,074 86	1,221 16	856 22	37 511 30	14,548 13,410 142	8,670 4,304 64	4,601 4,105 51	10,665 1,12,728 1,008
149	3,160	1,237	873	568	28,109	13,538	8,737	1,40,451
470 14	4,370 62	2,897 60	2,455 49	1 5,143 330	20,141 1,253	22,483 1,259	1 20,715 1,115	15 11,75,305 42,164
484	4,432	2,867	2,504	5,174	27,593	24,772	21,831	12,17,671
1,454 30	2,123 47	1,021 45	3,057 100	9,225 922	20,801 1,319	20,042 1,3-0	33,760 2,550	27,08,119 98,353
1,484	2,170	1,075	3,107	10,157	22,120	21,352	35,310	25,05,482
634 17	831 34	617 33	1,742 53	1 7,419 430	1 14,357 730	1 13,587 713	1 27,899 1,535	35 9,23,185 35,359
651	865	720	1,105	7,850	15,098	14,301	20,436	9,29,579
4,322 633	5,415 580	3,094 595	7,049 893	16,257 1,330	27,707 1,711	26,812 1,712	42,205 3,083	15,74,777 1,18,007
4,955	5,995	5,659	7,932	17,730	29,445	28,574	45,258	19,85,306
585 16	1,585 54	1,222 54	1,354 34	4,475 288	17,151 409	10,146 405	15,171 586	5,47,045 23,205
603	1,639	1,275	1,388	4,754	11,660	10,552	15,757	3,70,221
105 4	1,513 11	1,130 11	905 14	1,089 40	8,539 221	6,030 217	8,923 315	7,52,896 11,222
299	1,524	1,150	910	1,129	8,810	7,155	9,298	2,04,170
128 2	3,351 22	2,508 29	1,005 73	2,005 65	24,170 472	13,214 221	10,650 220	2,28,205 26,261
200	3,383	2,537	1,079	2,065	24,645	13,455	10,870	2,28,123

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	21	22	23	24	25
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
			Acres.	Acres.		
FEROZPORE.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	6,510	24,333	21,796	15,713	8,80,421
	Right of occupancy	1,497	4,286	4,213	3,174	1,42,971
	Total ...	8,007	28,619	26,009	18,885	10,33,392
MORTKAS.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī	13	1,359	753	1,689	3,024
	Ownership	985	30,063	12,212	15,917	8,48,146
	Right of occupancy	11	254	139	216	3,395
	Total ...	1,000	31,576	12,103	17,832	8,54,565
JHANG.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī	1	1	1	...	...
	Ownership	670	7,394	3,541	3,321	1,45,969
	Right of occupancy	5	16	14	3	192
	Total ...	674	7,411	3,556	3,324	1,46,161
MONTGOMERY.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī	39	10,375	6,508	3,647	16,719
	Ownership	333	11,312	5,176	3,671	1,69,602
	Right of occupancy	6	63	39	39	588
	Total ...	378	21,750	11,723	7,357	2,16,909
LAHORE.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,504	17,245	12,240	12,519	6,37,492
	Right of occupancy	150	564	536	416	11,340
	Total ...	2,654	17,809	12,776	12,935	6,48,831
AMRITSAR.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,463	11,811	11,333	10,504	6,28,860
	Right of occupancy	371	694	674	1,452	32,589
	Total ...	4,834	12,505	12,007	21,956	6,61,448
GUJANESWAR.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī	2	930	194	...	200
	Ownership	2,666	8,712	8,044	15,407	2,85,382
	Right of occupancy	155	333	313	652	9,613
	Total ...	2,813	10,034	8,551	16,059	3,03,195
SHALROT.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	5,213	15,560	15,062	21,711	6,10,723
	Right of occupancy	377	669	603	1,116	22,557
	Total ...	5,590	16,169	15,665	22,827	6,33,280
GURAT.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,796	5,278	4,523	8,827	1,69,466
	Right of occupancy	237	318	315	306	13,949
	Total ...	3,033	5,596	4,838	9,143	1,83,415
GUJANWALA.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	553	5,109	4,868	6,077	1,00,485
	Right of occupancy	23	144	143	197	2,181
	Total ...	576	5,243	5,011	6,274	1,02,666
SHAFER.	Superior ownership and Talukdārī ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,355	14,839	9,670	7,144	2,04,631
	Right of occupancy	26	108	123	113	3,033
	Total ...	1,381	15,007	9,793	7,257	2,08,664

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT. 1894—contd.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred.		Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.	
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
2,077 416	21,714 4,007	16,984 3,917	12,437 2,370	8,82,307 68,440	1,306 1,206	10,094 9,842	7,036 7,127	12,084 10,920
2,403	25,721	20,901	14,807	9,50,837	3,115	19,936	14,163	23,004
75 1,996 54	8,148 40,687 1,095	4,822 14,019 446	8,819 22,217 606	18,431 12,05,461 6,090	38 528 229	2,385 15,670 18,677	1,135 6,510 2,573	1,582 6,870 4,282
2, 25	49,930	19,317	31,612	12,70,585	805	36,732	10,321	13,334
5 574 5	13 6,286 80	9 1,947 32	1 2,711 20	200 2,01,913 75	1 412 25	1 7,101 816	1 1,931 176	1,345 3,345 371
584	6,379	1,988	2,732	2,02,188	438	8,128	2,108	8,619
258 4	6,125 33	1,831 13	1,433 13	72,883 349	2 1,441 546	38,075 5,495	11,745 1,795	10,423 928
262	6,158	1,844	1,446	73,232	1,989	44,441	13,534	11,419
1,206 38	11,606 216	7,205 204	6,848 176	6,30,743 8,240	2 733 130	138 8,196 2,002	49 6,271 3,206	6 9,548 6,579
1,244	11,822	7,409	7,024	6,35,083	861	12,076	9,606	15,730
997 26	3,510 125	3,242 111	5,831 327	5,20,765 12,351	1 3,770 747	3,816 2,754	7,278 2,634	1 31,518 6,527
1,023	3,645	3,353	6,161	5,42,117	4,018	11,370	9,912	38,176
1,024 33	3,130 191	2,656 90	5,366 342	2,43,285 2,001	851 198	3,332 565	2,206 525	6,675 1,048
1,056	3,231	2,755	5,708	2,46,186	1,082	3,898	2,731	8,323
928 29	3,620 41	3,317 40	4,906 69	3,36,716 3,367	12,030 8,440	68,873 34,619	33,585 31,003	22,354 47,948
967	3,661	3,357	4,975	3,34,113	20,179	1,01,552	61,675	80,301
1,396 19	3,996 36	2,991 35	4,640 44	1,50,607 2,763	810 2,143	1,335 11,770	1,105 11,144	4,725 17,706
1,415	4,022	3,029	4,681	1,53,460	2,923	13,108	12,349	22,434
517 9	7,611 49	4,613 48	6,067 84	2,17,638 1,265	753 88	79,979 544	12,186 537	3,892 1,281
230	7,660	4,661	6,151	2,18,903	841	80,516	12,723	5,973
884 18	12,322 69	6,866 68	3,328 60	2,39,164 1,753	810 4	3,433 31	1,907 30	1,648 59
850	12,391	6,934	3,388	2,51,027	123	2,464	1,537	1,707

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	PARTITIONS.					TRANSFERRED BY INHERITANCE.			
		Holdings.		Area partitioned.		Revenue in rupees.	Cases.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.
		Old.	New.	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.	
				Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.	
JHELUM.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	20	10,155	4,384	121
	Ownership	238	2,004	2,242	11,050	7,825	3,501	68,973	5,751	29,347
	Right of occupancy	33	104	137	433	335	1,456	8,331	5,318	3,628
	Total	271	2,108	3,379	11,503	8,163	4,977	87,456	49,533	33,095
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	3	9	12	13	18	30	3,201	1,721	575
	Ownership	675	1,541	2,216	10,125	7,391	5,181	1,52,835	81,733	48,935
	Right of occupancy	233	445	678	970	1,534	2,888	14,701	12,499	9,449
	Total	911	1,998	3,009	11,111	8,845	8,101	170,827	95,944	58,979
HAZARA.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	569	734	1,303	3,305	3,818	1,724	25,386	12,873	11,101
	Right of occupancy	181	355	536	853	634	1,483	11,245	6,026	4,381
	Total	680	1,090	1,770	3,458	3,452	3,207	36,631	18,899	15,482
FEROHAWAR.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	30	374	351	25
	Ownership	1,099	3,170	4,269	13,738	13,024	4,973	36,881	30,041	39,724
	Right of occupancy	94	215	309	814	1,481	421	3,921	3,335	3,380
	Total	1,193	3,385	4,578	14,552	14,505	5,445	41,166	34,641	43,129
KOMAT.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	118	277	395	1,280	925	1,990	20,217	16,359	10,433
	Right of occupancy	11	19	30	84	59	105	2,139	1,379	1,044
	Total	139	296	435	1,364	985	2,104	31,366	17,748	11,477
BAREILLY.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	1	8	9	87	115	23	18,066	1,031	64
	Ownership	1,060	3,923	4,983	20,354	10,312	6,694	82,602	48,747	22,777
	Right of occupancy	27	54	81	155	183	331	4,097	2,412	993
	Total	1,097	4,024	5,121	20,596	10,640	7,048	105,305	52,190	23,764
D. L. KHAN.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	5	13	18	2,511	113	568	109,303	20,914	1,685
	Ownership	685	1,361	2,046	9,195	6,806	3,777	200,014	46,062	30,682
	Right of occupancy	489	643	1,132	3,422	4,739	932	19,310	6,787	5,448
	Total	1,179	2,017	3,196	15,129	11,658	5,277	328,717	73,663	37,815
D. G. KHAN.	Superior ownership and Talukdari ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	540	1,070	1,610	7,073	4,669	2,818	44,589	19,810	12,205
	Right of occupancy	19	30	49	203	172	511	3,377	1,432	987
	Total	659	1,100	1,759	7,276	4,841	3,329	48,966	21,242	13,192
MUSAFIARH.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	11	16	27	80	135	345	17,868	5,080	8,080
	Ownership	841	1,595	2,436	8,648	9,375	6,270	71,033	24,685	34,545
	Right of occupancy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	390	3,977	1,934	2,088
	Total	852	1,611	2,463	8,728	9,511	7,005	92,878	31,610	45,613
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Superior ownership and Talukdari	24	69	93	4,700	389	1,555	186,131	45,471	21,281
	Ownership	25,031	73,800	98,831	396,080	330,847	147,968	1,890,286	1,123,205	1,115,236
	Right of occupancy	3,445	6,333	9,778	18,928	24,350	35,064	170,645	127,559	133,957
	Total	28,500	80,482	108,984	429,708	355,586	184,587	2,247,062	1,296,235	1,270,474

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT. 1894—contd.

12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
GIFTS AND EXCHANGES.				MORTGAGES WITH POSSESSION, INCLUDING TRANSFER FOR DEBT BY ORDER OF COURT.				
Number of transactions.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Number of mortgages.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage made in rupees.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
	Acres.	Acres.			Acres.	Acres.		
583 10	2,850 17	1,925 16	1,479 15	3,553 163	12,319 601	8,025 254	7,557 477	3,29,977 19,565
599	2,907	1,931	1,495	2,716	12,020	9,490	5,045	3,49,165
11 971 233	13 4,130 481	15 2,505 373	19 2,311 775	8 3,677 1,093	16 14,135 1,302	10 10,723 1,150	8 8,681 5,053	611 4,25,321 1,16,359
1,215	4,568	3,001	3,103	4,780	15,043	12,153	11,777	5,42,791
447 141	12,605 467	4,455 339	1,081 207	4,551 1,481	11,450 2,967	6,425 2,127	6,880 2,345	3,94,003 1,07,385
588	13,073	4,795	2,278	6,042	14,425	8,553	9,225	4,01,591
2,076 147	3,421 141	3,147 139	3,015 198	5,495 230	14,703 432	13,762 425	24,031 1,072	6,79,550 24,734
2,223	3,562	3,285	4,113	5,725	15,125	14,178	25,103	7,04,592
181 32	518 70	310 64	281 14	2,125 21	12,826 58	9,063 55	4,808 43	1,61,690 553
214	615	404	298	2,147	12,614	10,018	4,551	1,62,618
639 9	6,138 40	2,378 19	1,715 18	4 9,462 284	723 54,089 2,593	115 33,519 1,629	9 19,169 1,038	72 10,85,263 38,751
618	6,178	2,397	1,733	9,750	57,394	35,263	20,226	11,24,085
8 540 236	5,531 5,993 701	1,959 2,554 315	200 1,781 222	68 2,161 340	14,771 37,779 6,720	4,298 15,319 2,243	371 11,013 2,284	30,684 4,10,393 31,570
684	12,125	4,838	2,203	2,569	57,080	21,870	11,568	4,62,540
381 14	3,796 45	2,120 20	1,128 51	2,906 21	14,867 147	8,079 128	5,002 45	4,14,306 3,306
395	3,745	2,160	1,179	2,907	15,014	8,207	5,047	4,16,612
16 358 39	1,817 4,965 136	820 1,078 94	550 2,406 110	35 1,921 92	1,171 13,060 513	456 6,087 366	565 8,330 463	1,997 3,88,643 7,598
413	6,919	2,901	2,126	2,078	15,333	6,029	6,411	3,68,028
44 27,399 2,444	7,892 129,888 6,723	3,039 84,232 5,301	937 74,099 5,872	195 135,179 15,535	34,098 584,813 49,634	15,529 419,065 32,736	7,635 473,413 45,001	59,030 2,16,48,151 16,40,319
25,714	144,482	91,563	80,818	151,200	666,168	456,410	227,099	2,33,37,603

No. 9.—STATEMENT SHOWING TOTALS OF SALES, MORTGAGES, REDEMP

1	2	31	22	23	24	25
District.	Nature of rights transferred.	REDEMPTIONS OF MORTGAGES.				
		Number of releases.	Area redeemed.		Revenue in rupees.	Mortgage money discharged in rupees.
			Total.	Of which cultivated.		
			Acres.	Acres.		
JESLUN.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,151	6,862	5,172	4,007	1,68,211
	Right of occupancy	98	459	429	411	12,535
	Total	1,249	7,321	5,601	4,418	1,80,747
RAWALPINDI.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri	1	...	...	1	40
	Ownership	2,041	7,600	6,198	5,511	2,07,902
	Right of occupancy	597	829	799	985	54,238
	Total	2,639	8,429	6,997	6,497	2,62,200
HAZARA.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	1,779	6,599	4,094	3,666	1,61,024
	Right of occupancy	503	1,269	831	1,125	35,551
	Total	2,282	7,868	4,925	4,791	1,97,475
PESHAWAR.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	2,308	12,316	10,973	18,626	3,08,564
	Right of occupancy	166	392	383	794	10,817
	Total	2,474	12,708	11,356	19,420	3,19,381
KORAT.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	844	4,595	3,304	662	59,403
	Right of occupancy	10	91	79	10	801
	Total	854	4,686	3,383	672	60,204
BANEV.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	4,023	49,409	22,335	12,355	4,50,240
	Right of occupancy	102	254	670	311	9,826
	Total	5,025	50,663	23,005	12,666	5,00,066
D. I. KHAM.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	39	14,416	4,140	235	11,549
	Right of occupancy	1,205	10,963	10,963	8,092	1,71,882
	Total	1,244	25,379	15,103	8,327	1,83,431
D. G. KHAM.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	994	9,731	5,416	4,371	1,44,437
	Right of occupancy	4	136	135	15	2,480
	Total	998	9,867	5,551	4,386	1,46,917
MULATANGANI.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	12	1,773	722	951	2,072
	Right of occupancy	1,049	8,012	4,123	5,751	1,34,038
	Total	1,061	9,785	4,845	6,702	1,36,110
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PROVINCE.	Superior ownership and Talukdāri ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Ownership	112	28,248	12,363	6,592	34,802
	Right of occupancy	75,879	409,400	288,838	3,18,850	1,01,40,710
	Total	76,001	437,648	301,201	3,25,442	1,01,75,512

TIONS AND OTHER TRANSFERS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPT. 1894—concd.

26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
SALES AND PERMANENT TRANSFERS FOR VALUE.					OTHER TRANSFERS.			
Number of transfers.	Area transferred.		Revenue in rupees.	Price in rupees.	Number of transactions.	Area transferred.		Revenue or rent or consideration of transfers.
	Total.	Of which cultivated.				Total.	Of which cultivated.	
	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.	Acres.	
2,442 103	9,124 864	6,356 435	5,625 314	3,71,795 25,431	127 26	2,373 69	1,094 66	2,227 73
2,515	9,998	6,411	5,310	3,69,886	107	2,429	1,160	2,323
22 5,615 940	40 18,012 1,856	34 9,294 1,522	27 7,444 2,205	4,152 7,23,013 94,740	385 430	31,671 7,475	21,428 931	9,500 2,730
6,573	17,893	11,090	6,687	8,26,030	778	27,146	22,359	12,580
1,435 404	3,035 1,211	2,420 772	2,077 67	1,77,506 44,678	1,118 939	8,810 3,819	2,919 2,187	2,161 2,530
1,809	5,146	3,192	2,774	2,22,184	2,057	12,332	5,106	4,691
2,009 59	8,016 101	7,254 95	8,687 103	4,52,830 7,713	5,021 227	27,057 695	19,726 694	20,375 1,128
2,061	9,017	7,349	8,790	4,60,543	5,308	28,682	20,428	21,564
775 19	4,065 128	2,940 128	1,894 18	27,837 1,405	1,135 111	27,371 108	4,791 98	3,367 37
795	4,213	3,063	1,912	39,212	1,146	27,770	4,189	3,434
3,028 37	14,664 214	8,922 125	5,751 91	5,30,426 3,160	907 77	6,144 285	4,025 140	2,064 61
3,065	14,873	9,047	5,842	5,33,536	984	6,449	4,533	2,107
72 2,547 240	9,058 31,316 5,072	2,061 7,580 1,218	378 6,291 921	12,342 3,57,338 20,681	21 2,054 2,544	2,132 12,256 8,316	711 6,595 5,894	80 6,139 2,970
2,859	49,375	10,859	7,900	390,501	4,619	23,741	23,162	9,179
1,064 56	6,745 356	3,325 205	2,053 180	1,77,115 5,931	3,243 1,064	26,177 6,402	21,415 3,180	5,824 3,002
1,120	7,101	3,520	2,222	1,81,046	3,906	31,779	14,595	8,586
67 7,610 49	3,424 10,875 344	1,128 3,010 378	1,314 5,145 178	16,937 3,16,936 10,140	22 460 151	495 6,559 1,142	101 2,148 550	174 3,400 461
1,755	14,043	4,980	6,667	3,38,008	633	2,166	2,799	4,126
244 49,066 3,484	21,643 240,710 19,757	8,105 107,276 13,312	10,598 1,90,447 12,381	52,205 1,16,73,516 4,92,140	103 49,140 24,677	5,308 458,491 137,445	1,114 211,745 100,713	2,597 221,218 136,459
52,814	288,230	218,703	5,13,406	1,22,17,061	73,022	601,232	214,582	373,384

No. 12.—STATEMENT SHOWING RELIGION, RACES, &c., OF THE ORGANIZED POLICE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1894.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number of all Grades.	REMARKS.
<i>Religions and Castes.</i>		<i>Percentage of Religions, &c.</i>
Christians	104	Christians 0'51
Muhammadans	12,574	Muhammadans 62'72
Brahmins	1,475	Brahmins 7'36
Rájpúts	1,114	Rájpúts 5'55
Sikhs	1,968	Sikhs 9'81
Gurkhas	9	Gurkhas 0'44
Kúkas	4	Kúkas 0'0019
Mazbís	37	Mazbís... .. 0'18
Hindús of all other castes	2,700	} Other denominations ... 13'469
Other religions ... ..	...
TOTAL	20,046	
<i>Races.</i>		<i>Percentage of Races.</i>
Europeans	81	Europeans 0'40
Eurasians	13	Eurasians 0'064
Natives	19,952	Natives 99'53
TOTAL	20,046	

NO. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1894.

Part I.—Cognisable Crime.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
			LAW CASES WHICH PENDING.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates or officers or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	Five months.	By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases investigated, in comparison to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.	
1	118, 119	"	"	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2	117	"	"	Commission of offences by public, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
3	115	"	"	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4	Total	"	"	Total	1	"	"	1	100	70	67	705	45	"	538	140	43	73	79	71	13	
5	Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.																					
6	131 to 156, 158	"	"	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
7	157 to 165, 167 and 171	"	"	Offences relating to coin, stamps and revenue.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
8	166 to 170	"	"	Harbouring an offender	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
9	171 to 175, 177, 178	"	"	Other offences against public tranquility.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
10	176 to 179, 181	"	"	Disorderly assembly, riotous or unlawful assembly, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
11	180, 170, 171	"	"	Furnishing public servant or soldier, &c.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
12	Total	"	"	Total	1,945	"	23	47	998	610	70	67	705	45	"	538	140	43	73	79	71	

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.
Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.		Description of Crime.		PERSONS.															PROPERTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1	2	3		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
				Received by transfer.		Arrested by Police.		Appearing under order of Magistrate.		Total of columns 19 to 22.		Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate.		Released without being brought before a Magistrate.		Percentage of persons released in Police cases without being brought before a Magistrate.		Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		Finally convicted (including persons who were sent up for trial after appearance before a Magistrate).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.		Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.		Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.		Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.		NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.		Number of cases in which property was recovered.		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount of property recovered.		Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

Class II.—Serious offenses against the person.

	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	AH	AI	AJ	AK	AL	AM	AN	AO	AP	AQ	AR	AS	AT	AU	AV	AW	AX	AY	AZ	BA	BB	BC	BD	BE	BF	BG	BH	BI	BJ	BK	BL	BM	BN	BO	BP	BQ	BR	BS	BT	BU	BV	BW	BX	BY	BZ	CA	CB	CC	CD	CE	CF	CG	CH	CI	CJ	CK	CL	CM	CN	CO	CP	CQ	CR	CS	CT	CU	CV	CW	CX	CY	CZ	DA	DB	DC	DD	DE	DF	DG	DH	DI	DJ	DK	DL	DM	DN	DO	DP	DQ	DR	DS	DT	DU	DV	DW	DX	DY	DZ	EA	EB	EC	ED	EE	EF	EG	EH	EI	EJ	EK	EL	EM	EN	EO	EP	EQ	ER	ES	ET	EU	EV	EW	EX	EY	EZ	FA	FB	FC	FD	FE	FF	FG	FH	FI	FJ	FK	FL	FM	FN	FO	FP	FQ	FR	FS	FT	FU	FV	FW	FX	FY	FZ	GA	GB	GC	GD	GE	GF	GG	GH	GI	GJ	GK	GL	GM	GN	GO	GP	GQ	GR	GS	GT	GU	GV	GW	GX	GY	GZ	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	HH	HI	HJ	HK	HL	HM	HN	HO	HP	HQ	HR	HS	HT	HU	HV	HW	HX	HY	HZ	IA	IB	IC	ID	IE	IF	IG	IH	II	IJ	IK	IL	IM	IN	IO	IP	IQ	IR	IS	IT	IU	IV	IW	IX	IY	IZ	JA	JB	JC	JD	JE	JF	JG	JH	JI	IJ	JK	KL	KM	KN	KO	KP	KQ	KR	KS	KT	KU	KV	KW	KX	KY	KZ	LA	LB	LC	LD	LE	LF	LG	LH	LI	LJ	LK	LM	LN	LO	LP	LQ	LR	LS	LT	LU	LV	LW	LX	LY	LZ	MA	MB	MC	MD	ME	MF	MG	MH	MI	MJ	MK	ML	MM	MN	MO	MP	MQ	MR	MS	MT	MU	MV	MW	MX	MY	MZ	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	NL	NM	NN	NO	NP	NQ	NR	NS	NT	NU	NV	NW	NX	NY	NZ	OA	OB	OC	OD	OE	OF	OG	OH	OI	OJ	OK	OL	OM	ON	OO	OP	OQ	OR	OS	OT	OU	OV	OW	OX	OY	OZ	PA	PB	PC	PD	PE	PF	PG	PH	PI	PJ	PK	PL	PM	PN	PO	PP	PQ	PR	PS	PT	PU	PV	PW	PX	PY	PZ	QA	QB	QC	QD	QE	QF	QG	QH	QI	QJ	QK	QL	QM	QN	QO	QP	QQ	QR	QS	QT	QU	QV	QW	QX	QY	QZ	RA	RB	RC	RD	RE	RF	RG	RH	RI	RJ	RK	RL	RM	RN	RO	RP	RQ	RR	RS	RT	RU	RV	RW	RX	RY	RZ	SA	SB	SC	SD	SE	SF	SG	SH	SI	SJ	SK	SL	SM	SN	SO	SP	SQ	SR	SS	ST	SU	SV	SW	SX	SY	SZ	TA	TB	TC	TD	TE	TF	TG	TH	TI	TJ	TK	TL	TM	TN	TO	TP	TQ	TR	TS	TT	TU	TV	TW	TX	TY	TZ	UA	UB	UC	UD	UE	UF	UG	UH	UI	UJ	UK	UL	UM	UN	UO	UP	UQ	UR	US	UT	UU	UV	UW	UX	UY	UZ	VA	VB	VC	VD	VE	VF	VG	VH	VI	VJ	VK	VL	VM	VN	VO	VP	VQ	VR	VS	VT	VU	VV	VW	VX	VY	VZ	WA	WB	WC	WD	WE	WF	WG	WH	WI	WJ	WK	WL	WM	WN	WO	WP	WQ	WR	WS	WT	WU	WV	WW	WX	WY	WZ	XA	XB	XC	XD	XE	XF	XG	XH	XI	XJ	XK	XL	XM	XN	XO	XP	XQ	XR	XS	XT	XU	XV	XW	XX	XY	XZ	YA	YB	YC	YD	YE	YF	YG	YH	YI	YJ	YK	YL	YM	YN	YO	YP	YQ	YR	YS	YT	YU	YV	YW	YX	YY	YZ	ZA	ZB	ZC	ZD	ZE	ZF	ZG	ZH	ZI	ZJ	ZK	ZL	ZM	ZN	ZO	ZP	ZQ	ZR	ZS	ZT	ZU	ZV	ZW	ZX	ZY	ZZ	AA	AB	AC	AD	
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NO. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.
Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATIVE			CASES.																		
Serial No.	LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATIVE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, clauses (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Pending at close of year before Magistrate or Sessions Court.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	CASES DISMISSED OF WHICH 241 A. C. P. C.	
											By order of Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion.	By order of Magistrate after citation was given to the Police.	By order of Magistrate after Police refused to enquire.							When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																					
21	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	47	...	5	4	25	17	...	...	39	...	...	15	6	5	37	...	3	...	...
22	399, 400	Assembly for unlawful purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	394, 395, 396	Robbery with hurt.	13	...	...	2	9	7	...	...	13	...	...	7	2	...	53	...	1	...	...
24	...	By other means...	53	...	2	5	34	23	...	...	50	...	...	23	9	...	46	...	4	...	...
25	...	In dwelling house	13	...	...	1	7	1	...	...	11	...	...	1	0	...	8	...	3	...	...
26	392, 393	On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	86	...	1	1	43	21	...	...	86	...	...	20	16	...	24	...	10	...	...
27	...	Other robberies...	207	3	7	6	99	47	...	...	123	...	...	43	29	3	30	...	60	...	2
28	270, 281, 282, 430 to 435, 436 to 446.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	500	5	8	13	250	87	...	...	317	...	...	55	100	15	15	...	56	...	6
29	446, 449	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	554	6	23	35	353	159	...	...	405	...	...	138	136	18	32	...	63	...	7

40	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	12,537	1,759	335	127	3,520	1,715	...	11,489	17	...	1,703	745	130	16	...	503	...
41	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	248	3	3	4	185	109	...	171	23	...	101	51	4	53	...	35	1
42	415, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	3	...	1	...	3	1	...	3	1	...	1	2	1	25	...	...	...
43	311, 404, 403	Belonging to gangs of thugs, daktaiti, robbers and thieves.	5	...	...	...	5	2	...	5	...	...	2	3	...	40	...	...	...
	TOTAL		14,665	1,767	375	178	3,533	2,028	81	63	11,706	121	...	2,109	1,105	175	67	239	10
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	734	4	1	7	656	105	...	96	45	...	45	68	3	31	...	61	53
45	356, 337	Rath not causing hurt or endangering life.	21	...	...	...	20	6	...	17	...	...	6	31	...	35	...	1	...
46	376	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		755	4	1	7	616	112	21	113	45	...	51	79	3	30	39	62	53
47	453 to 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	161	21	4	3	90	65	...	124	4	...	63	17	3	49	...	7	...
48	376 to 383	Thaif. { Of cattle	3,395	18	129	105	1,713	1,116	...	3,015	50	...	1,082	595	108	35	...	265	5
49	...	Ordinary	8,458	125	215	145	4,384	3,113	...	6,994	333	1	2,061	591	145	40	...	67	35
50	405 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,097	1	9	16	793	232	...	390	40	...	159	91	16	40	...	71	16
51	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	9,539	1	113	112	1,551	1,569	...	2,183	56	1	1,241	539	109	58	...	132	10
52	457, 448	Criminal or house trespass	3,403	6	7	31	3,045	482	...	356	156	...	190	365	17	46	...	205	462
53	465, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	13	...	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	TOTAL		18,656	203	487	403	11,013	6,307	71	12,891	618	2	5,796	2,139	400	43	61	1,241	553
	TOTAL OF RECEIVING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V		39,044	1,082	987	939	20,451	11,230	74	28,715	1,001	6	10,332	4,069	900	35	69	2,562	652

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

**No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION
OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.**
PART I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.										PROPERTY.																
			Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Arrested by Police.		Appearing under order of Magistrate.	Total of columns 9 to 22.	Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE, GOOD CONDUCT.		FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS GIVEN CERTIFICATE FOR DISCHARGE).		Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons arrested by Police.	Percentage of persons convicted in Police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e. g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to value of property lost.		
					By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.							By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.															
31	394, 397, 398	GREAT III.—Serious offences against persons and property, or against property only.	20	...	112	12	144	1	1	133	51	...	60	5	54	48	...	1	9	...	31	9	37	30	...	1,740	2,107	...	
32			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33			...	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7	...	5	55	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	4,125	2,598	...
34			...	...	6	...	77	3	79	1	1	77	25	4	29	8	34	48	...	1	...	...	...	42	23	...	3,652	696	...
35			3	...	24	6	24	24	23	...	3	...	3	13	9	9	...	4	...	176	868
36	394, 393	...	2	...	11	24	120	1	...	118	56	2	42	...	34	36	...	1	1	...	17	...	61	27	...	4,664	1,243	...	
37			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	...	16	...	169	94	279	2	...	277	162	2	75	1	62	36	...	...	...	...	37	...	100	47	...	9,189	1,321	...	
39			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[XIXXX]

40	451, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	238	3,909	108	4,375	5	71	4,170	1,504	34	4,332	24	2,201	59	7	26	3	315	4	0,236	2,575	...	515,212	1,31,093	...	
41	459 to 459	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4	179	113	305	...	1	204	157	...	118	...	105	38	...	...	1	15	...	21	14	...	1,073	272	...
42	452, 415	Receiving stolen property by having made an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	2	...	1	...	1	26	...	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	56	111	...
43	311, 406, 401	Receiving stolen property by default or habitually.	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	13	...	6	...	6	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	Belonging to gauge of bags, dattails, robbers and thieves.	303	5,551	1,130	6,775	9	98	6,633	3,001	46	3,413	42	2,871	54	53	11	35	11	390	10	6,508	2,719	42	5,57,488	1,39,115	22
44	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and coercion.	22	186	1,615	1,813	...	5	1,818	1,527	...	233	...	60	47	...	...	...	68	...	1	1	...	64	40	...
45	356, 357	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	21	5	26	...	1	35	18	...	7	...	7	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		32	207	1,620	1,849	...	6	1,843	1,545	...	230	...	67	31	30	...	...	68	...	1	1	...	64	40	63
47	458 to 458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	5	80	41	125	...	1	125	30	3	95	...	59	73	...	1	...	6	...	2	1	...	55	27	...	
48	379 to 383	Theft of cattle	205	2,420	453	3,068	8	54	3,044	1,444	24	1,501	1	1,436	58	...	4	10	2	210	1	2,911	1,817	1,58,351	1,07,607	...	
49	408 to 408	Ordinary	206	5,033	1,592	6,594	8	38	6,510	3,253	6	3,225	...	3,660	71	...	9	13	2	341	2	6,488	3,368	1,74,730	67,311	...	
50	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	55	282	89	1,216	...	1	1,225	849	...	263	...	168	59	...	1	...	112	...	306	169	...	14,059	...	...
51	417, 418	Receiving stolen property	193	3,383	140	3,421	38	38	3,006	1,606	47	1,745	3	1,691	83	...	7	37	13	144	...	1,681	1,681	3,94,955	2,55,171	...	
52	417, 418	Criminal or house trespass	51	330	6,751	7,132	2	26	7,104	5,679	...	971	...	185	56	...	2	...	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	7	8	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	1	...	390	4	...
	TOTAL		773	11,048	9,875	21,705	95	408	21,303	11,580	85	8,481	4	7,148	65	61	24	62	17	1,120	4	10,788	7,799	71	41,51,850	41,85,603	101
	TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V		1,253	25,800	16,531	44,641	113	427	42,831	23,380	148	17,090	434	15,406	60	57	80	110	61	2,504	146	17,352	10,515	61	10,10,059	5,57,409	55

CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.

CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.

TOTAL OF PRECEDING CLASSIFICATIONS I TO V

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.

Part I.—Cognizable Crime—continued.

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITABLE.	Description of Crime.	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	18a			
			Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crime.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not enquired into under Section 157, classes (a) and (b), Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6 and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by Police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 15 TO 17 AND OF THOSE INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE IN COLUMN 7.			Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases investigated.	Percentage of Police cases ending in conviction to Police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	When accused has appeared before a Magistrate.	When accused has not appeared before a Magistrate.
CASES.																					
54	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against religion " "	96	"	"	4	82	25	"	"	18	8	"	16	6	61	71	19	8	"	7
55		Offences against religion " "	6,327	"	5	99	6,290	4,929	"	"	483	2,308	75	2,303	896	61	71	"	4	"	10
56		Offences against Gambling Act " "	114	"	"	2	112	89	"	"	94	1	"	71	23	3	75	"	"	"	"
57		Excise Laws " "	246	"	"	3	231	168	"	"	171	3	"	131	33	8	74	"	13	1	"
58	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Opium Act " "	284	"	"	2	265	184	"	"	108	31	"	95	36	7	68	"	6	"	"
59		Railway Laws " "	89	"	"	4	76	57	"	"	47	"	"	32	9	2	68	"	7	"	"
60		Salt and Customs Laws " "	45	"	"	"	45	43	"	"	"	1	"	1	"	"	100	"	"	"	"
61		Arms Act " "	248	"	1	7	224	173	"	"	212	7	"	165	43	12	73	"	3	"	"
62	Public and local nuisances " "	" "	15,002	"	1	48	14,945	13,374	"	"	44,166	12	"	12,698	1,471	65	89	"	10	2	"
63		" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

[illegible]

**No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION
OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.
PART I.—Cognisable Crime—concluded.**

Serial No.	Law under which offence.	Description of Crime.	PERSONS.										PROPERTY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
			NUMBER ARRESTED OR APPEARED ON OTHER PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR.			Total of columns 19 to 22.			Lied, separated, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.			Released without being brought before a Magistrate.			Percentage of persons released without being brought before a Magistrate.			Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.			ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE, JUDGE, OR JURY.			FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO APPEARANCE IN COURT FOR TRIAL FOR GOOD CONDUCT).			By Magistrate.			By Sessions or High Court.			Under trial before Magistrate.			On bail.			In custody of Police.			Committed to Sessions.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.			Number of cases in which property was recovered.			Percentage of cases in which property was recovered.			Amount of property stolen.			Amount of property recovered.			Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
54	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.	Offences against religion	8	39	101	238	7,035	2	3	7,038	238	184	1,500	35	5,343	9	356	70

[1111XXXX]

[illegible]

No. 13.—GENERAL STATEMENT OF CRIME SHOWING THE RESULT OF POLICE OPERATIONS IN THE DETECTION AND PROSECUTION OF CRIME AND RECOVERY OF PROPERTY STOLEN DURING THE YEAR 1894—concluded.

Part II.—Non-Cognizable Crime.

Serial No.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	3	CASES.						PERSONS.									
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	ACQUITTED.		CONVICTED.		Waiting trial at close of year.		
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
1	125	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	127	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	128	Conspiracy to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.																		
4	129	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	130	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	131	Offences against public justice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	132	Offences by public servants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	133	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	134	Forgery of documents, and use of forged documents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	135	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	136	Offences relating to false trademarks.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	137	Offences relating to false assembly, affray.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

26. 14.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF JUDICIAL DIVISIONS AND THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING APPELLATE OR ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1894, WITH THE COST OF TRIBUNALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
NAME OF PROVINCE AND CLASS OF COURTS	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.					TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	
						Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Original.	Appeals.			
Punjab.	Civil	110,667 miles.	14	32	126	5	14	45	119	310	26,063	51,448	16,551	1,759	Rs. 28,79,136	Rs. 24,09,25	Grades of Judicial Officers.
	Criminal		13	31	126	5	13	35	406	285	95,756	75,199	12,810	640			<div> <div>High Court Judges</div> <div>District Judges</div> <div>Additional Judges</div> <div>Subordinate Judges</div> </div>
	Revenue					2	6	51	126	353	24,351	5,419	3,896	1,144			<div> <div>Small Cause Court Judges</div> <div>Munsifs</div> </div>
Total											384,070	133,066	33,257	3,543	28,79,136	24,09,25	<div> <div>Officers exercising Original Jurisdiction only.</div> <div>Officers exercising both Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.</div> </div>

No. 13.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

1	2	3	4	NUMBER OF PERSONS.					10
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.						REMARKS.
Offences against the State, Chapter VI, Indian Penal Code	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII, I. P. C.	3	868	840	6,292	2,729	3,321	...	...
Do. against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII, I. P. C.	1,694	141	135	184	126	50	...	234	
Do. by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX, I. P. C.	313	891	898	1,792	867	864	...	50	
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X, I. P. C.	1,095	1,383	1,381	2,110	1,107	889	...	109	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI, I. P. C.	144	121	116	137	53	84	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII, I. P. C.	113	102	103	129	55	70	...	4	
Do. relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII, I. P. C.	604	441	437	1,069	51	545	...	11	
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV, I. P. C.	297	155	137	425	358	54	...	13	
Do. relating to religion, Chapter XV, I. P. C.	1,175	904	948	1,928	826	818	...	272	
Offences affecting life	142	75	50	67	26	38	...	1	
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births.							...	...
Hurt	28,301	18,130	15,261	39,816	34,214	5,062	...	533	
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2,251	882	716	2,446	1,007	300	...	39	
Criminal force and assault	22,269	14,519	11,587	30,072	26,485	3,211	...	369	
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labour	864	288	281	547	194	194	...	39	
Rape	223	109	108	135	87	43	...	5	
Unnatural offence	108	71	65	92	53	38	...	1	

No. 15.—STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED AND OF PERSONS TRIED, CONVICTED AND ACQUITTED OF EACH CLASS OF OFFENCE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	NUMBER OF PERSONS					REMARKS.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
Offences against property, I. P. C. XVII.									
Theft	17,874	10,433	6,986	10,373	4,464	5,638	18	253	
Extortion	1,178	320	267	688	625	53	...	10	
Robbery and dacoity	1,019	306	270	639	353	233	3	50	
Criminal misappropriation of property	984	536	510	839	516	304	...	16	
Criminal breach of trust	2,685	1,537	985	1,429	1,108	286	...	24	
Receiving of stolen property	2,855	2,246	1,095	2,806	1,121	1,676	15	84	
Cheating	2,364	914	805	1,518	1,277	205	...	36	
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	84	26	25	43	33	10	...	...
Mischief	6,431	3,531	3,040	7,765	5,098	1,602	2	163	
Criminal trespass	20,668	15,077	6,071	12,407	8,337	3,742	12	316	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII, I. P. C.	485	152	154	312	226	61	2	23	
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX, I. P. C.	51	18	17	26	12	14	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX, I. P. C.	8,103	4,329	3,906	7,199	6,300	677	13	229	
Defamation, Chapter XXI, I. P. C.	714	402	378	726	614	102	...	10	
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII, I. P. C.	2,381	1,412	1,264	2,368	2,132	207	...	29	
Offences under special and local laws	42,889	36,468	35,383	68,313	26,306	41,467	16	524	
GRAND TOTAL	172,162	116,438	95,176	204,814	129,774	71,838	128	3,474	

No. 16.—STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VIC. and Section 485...	29	35	26	9	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	4,445	18,389	11,090	7,153	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	6,673	7,477	1,875	5,512	
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, Chapter X	276	1,390	1,313	52	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	264	757	511	246	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under Section 560.	886	1,058	85	973	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, Section 332 ...	...	...	...	...
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	1,442	1,442	1,200	229	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLIII	384	530	211	313	
TOTAL	14,399	31,078	16,311	14,487	

NO. 17.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another place.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted		Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.						
				Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under Section 14...						
	4,199	1	1,911	1,610	603	9	65	1,941	5	4,150	
	27,667	16	18,476	8,218	485	85	387	13,346	8	36,306	
	150,403	76	97,116	45,623	4,075	1,082	2,430	68,139	9	217,083	
	14,052	9	8,006	3,862	2,000	7	168	7,520	5	14,244	
	250	...	34	208	8	184	4	88	
	8,397	32	3,498	4,171	247	180	269	3,805	16	13,253	
	1,335	2	321	697	...	192	123	724	34	6,638	
	145	1	20	87	37	97	42	14	
	206,447	137	129,382	64,476	7,410	1,555	3,487	95,756	8	291,776	

**No. 18.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PROVINCE
OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.**

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO									DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	Number of boys whose sentences in a Reformatory School.			
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sweeties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	FINE.																			
											Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	imprisonment.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.												
														Rigorous.	Simple.															
Subordinate Magistrates	1,358	216	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(Special Magistrates under Section 1; Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	3,895	911	59	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Slipendary Magistrates sitting singly.	29,863	6,884	704	138	5	2	342,879	264,103	17,782	1,881	7,544	3,902	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bench of Magistrates.	5,498	172	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates—Cases referred under Sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code.	27	43	6	2	..	..	2,328	1,062	..	5	17	121	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	437	568	211	192	16	5	121,495	65,113	24,186	67	349	572	616	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Courts of Sessions	10	110	46	26	..	..	13,947	4,983	498	1	25	199	306	32	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chief Courts
Total	57	138	..	14,699	764	..	51,432	1,519	12,811	2,277	41,088	8,904	1,006	376	21	7	548,282	391,677	46,342	2,294	9,180	5,288	943	35	..	..	..	..	..	..

**No. 18 A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PARTICULARS OF WHIPPINGS
INFLECTED BY THE CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS DURING
THE YEAR 1894.**

**PART I.—Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864,
in lieu of other punishments.**

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.	
		5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
		First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Second or subsequent conviction.	Adults.	Juveniles.
<i>In lieu of other punishments.</i>															
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)															
1. Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I.P.C.	27	...	134	13	190	8	132	2	43	1	134	5	579	110
	" 380, "	5	...	29	...	50	1	42	1	18	...	24	5	145	27
	" 381, "	1	...	15	...	16	...	17	1	11	...	11	...	62	10
	" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in	" 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 389, "	...	...	3	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	" 411, "	1	...	18	...	25	1	31	1	13	2	23	1	106	10
	" 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in Section 443, I. P. C.		...	...	5	...	6	...	6	...	3	...	9	...	25	4
5. Lurking house-trespass, by night as defined in Section 444, I. P. C.		1	...	3	...	11	...	5	...	2	...	9	1	25	7
6. House-breaking, as defined in Section 445, I. P. C.		1	...	11	...	9	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	29	8
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in Section 446, I. P. C.		1	...	4	...	25	2	14	...	6	...	54	...	87	19
8. Offence under Section 14, Act III, 1880.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Offence under Section 49, Act XXVI of 1870.		...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	6	...
10. Offence under Section 19, Act XXVII of 1871.		...	...	5	...	9	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	18	3
11. Offence under Section 403, Indian Penal Code.		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12. Causing grievous hurt, Section 325, Indian Penal Code.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...
13. Rape, Section 376, Indian Penal Code.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
14. Offence under Section 130, Act IX of 1890.		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Offence under Section 406, Indian Penal Code.		...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16. Criminal misappropriation, Section 406, Indian Penal Code.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
TOTAL		37	...	230	13	350	12	250	5	104	3	275	9	1,098	199

No. 18 A—continued.

PART II.—*Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments,
Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.*

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						
OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	TOTAL.
<i>In addition to other punishments.</i>								
(Sections 3 and 4.)								
A.—SECTION 3.								
1. Theft, as defined in	{	Section 378, I. P. C. ...	...	4	12	22	13	43
		" 380, " ...	...	1	3	7	2	10
		" 381, " ...	...	1	2	...	...	2
		" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in	{	Section 388, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	{	Section 411, I. P. C. ...	...	1	1	...	4	16
		" 412, " ...	...	1	1	1	3	6
4. Lurking house trespass, as defined in	Section 443, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	2	2	1	6
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	Section 444, I. P. C. ...	...	...	2	1	1	...	4
6. House-breaking, as defined in	Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in	Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	3	1	1	19
8. Offence under Section 9, Act XXVII of 1871	...	...	...	2	11	8	1	8
B.—SECTION 4.								
1. False evidence, as defined in	{	Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in	Sections 211 and 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in	Section 354, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in	Section 375, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in	Section 377, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
6. Robbery, as defined in	Section 390, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in	Section 391, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in	Section 393, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in	Section 394, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in	Section 413, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in	{	Section 463, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" 465, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" 467, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" 468, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		" 469, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	Section 443, I. P. C. ...	...	...	1	1	...	2	4
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in	Section 444, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
14. House-breaking, as defined in	Section 445, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in	Section 446, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
16. Mischief by fire, Section 436, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL		...	12	38	44	26	112	232

No. 18 A—concluded.

PART III.—*Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.*

I				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
OFFENCE.				STRIPEs.													TOTAL.
				5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
				First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
Section 188, I. P. C.				...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
325,	32	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
354,	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
397,	37	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
364,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
338,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
435,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
375,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
434,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
428,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
381,	31	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
411,	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
193,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
429,	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
447,	32	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
465,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
323,	32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
394,	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
377,	32	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
406,	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL				...	2	...	13	...	14	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	42

PART IV.—*Showing the relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments, in cases in which Whipping might have been awarded.*

I Punishments.	2 Number.	3 REMARKS.
1. Total number of whippings awarded ...	1,571	
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded.	12,078	
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2).	13,649	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments. (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	11.51	

**-No. 19.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB
IN THE YEAR 1894.**

I	NUMBER OF PERSONS.													REMARKS.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
TRIBUNALS.	Total number of appellants and revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another Province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		
APPEALS.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	10,774	..	3,201	3,338	1	1,248	2,493	18	153	..	322	9		
To Courts of Sessions	7,220	6	2,464	2,161	1	1,048	1,282	8	46	..	204	12		
To Chief Court } (by persons convicted by Government from judgments of acquittal.	882	8	177	232	..	173	133	..	1	..	158	45		
	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	30	
Total	18,879	14	5,842	5,732	2	2,469	3,908	26	200	..	686	15		
REVISION.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,098	..	1,412	..	..	..	..	..	521	57	108	10	
By Courts of Sessions	1,349	..	1,122	..	..	..	..	..	103	80	45	17	
By Chief Court	4,961	10	2,318	594	5	344	557	..	39	..	394	30		
Total	7,768	10	4,852	594	5	344	557	..	663	137	547	13		
GRAND TOTAL	26,587	24	10,694	6,326	7	2,813	4,465	26	862	137	1,333	..		

NO. 20.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CIVIL SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS
IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1834.

I	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																18	REMARKS.
	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.								TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	2	Suits for money or moveable property.	Arrears of rent with or without effectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties, or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Clerical suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL.
	17,077	Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	650	54	154	317	1	64	...	87	1,327	18,404
	176,703	Small Sub-Divisional Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,210	383	1,083	3,505	3	1,807	...	376	15,371	192,074
	19,824	Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,746	733	1,291	3,003	5	1,004	21	...	...	19,824
	4,837	District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	819	211	312	433	3	557	5	304	2,674	16,209
	1,492	Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,166
	219,933	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,445	1,381	2,840	7,238	12	3,442	30	1,426	50,834	250,767
	...	II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
	COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
...	Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4
...	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4
III.—Revenue Courts.																		
...	Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Other Subordinate Courts	14,346	387	...	...	...	5,367	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	District Courts	39	320	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total	14,385	707	...	...	...	5,394	1,322	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	GRAND TOTAL	219,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,445	1,381	2,840	7,238	12	3,455	30	1,426	50,817	250,780

No. 21.—STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER AND VALUE OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

I	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.										11	12
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
CLASS OF COURTS.	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which can not be estimated in money.	Total value of suits.	REMARKS.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.												
I.—Civil Courts.												
Unpaid Tribunals	3,828	9,665	3,528	1,320	30	...	...	...	33	88,841	
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	38,143	94,485	35,998	23,024	2,6	...	...	...	188	95,18,877	
Small Cause Courts	5,251	9,382	2,875	2,316	...	...	...	...	...	9,51,555	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	759	2,514	2,442	6,766	2,435	284	9	2	1,148	41,75,503		
Chief Courts of Districts	33	166	154	822	1,068	1,241	117	62	503	58,45,527		
Total	48,014	116,212	44,997	34,188	3,79	1,525	126	64	1,872	2,15,32,703		
II.—Divisional Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.												
Chief Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	
III.—Revenue Courts.												
Unpaid Local Tribunals	6,880	8,986	2,777	1,630	209	44	2	1	884	9,85,010		
Other Subordinate Courts	321	33	2	1	...	...	...	1	28	23,461	
Collectors' Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,09,443	
Total	7,210	9,019	2,779	1,631	209	44	2	2	912	2,25,42,106		
GRAND TOTAL	55,224	125,231	47,776	35,819	3,978	1,569	128	66	2,797			

No. 22.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

PART I.—Civil Suits.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Transferred to other Courts Pro- vinces.	Without trial.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.	
				Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.						Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment in whole or in part for plaintiff.	Judgment for defendant.						
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
I.—Civil Courts.																	
Unpaid Tribunals	20,200	...	4,254	3,300	4,500	2,670	213	123	19	2,044	832	1,345	79	35	22		
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	216,421	1	44,846	33,786	35,376	30,592	3,424	762	213	42,015	10,914	14,312	545	30	21		
Small Cause Courts	21,702	...	3,343	3,108	4,724	4,038	181	54	10	3,750	1,159	1,320	49	22	18		
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	20,317	2	3,897	2,006	1,869	1,424	408	172	49	5,904	2,702	2,204	295	51	39		
Chief Courts of Districts	5,162	1	679	496	343	317	109	72	19	1,575	862	799	165	71	48		
Total	283,822	4	56,709	42,696	46,963	39,041	4,335	1,183	310	56,744	16,468	19,870	1,131	35	23		
II.—Divisional Courts																	
Total	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	106	81
Total	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	2	106	81
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	125	103
Total	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	125	103
III.—Revenue Courts.																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	26,672	...	5,238	2,892	2,808	2,012	596	186	51	6,677	3,430	2,782	165	46	32		
District Courts	471	...	101	43	6	8	...	...	...	278	25	10	1	47	42
Total	27,143	...	5,339	2,935	2,814	2,020	596	186	51	6,955	3,455	2,792	166	19	32		
GRAND TOTAL	310,981	4	62,053	45,631	50,776	41,063	4,931	1,369	361	63,703	19,924	22,667	1,300	33	23		

No. 22A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF CIVIL AND REVENUE CASES IN THE COURTS OF ORIGINAL JURISDICTION IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than the close of the year.	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.	
		Transferred to other Pro- vinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Dismissed <i>ex parte</i> .	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—Civil Courts.															
Unpaid Tribunals	1,668	...	439	82	116	78	22	...	1	809	287	132	1	7	14
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	34,393	...	9,337	1,446	1,065	1,035	405	7	1	12,354	6,395	2,378	30	21	13
Small Cause Courts	1,236	...	439	92	39	44	7	3	...	394	174	44	...	15	8
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	6,441	...	1,087	266	127	169	55	2	...	2,545	875	415	20	25	13
Chief Courts of Districts	8,799	...	1,502	129	207	332	83	...	...	5,043	747	695	44	36	22
Total	54,817	...	13,765	2,017	1,554	1,698	632	12	2	21,145	8,398	3,064	55	23	15
II.—Divisional Courts	2,305	1	903	...	...	51	270	...	...	341	695	44	7	28	9
Total	2,305	1	903	...	...	51	270	...	...	341	695	44	7	28	9
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Chief Court	15	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33
Total	15	...	1	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	33
III.—Revenue Courts.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,565	458	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	114	...	1,427	95	93	90	62	17	7	174	31	235	2	51	30
District Courts ... ..	...	...	1,501	14	...	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	28
Total	114	...	3,018	109	93	97	76	17	7	1,739	490	577	2	46	19
GRAND TOTAL	60,938	1	17,687	2,125	1,647	1,819	978	29	9	23,225	9,372	4,366	104	24	21

No. 23.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL AND REVENUE APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE

PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

PART I.—Appeal from Decrees.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Court.	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Decisions confirmed, reversed, or set aside. Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for defect or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under Section 561, Act XIV of 1882.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	9,360	13	1,567	436	149	25	49	37	3,144	780	1,703	731	226	17	32	78
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	7,972	65	1,438	260	108	4	25	4	2,547	539	1,450	417	1,115	289	75	142
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province																
Total	17,332	78	3,005	696	257	29	74	41	5,691	1,319	3,153	1,148	1,841	306	54	220
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Courts of Pro- vince.	161	2	3	4	...	...	...	...	18	10	11	6	107	97	538	2
Do. Appellate do.	2,210	4	374	29	...	...	2	...	242	53	250	52	1,204	503	380	10
Total	2,371	6	377	33	...	...	2	...	260	63	261	58	1,311	1,060	432	12
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collectors' Appellate Courts	3,397	...	477	85	252	5	21	14	1,169	227	593	399	245	43	39	19
Other Courts exercising the Collector's Appellate powers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Commissioners' Court	895	7	159	12	1	...	2	1	253	86	133	64	177	6	73	4
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government	47	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	2	...	21	1	138	...
Total	4,339	7	641	97	253	5	23	15	1,441	313	658	453	443	50	41	23
GRAND TOTAL	24,043	91	4,023	826	510	34	99	56	7,392	1,655	4,652	1,669	3,595	1,416	81	255

No. 23A.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE BUSINESS OF THE CIVIL AND REVENUE APPELLATE COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE

PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to other Courts in other Provinces.	Dismissed, confirmed, or reversed, Section 551, Civil Procedure Code.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals before Appellate Courts.	Objections under Act XIV of 1882.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	924	3	186	51	15	1	12	11	208	26	160	198	50	18	25	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	799	9	186	36	41	2	11	5	159	37	128	87	98	1	62	2
Total	1,723	12	372	90	56	3	23	16	367	63	288	285	148	19	44	2
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Chief Court of Province	{ Appeals from Original decrees	112	3	42	4	...	...	...	19	...	10	12	23	14	105	...
	{ Appeals from Appellate decrees	173	...	40	5	...	...	...	20	...	16	13	79	23	101	...
Total	285	3	82	9	...	...	...	...	39	...	26	25	101	52	133	...
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Collector's Appellate Courts	730	1	100	23	61	...	11	1	250	19	161	51	52	9	22	2
Commissioners' Divisional Courts	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	80	...
Other officers with Appellate powers of Deputy Commissioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Courts at the Presidency	512	...	490	...	...	...	...	...	19	2	14	9	48	10	24	...
Total	1,244	1	590	23	61	...	11	1	270	21	175	61	100	19	23	2
GRAND TOTAL	2,967	16	974	122	137	3	34	17	676	84	469	371	349	90	8	4

No. 24.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF PROCEEDINGS ON APPLICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREES OF THE CIVIL AND REVENUE COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF						Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which movable property		On which immovable property.		On which possession was given.		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than the preceding columns.	
By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently re-leased.						Was dealt under Sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently re-leased under Section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immovables.						
CLASS OF COURTS.																				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
I.—Civil Courts.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	8,952	28	2,436	1,595	3,776	1,117	150	1,168,777	12	183	336	2,403	79	1	389	22	237	...	35	38
Paid Sub-Divisional Tribunals	179,205	371	36,972	31,853	8,760	19,242	2,513	32,22,000	250	4,062	7,540	33,794	2,332	76	6,772	98	3,724	15	24	...
Small Cause Courts	16,098	784	4,347	4,986	5,603	1,664	28	2,32,728	17	410	558	1,000	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	17,522	71	5,347	2,959	6,904	2,241	415	5,59,965	46	162	943	2,783	215	8	542	82	3,273	113	16	...
Chief Courts of Districts	6,322	65	1,667	927	2,619	1,044	330	6,48,837	19	45	322	770	120	8	232	25	617	32	17	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	219,979	1,319	50,969	42,314	104,966	24,708	3,438,38,417	...	346	4,862	9,692	40,759	2,746	93	7,955	247	7,847	160	95	41
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																				
II.—Revenue Courts.																				
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	10,138	11	4,117	1,496	3,461	1,053	102	1,11,113	36	78	456	2,124	40	2	52	4	1,271	128	36	179
District Courts	115	...	35	9	26	43	...	319	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Total	10,253	11	4,152	1,505	3,487	1,098	102	1,11,432	36	78	460	2,143	40	2	52	4	1,271	129	36	182
GRAND TOTAL	230,232	1,330	55,121	43,819	104,196	25,806	3,540	4,92,840	382	4,940	10,159	42,902	2,786	95	8,007	251	9,118	289	131	223

**No. 25.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND RESULT OF APPLICATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS UNDER CHAPTER XX,
ACT XIV OF 1882, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15								
															APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.							
															Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another Province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Penal proceedings under Section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under Section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.	Pending at the close of the year.
A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.																					
CLASS OF COURTS.	Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	281	62	57	28	66	..	..	68	48	36	1,02,314	25,924	28,676	25,728					
	Chief Courts of Districts ..	176	87	20	2	40	1	..	26	33	32	2,38,332	68,543	84,028	56,246							
	Superior Courts .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL	457	149	77	30	106	1	..	94	81	68	3,40,646	94,447	1,12,704	81,974							

No. 26.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED.	Established or average number of jury or Assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN JURY TRIALS.				NUMBER OF ACCUSED PERSONS IN TRIALS WITH ASSESSORS.				REMARKS.
		Tried.	As to whom the Judge			Tried.	As to whom the Judge			
			Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under Section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
Magistrates Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	European trials.
Courts of Session { Jurors ... } { Assessors ... }	5 3	4 ...	4 ...	...	...	...	675	38	101	Sessions trials.
High Court, Original (Criminal) jurisdiction. ...	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Original trials.

No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

[illegible]

NO. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS
OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.

Serial No.	District.	3	4	5			6			7			8			9			10			11	
				REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		Total.	RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.		Total.	TOTAL.		Total.	DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		Total.	REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.		Total.	DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.		Males.	Females.	TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
6	Umballa	...	...	576	15	591	739	29	768	1,315	44	1,359	908	31	939	407	13	420	464	9	473	473
		District Jail ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	11	1	12	466	20	486	477	21	498	452	19	471	25	2	27	27	1	28	28	
				3	...	10	10	...	10	13	...	13	11	...	11	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	
7	Mooltan	...	...	661	11	672	368	19	387	1,763	23	1,786	1,272	21	1,293	491	2	493	506	6	512	512
		Do.	Convicted Under-trial Civil	49	1	50	17	...	17	417	20	437	402	19	421	15	1	16	16	1	17	17	
				6	...	17	6	...	17	23	...	23	23	...	23	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Do.	Do.	Look-up	Convicted Under-trial Civil	4	...	4	23	...	23	27	...	27	23	...	23	4	...	4	4	...	4	4	
				75	1	76	810	23	833	885	24	909	848	23	871	37	1	38	22	...	23	23	
				
Muzaffargarh	...	Do.	Convicted Under-trial Civil	2	...	2	492	6	498	494	6	500	486	6	492	8	...	8	4	...	4	4	
				18	...	18	495	12	507	513	12	525	484	12	496	29	...	29	17	...	17	17	
				...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9	8	...	8	1	...	1	1	...	1	1
8	Lahore	...	...	455	...	455	1,195	...	1,195	1,650	...	1,650	1,229	...	1,229	421	...	421	410	...	410	410
		District Jail ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	7	...	7	60	...	60	67	...	67	51	...	51	16	...	16	8	...	8	8	
				4	...	4	16	...	16	20	...	20	17	...	17	3	...	3	3	...	3	3	
Do.	Do.	Look-up	Convicted Under-trial Civil	...	...	...	45	2	47	45	2	47	45	2	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				33	1	34	1,159	50	1,209	1,192	51	1,243	1,164	47	1,211	28	4	32	26	...	26	26	
				...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

No 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS
 OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.

Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	5		6		7		8		9		10		11						
				REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.		RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.		TOTAL.		DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.		REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.		DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.		TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.						
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.					
13	Ferozepore	District Jail ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	289 12 1	6 17 23	295 12 23	841 287 23	17 7 23	858 294 23	1,130 299 24	23 7 24	1,153 306 24	881 28 20	20 7 20	901 290 20	246 10 4	3 19 3	253 19 3	256 19 3	277 3 3	280	
	Do.	Lock-up ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	17 ...	17 ...	34 ...	381 3	3 3	384 ...	398 3	3 3	401 ...	380 2	2 2	382 ...	18 1	1 1	19 ...	15 ...	15 ...	15	
	Basilka	Do. ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	11 ...	12 ...	23 ...	274 9	9 9	283 ...	285 9	9 9	294 ...	278 9	9 9	287 ...	7 ...	7 ...	7 ...	12 ...	12 ...	12	
14	D. G. Khan	District Jail ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	266 44 2	4 ... 2	270 44 2	656 392 10	13 13 1	669 405 11	922 436 12	17 13 1	939 449 13	663 433 12	11 12 1	674 435 13	259 13	6 1	265 14 2	270 19 2	275 1 2	291 5	296
	Rajampur	Lock-up ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	15 ... 15	15 ... 15	30 ... 15	170 210 2	4 14 2	174 224 2	185 283 2	4 15 2	189 293 2	176 217 2	4 12 2	180 219 2	9 8	3 3	9 11	17 12 1	17 13	29 1	30
15	Gujranwala	District Jail ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	359 25 ...	7 ... 18	366 25 18	2,120 556 18	21 12 ...	2,141 568 18	2,479 581 18	28 12 ...	2,507 593 16	2,117 392 17	25 12 17	2,142 574 17	362 19 1	3 3	365 19 1	317 24 3	322 25 3	344 6 3	350
16	Lahore*	Female Jail ...	Convicted Under-trial Civil	201 ...	201 ...	402 ...	140 3	3 3	143 ...	341 3	3 3	344 ...	140 3	3 3	143 ...	201 ...	201 ...	201 ...	195 1	195 1	196 ...	196

**No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK-UPS
 OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894—continued.**

[illegible]

**No. 27.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES CONFINED IN THE JAILS AND LOCK UPS
OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894—concluded.**

Serial No.	District.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	REMAINED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE YEAR.			RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.			TOTAL.			DISCHARGED FROM ALL CAUSES.			REMAINING AT END OF THE YEAR.			DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF EACH CLASS.			TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE OF WHOLE JAIL.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
23	Amritsar	District Jail	Convicted	247	5	252	818	38	896	1,065	43	1,108	898	37	935	187	6	193	218	7	225	230	7	237
			Under-trial	3	3	6	190	9	199	193	2	195	186	2	188	7	8	15	8	8	16	8	8	16
			Civil	2	2	4	20	20	40	22	22	44	19	19	38	3	3	6	4	4	8	4	4	8
	Do.	Lock-up	Convicted	26	26	52	867	33	900	893	33	926	898	33	931	35	35	70	26	1	27	26	1	27
			Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Hissar	District Jail	Convicted	238	5	243	611	22	633	843	27	870	697	21	718	146	6	152	166	3	169	191	4	195
			Under-trial	39	1	40	361	6	367	399	7	406	397	6	403	24	1	25	24	2	26	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	18	18	36	18	18	36	17	17	34	1	1	2	2	2	4	...	...	...
	Sheikhpura	Lock-up	Convicted	13	13	26	276	9	285	289	9	298	285	9	294	4	4	8	4	4	8	4	4	8
			Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Rohtak	District Jail	Convicted	159	3	162	405	9	414	564	12	576	411	6	417	153	6	159	148	4	152	160	4	164
			Under-trial	12	12	24	291	6	297	303	6	309	298	6	304	5	5	10	5	5	10	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	12	12	24	14	14	28	11	11	22	3	3	6	2	2	4	...	...	...
26	Karnal	Do.	Convicted	135	2	137	260	14	274	397	16	413	301	14	315	9	2	98	110	3	113	124	3	127
			Under-trial	12	12	24	285	17	302	307	17	324	274	17	291	23	23	46	14	14	28	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	7	7	14	7	7	14	7	7	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Dharmtala	Do.	Convicted	96	6	102	253	39	283	349	35	384	287	29	316	62	6	68	88	9	97	95	11	106
			Under-trial	10	3	13	117	24	141	127	27	154	117	26	143	10	1	11	7	2	9	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kala	Lock-up	Convicted	4	1	5	35	9	44	39	10	49	33	10	43	6	6	12	3	3	6	4	1	5
			Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

28	Kohat	District Jail	Convicted	76	8	84	445	25	470	541	33	574	478	33	511	43	...	43	66	4	70	92	5	97
			Under-trial	13	13	26	386	31	417	401	31	432	396	29	425	11	2	13	26	1	27	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Teri	Lock-up	Convicted	...	...	...	14	2	16	14	2	16	14	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Gujrat	District Jail	Convicted	45	9	54	724	12	736	779	14	793	681	13	695	59	1	100	88	1	89	105	2	107
			Under-trial	19	3	22	418	11	429	437	14	451	419	14	433	18	...	18	16	1	17	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Beas	Do.	Convicted	46	6	52	595	42	637	570	48	628	520	39	559	52	9	61	96	5	101	94	7	101
			Under-trial	47	3	50	553	24	577	600	24	624	561	24	585	39	1	46	34	1	35	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midwadi	Lock-up	Convicted	14	14	28	359	6	365	373	6	379	367	6	373	1	...	1	10	1	11	2	...	...
			Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Abbottabad	District Jail	Convicted	51	1	52	461	14	475	515	15	530	466	14	480	49	1	5	58	3	61	76	4	80
			Under-trial	49	3	52	305	12	317	375	12	387	305	12	317	7	...	7	18	1	19	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		Convicted	1,280	59	1,339	6,657	304	7,261	8,724	265	9,389	7,246	316	7,532	1,514	53	1,567	1,661	89	1,750	1,933	75	2,008
			Under-trial	307	12	319	5,793	246	6,039	6,102	261	6,363	5,841	244	6,085	120	10	130	120	1	121	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Hoshiarpur	District Jail	Convicted	2	...	2	39	15	40	41	15	46	38	19	40	2	...	2	4	1	4	6	2	6
			Under-trial	12	...	12	305	22	317	311	22	333	311	21	332	1	...	1	12	1	13	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Simla	Do.	Convicted	17	...	17	81	2	83	90	2	92	81	2	83	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kasauli	Lock-up	Convicted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		Convicted	32	...	32	478	2	500	510	2	532	472	22	494	22	...	22	5	1	5	76	2	78
			Under-trial	16	...	16	59	3	62	52	3	55	59	29	53	24	...	24	25	1	26	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total		Convicted	11,302	376	11,678	61,142	822	62,964	73,438	1,202	75,040	58,650	27,281	86,931	10,166	337	10,503	10,341	349	11,690	...	...	...
			Under-trial	1,918	31	1,949	18,702	71	19,413	19,604	751	20,355	18,823	719	19,544	821	32	19,576	18,414	35	18,449	...	...	...
			Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CLASSES			12,280	412	12,692	45,377	1,500	46,877	57,052	1,977	59,031	40,023	16,022	48,225	11,023	374	11,400	11,476	379	11,855	11,211	271	11,582

† The differences between the numbers shown against "under-trial" in column 9 of the Statement for 1893 and column 5 of this statement are due to the exclusion of the statistics of 126 judicial lock-ups from the latter.

‡ In column 9 of the General Summary for 1893, 5 civil prisoners were shown as remaining in the Dera Ismail Khan Jail instead of 3.

No. 28.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE

Serial No.	Jails.	3		4		5		6										7		
		Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										GRAND TOTAL.		
								A					B.							
								To undergo sentence.					In transit for transportation or to other jails.							
								From jails in the Province.		From Subsidary jails to District jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.	From jails in the Province.		From jails outside the Province.					
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	1,246	...	5	...	1,251	...	574	...	...	...	73	...	...	1,898	...	1,898
		Montgomery do.	986	4	639	9	1,625	13	761	...	...	...	113	...	...	2,499	13	2,512
		Mooltan do.	879	...	...	...	879	...	353	...	...	...	4	...	...	1,233	...	1,233
		Chenāwan do.	958	...	...	...	958	...	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,873	...	1,873
		Total	4,066	4	644	9	4,710	13	2,603	...	...	...	190	...	...	7,503	13	7,516
2	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Rāwālpindi District Jail	587	17	1,078	21	1,665	38	344	10	...	1	24	4	...	2,034	52	2,086		
		Umballa do.	571	15	698	20	1,274	44	30	...	...	1	10	...	...	1,315	44	1,359
		Mooltan do.	661	11	1,040	12	1,701	23	60	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,763	23	1,786
		Lahore do.	455	...	1,021	...	1,476	...	173	...	...	...	1	...	...	1,650	...	1,650
		Delhi do.	476	6	882	24	1,358	30	67	1	...	...	2	...	...	1,447	31	1,478
	Total	2,755	49	4,710	86	7,474	135	674	11	...	2	39	4	...	8,180	150	8,330			
3	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshāwar District Jail	343	7	1,270	19	1,618	26	57	...	...	10	...	...	...	1,685	26	1,711
		Sitkot do.	343	9	695	53	1,038	62	95	3	...	...	...	...	...	1,133	65	1,198
		D. I. Khan do.	341	15	799	24	1,140	39	191	7	...	...	2	...	...	1,332	46	1,378
		Ferozepore do.	289	6	805	17	1,094	23	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130	23	1,153
		D. G. Khan do.	266	4	582	12	848	16	73	1	...	...	1	...	...	922	17	939
4	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Gujranwāla do.	339	7	825	18	1,184	25	154	3	...	...	1,141	...	...	2,479	28	2,507
		Lahore Female* Jail	...	101	...	30	...	230	...	99	15	341	341		
		Ludhiana District Jail	199	8	531	30	730	38	118	2	...	...	...	...	...	738	40	778
		Jhelum do.	239	7	636	25	865	31	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	971	33	1,004
		Jhang do.	274	3	401	7	673	10	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	681	10	691
	Total	2,643	207	6,534	235	9,182	503	735	112	...	10	1,143	15	...	11,071	629	11,700			
5	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	218	3	672	18	890	21	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	912	22	934
		Jullundur do.	281	14	518	17	799	31	165	11	...	...	2	...	...	966	42	1,008
		Gurdāspur do.	175	3	639	37	817	40	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	40	883
		Amritsar do.	247	5	777	38	1,024	43	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	1,065	43	1,108
		Hissar do.	232	5	567	23	799	27	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	843	27	870
6	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Rohatk do.	159	3	404	9	565	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	564	12	576	
		Karnāl do.	135	2	249	14	384	16	12	...	...	1	...	...	...	397	16	413
		Dharmadā do.	96	0	253	29	349	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	349	29	378
		Kohāt do.	76	8	439	25	515	33	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	511	33	544
		Gujrat do.	45	2	662	13	707	14	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	14	793
7	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Bannu do.	45	0	533	42	578	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	571	48	620	
		Abbottabad do.	51	1	451	14	502	15	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	15	530
	Total	1,764	55	6,154	277	7,918	335	404	12	...	2	2	...	...	8,310	347	8,657	
8	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Hoshiāspur District Jail	20	...	377	18	397	18	23	1	...	...	...	...	...	410	18	428
		Simla do.	12	...	79	2	91	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2	95
	Total	32	...	456	20	488	20	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	503	20	524	
	GRAND TOTAL	11,265	398	18,507	617	20,772	1,003	4,438	136	...	14	1,376	19	...	35,592	1,700	37,292			

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the

CONVICTS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

8				9								10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.				RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.								Transported beyond seas.	Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Escaped.	Executed.	Died.	Remainder at the end of the present year.	Daily average.				
A		B		A		B		C		D												
To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		By order of Government.												
										On account of sickness.											On other grounds.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.		F.		M.		F.	M.	F.	Total.	
234	...	71	...	23	...	34	...	174	...	...	...	67	...	4	...	45	...	1,246	
441	2	1	...	94	1	423	7	251	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	1,266
279	...	...	...	1	...	76	...	279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	578
326	...	...	...	3	...	142	...	617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	778
1,282	2	72	...	121	1	674	7	1,231	...	...	...	67	...	5	...	89	...	3,870	
190	6	23	4	242	5	739	14	184	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	10
123	2	5	2	37	2	451	25	974	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	407
256	3	30	2	110	1	632	13	188	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	491
206	...	3	...	230	...	540	...	216	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	10
90	2	17	1	73	...	612	25	150	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	9
906	12	78	9	712	8	2,074	77	1,018	9	1	...	...	...	14	...	2	...	2	
166	2	14	...	97	3	966	16	129	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
89	17	8	1	122	2	524	35	150	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
232	9	9	...	130	6	501	11	132	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
69	2	3	...	174	3	541	15	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	5
46	1	3	...	55	...	423	9	127	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
1,379	8	...	...	46	...	597	17	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
9	4	1	...	72	4	356	27	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...		
28	4	3	...	81	2	546	26	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3
91	1	1	...	76	1	320	5	66	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2,100	57	41	1	855	24	4,750	204	961	84	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
111	1	13	1	56	5	487	9	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
57	5	2	1	81	2	473	39	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
72	5	3	...	97	1	368	27	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
242	10	12	...	69	...	477	25	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
99	5	7	...	74	5	434	11	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
37	...	2	...	70	1	219	3	81	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
7	1	3	1	35	...	182	11	72	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
40	4	2	...	34	5	185	18	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
202	5	20	2	25	3	217	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
200	6	5	1	90	5	336	1	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
133	7	3	...	19	...	357	22	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
97	4	2	...	34	1	322	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1,298	57	74	9	684	18	4,088	195	631	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
123	5	2	...	80	1	255	8	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9	...	...	...	...	...	72	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
142	5	2	...	62	1	228	10	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5,737	124	167	19	2,480	28	12,772	482	1,041	101	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 29.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RELIGION, AGE, STATE OF EDUCATION, AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATION OF THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

[illegible]

10	Peshawar District Jail	1,443	26	26	1	...	...	5	1,153	18	114	...	10	1	8	...	1,267	19	37	...	147	58	33	58	108	14	...	4	1	1,796	19	1,489			
11	Salit do.	487	42	196	9	...	...	6	578	44	307	9	4	...	15	...	688	53	40	5	17	393	66	25	155	44	...	9	...	695	53	745			
12	Dera Ismail Khan do.	755	23	43	1	...	...	1	739	23	50	1	3	...	8	...	791	24	23	2	9	737	16	10	2	32	...	2	...	799	24	825			
13	Ferozepore do.	375	17	438	6	...	...	5	664	14	139	3	7	...	3	...	801	17	2	13	339	20	3	195	12	...	3	...	803	17	822				
14	Dera Ghazi Khan do.	568	10	17	2	...	...	...	508	11	69	1	8	...	6	...	594	11	8	8	...	486	10	5	65	5	1	5	1	582	12	594		
15	Gujranwala do.	506	11	319	7	...	...	6	602	18	309	...	20	...	...	...	844	15	9	...	533	54	16	219	10	...	7	1	824	18	843		
16	Lahore Female* Jail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Ludhiana District Jail	193	19	348	11	...	...	9	377	22	304	6	31	6	...	11	...	504	23	8	7	37	247	17	51	166	23	1	3	54	30	551			
18	Jhelum do.	853	20	54	6	...	...	5	536	19	87	5	15	...	47	...	13	57	37	27	...	53	464	18	33	42	21	...	5	...	656	26	662		
19	Jhang do.	372	7	28	...	...	...	1	364	6	33	...	3	...	6	...	...	30	7	2	...	...	286	11	9	93	4	...	3	...	401	7	405
Total		5,079	184	1,439	51	...	...	37	5,381	194	868	31	107	4	99	...	36	6,099	23	174	25	286	4,597	248	202	1,639	170	5	46	6	6,331	235	6,726		
Jails holding under 500 prisoners.																																					
20	Shahpur District Jail	627	10	35	2	...	...	...	58	14	89	4	8	...	6	...	...	666	16	1	9	...	548	...	8	109	12	1	5	...	672	15	686
21	Jhelum do.	245	9	273	8	...	...	3	412	15	69	2	6	...	2	...	...	516	17	12	13	5	296	27	1	164	16	...	1	...	518	17	535
22	Gurdaspur do.	999	14	240	23	...	...	3	540	35	103	3	13	...	4	...	5	639	37	21	2	55	314	69	21	179	28	...	9	...	639	37	676		
23	Amritsar do.	306	25	465	13	...	...	1	650	28	111	9	15	1	...	18	...	748	3	15	...	28	358	61	27	286	13	...	6	...	777	38	815		
24	Hissar do.	305	5	365	17	...	...	7	431	15	108	7	21	...	...	...	...	597	22	26	1	18	378	11	26	131	10	11	11	597	22	588	
25	Rohtak do.	83	1	331	8	...	...	3	316	0	74	2	12	1	...	8	...	396	9	8	6	227	22	...	...	238	3	...	5	1	404	9	417
26	Karnal do.	87	4	161	10	...	...	5	311	9	30	4	3	...	20	...	4	23	12	7	1	37	117	13	8	66	8	...	5	1	246	13	263		
27	Dharmasia do.	30	1	217	25	...	...	16	202	11	40	8	1	...	5	...	...	248	20	10	1	25	154	...	6	7	20	...	9	...	253	20	265
28	Kohat do.	418	35	9	...	...	...	...	375	20	43	5	2	...	2	...	...	437	27	2	5	4	385	16	6	33	18	...	5	4	43	25	46
29	Gujrat do.	384	10	7	2	...	...	2	530	9	139	5	11	...	13	...	4	645	12	13	2	26	477	4	20	127	8	...	4	...	664	12	674		
30	Bannu do.	304	41	19	1	...	...	4	443	36	73	3	3	...	1	...	2	516	4	5	1	4	461	11	6	31	40	...	2	...	523	41	561		
31	Abbottabad do.	428	14	23	...	...	...	1	466	13	44	1	...	...	...	...	...	451	14	21	...	...	347	9	...	85	9	...	4	1	435	14	456
Total		3,821	165	4,317	112	...	...	30	5,111	224	965	56	95	3	60	...	34	6,038	277	127	27	195	4,616	231	120	1,445	104	2	6	7	14,151	277	14,428		
Jails holding under 100 prisoners.																																					
32	Mashhadin District Jail	123	9	233	9	...	...	2	303	14	61	4	9	...	11	...	2	354	15	9	9	29	232	...	20	71	17	...	1	...	277	10	305		
33	Chamba do.	10	...	68	2	...	...	...	6	8	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	77	2	13	...	47	9	3	6	2	...	...	...	7	...	91	
Total		103	9	290	11	...	...	2	371	16	73	4	10	...	12	...	...	431	17	21	6	7	241	3	...	84	10	...	1	...	456	20	477
Grand Total		12,751	411	5,756	244	...	...	103	15,531	595	1,531	124	201	11	235	...	94	16,186	697	468	89	1,440	11,838	663	620	3,010	470	12	24	14,597	652	15,249			

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the Jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

[illegible]

11	Jails holding over 300									
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
Sialkot District Jail	34	19	10	6	2	3	13	27	27	19

Total admissions

Total remaining on 31st December 1894

Dera Ismail Khan District Jail	13	86	1	1	4	4	13	14	1	1

Total admissions

Total remaining on 31st December 1894

Ferozepore District Jail	28	173	6	78	3	2	1	...	...	...

Total admissions

Total remaining on 31st December 1894

Dera Ghazi Khan District Jail	14	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total admissions

Total remaining on 31st December 1894

Gujranwala District Jail	19	89	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Total admissions

Total remaining on 31st December 1894

Lahore Female Jail

Total admissions

Total remaining on 31st December 1894

* Female convicts with long terms are transferred from all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

[illegible]

[illegible]

NO. 2.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES—continued.

Serial No.	JAIL.	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted as criminals at this.	NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																								TOTAL.			
			A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.							
			Non exceeding one month.		Above one and not exceeding three months.		Above three and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond sea.				Sentenced to death.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.			
15	Rohilk District Jail	COWA	17	...	6	1	3	...	7	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	1	53		
			25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	5	157	
			...	...	24	...	1	...	10	...	3	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
			
...	Total of admissions	...	73	...	74	3	61	1	89	5	97	1	28	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	9	413		
...	Total remaining on 31st December 1894	...	3	...	18	...	35	1	51	4	25	1	25	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	6	159	
16	Karnal District Jail	ABD	13	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	24
			35	...	13	3	13	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			4	...	11	...	11	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			
		
...	Total of admissions	...	53	8	24	50	1	61	3	31	16	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489	14	503	
...	Total remaining on 31st December 1894	...	1	...	7	...	15	...	28	3	26	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	2	142	
17	Diarmask District Jail	ACOWA	17	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
			10	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			17	...	30	...	25	...	31	1	24	9	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
...	Total of admissions	...	31	10	53	4	44	7	20	1	28	2	15	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Total remaining on 31st December 1894	...	10	3	5	...	10	2	10	...	23	...	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

NOTE.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894, AND THOSE REMAINING ON THE 31ST DECEMBER OF THAT YEAR, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE AND LENGTH OF SENTENCES—concluded.

[illegible]

A.—Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment.
B.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.
C.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with solitary confinement.
D.—Prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with whipping.

No. 31.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONVICTS ADMITTED INTO THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894
WHO HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.

[illegible]

No. 32.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY JAILS OF THE PUNJAB

Serial No.	Jails.	3		4		5									
		Daily average population.		Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.		OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.									
						a		b		c		d		e	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,355	...	4	...	2,790	...	362	...	60	...	1,207	...	4,119	...
2	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners. Montgomery Central Jail ...	1,097	3	23	...	2,584	...	307	...	2	...	1,159	...	4,053	...
3	Mooltan " " ...	653	...	7	...	945	...	303	...	10	...	1,016	...	2,273	...
4	Chenāwan " " ...	868	...	12	...	704	...	396	...	2	...	447	...	1,540	...
	Total ...	3,873	3	40	...	7,023	...	1,367	...	74	...	3,820	...	12,593	...
5	Rāwalpindi District Jail ...	597	14	10	...	1,426	1	166	1	...	...	576	7	2,168	9
6	Jails holding over 500 prisoners. Umballa " " ...	464	9	4	...	507	...	24	1	...	...	145	1	466	2
7	Mooltan " " ...	506	6	1	...	346	4	70	...	...	...	122	...	538	4
8	Lahore " " ...	410	...	2	...	1,129	...	59	...	...	...	107	...	1,355	...
9	Delhi " " ...	436	7	7	...	434	...	75	...	17	...	166	...	692	1
	Total ...	2,403	36	24	...	3,532	5	304	2	17	...	1,176	9	5,219	16
10	Peshāwar District Jail ...	265	3	5	...	301	...	63	...	...	...	100	...	464	...
11	Slāikot " " ...	265	10	3	...	217	1	36	...	1	...	180	2	434	3
12	Dera Ismail Khan District Jail ...	361	15	1	...	283	1	35	...	6	...	58	3	384	4
13	Ferozepore District Jail ...	255	3	2	...	270	...	7	...	...	...	77	...	354	...
14	Jails holding over 300 prisoners. Dera Ghāzi Khan District Jail ...	270	5	2	...	557	...	60	1	2	...	169	2	788	3
15	Gujrānwāla District Jail ...	317	5	1	...	293	...	64	...	...	...	101	...	458	...
16	Lahore Female Jail ...	...	195	...	10	...	816	...	18	...	...	205	...	1,099	...
17	Ludhāna District Jail ...	196	5	...	...	275	...	91	...	23	...	236	6	625	6
18	Jhalum " " ...	182	5	1	...	367	...	35	...	...	...	64	...	466	...
19	Jhang " " ...	179	4	...	...	155	...	22	...	...	...	78	4	255	4
	Total ...	2,320	250	15	16	2,721	818	413	19	31	...	1,062	282	4,228	1,119
20	Shahpur District Jail ...	205	5	...	...	764	1	36	...	1	...	130	...	931	1
21	Jullunder " " ...	261	8	...	...	227	...	44	...	4	...	56	...	331	...
22	Gurdāspur " " ...	185	6	...	...	229	...	31	...	11	...	113	1	374	1
23	Amritsar " " ...	218	7	1	1	532	1	36	...	13	...	92	...	673	1
24	Hissar " " ...	166	3	2	...	398	5	37	...	1	...	65	...	501	5
25	Jails holding under 300 prisoners. Rohtak " " ...	148	4	3	...	256	8	15	...	4	...	55	...	331	8
26	Karnal " " ...	110	3	...	...	160	4	9	...	...	...	92	...	261	4
27	Dharmāla " " ...	88	9	3	...	178	3	10	...	...	...	18	...	206	3
28	Kohāt " " ...	66	4	2	...	66	...	3	...	...	...	10	...	79	...
29	Gujrāt " " ...	88	1	...	...	425	...	30	...	4	...	71	...	530	...
30	Bannu " " ...	56	5	...	...	60	...	8	...	...	...	6	...	74	...
31	Abbott-shād " " ...	58	3	...	...	217	5	23	...	...	...	91	...	331	5
	Total ...	1,949	58	11	1	3,512	27	273	...	38	...	800	1	4,622	28
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners. Hoshiārpur District Jail ...	41	1	2	...	38	...	5	...	2	...	43	...	88	...
33	Simla " " ...	9	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
	Total ...	50	1	2	...	41	...	6	...	2	...	43	...	92	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	10,495	348	98	17	16,030	850	2,452	21	162	...	6,911	293	26,454	1,163

NOTE.—The difference of 8 between the total of columns 4

(a) Prisoners who escaped and remained at large

(b) A case of suicide in the Amritsar Jail ...

(a) Prisoners who escaped in previous years and

(b) Do. sent up for trial in 1892, but not sent

(c) Do. who were awarded two punishments

(d) A prisoner tried under three charges and punished

CONVICTS AND THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED ON THEM IN THE DURING THE YEAR 1894.

6		7										8				9				10				11				12				13			
PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																																			
By SUPERINTENDENTS.																																			
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and 54, and the total of column 9 is due to—
at the end of the year

were re-captured during 1894
second till 1894
in one and the same case
had under each

Total
Difference

No. 33.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN GUARDING AND
THE YEAR 1894, EXCLUDING THE COST OF BUILDING NEW

Serial No.	JAILS.	3				4		5	
		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.				RATIONS.		ESTABLISHMENT.	
		Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	A.	B.	A.	B.
						Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding Civil Prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
						Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
1									
2	Jails holding over 1,000 Prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail ...	1,255	...	1,255	23,021	18 5 6	39,100	31 2 6
3		Montgomery " " ...	1,100	16	1,117	15,522	13 14 6	21,909	19 9 10
4		Mooltan " " ...	653	...	653	11,537	17 10 8	19,907	30 7 9
5		Chenāwān " " ...	868	...	868	18,837	21 11 3	19,302	22 3 10
		Total ...	3,876	16	3,893	68,917	17 11 4	1,00,218	25 11 11
6	Jails holding over 500 Prisoners.	Rāwalpindi District Jail ...	601	46	649	11,890	18 6 0	10,844	16 11 4
7		Umballa " " ...	473	28	504	7,163	14 4 9	10,067	21 12 2
8		Mooltan " " ...	512	21	534	9,735	18 4 3	12,606	23 9 8
9		Lahore " " ...	410	8	421	8,219	19 10 7	7,765	18 7 1
		Delhi " " ...	443	5	450	10,346	23 1 6	11,718	26 0 8
		Total ...	2,439	108	2,558	47,354	18 9 6	53,900	21 1 2
10	Jails holding over 300 Prisoners.	Peshāwar District Jail ...	298	57	357	5,955	16 12 5	6,923	19 6 3
11		Siālkot " " ...	275	20	298	4,722	15 0 1	6,991	23 7 4
12		D. I. Khan " " ...	376	20	377	6,156	15 8 9	8,463	21 5 1
13		Ferozepore " " ...	258	19	280	4,385	15 13 3	6,625	23 10 7
14		D. G. Khan " " ...	275	19	296	4,550	15 7 7	6,372	22 3 3
15		Gujranwāla " " ...	322	25	350	5,013	14 7 2	7,627	21 12 8
16		Lahore Female " " ...	195	1	196	3,019	15 6 5	3,059	15 9 9
17		Ludhiāna District " " ...	201	18	221	3,751	17 2 9	5,619	25 6 10
18		Jhelum " " ...	187	11	200	2,889	14 9 5	5,061	29 12 11
19		Jhang " " ...	183	26	210	3,765	18 0 3	5,276	25 2 0
		Total ...	2,570	216	2,805	44,215	15 13 11	63,116	22 8 0
20	Jails holding under 300 Prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail ...	210	22	233	3,125	13 7 6	5,799	24 14 3
21		Jullundur " " ...	269	3	272	4,190	15 6 6	5,815	21 6 1
22		Gurdāspur " " ...	191	21	217	3,412	16 1 6	5,719	26 5 8
23		Amritsar " " ...	225	8	237	4,619	19 13 2	6,623	27 15 1
24		Hissar " " ...	189	24	195	2,761	14 4 11	5,739	29 6 1
25		Rohtak " " ...	252	10	264	2,712	16 11 10	4,252	25 14 10
26		Karnāl " " ...	213	14	227	1,921	15 2 0	4,536	35 11 6
27		Dharmasāla " " ...	97	9	106	2,159	20 5 11	4,628	43 10 7
28		Kohāt " " ...	70	27	97	1,442	14 13 10	3,976	39 15 4
29		Gujrat " " ...	80	17	107	1,602	25 1 10	4,491	41 15 7
30		Bannu " " ...	61	35	101	1,226	12 12 4	3,745	37 3 3
31		Abbott-abad " " ...	61	19	80	1,043	20 8 7	4,312	53 14 5
		Total ...	1,707	209	1,935	30,812	16 1 4	50,526	30 11 11
32	Jails holding under 100 Prisoners.	Hoshiarpur District Jail ...	42	18	63	910	15 2 8	2,849	45 3 7
33		Simla " " ...	9	3	12	258	21 5 4	1,619	134 14 8
		Total ...	51	21	73	1,168	16 3 1	4,468	59 9 2
		GRAND TOTAL ...	10,643	370	11,257	1,82,464	17 2 8	2,81,228	26 13 4

MAINTAINING THE PRISONERS IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING JAILS, OF ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS OR REPAIRS.

6		7			8		9		10	11
POLICE GUARD.		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.		CONTINGENCIES.		Grand Total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	A.	B.		
Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	2,212	1 12 2	33 0 3	7,411	5 14 6	7,152	5 11 3	78,003	62 13 11
2,070	1 13 8	1,089	0 15 2	46 0 8	8,069	8 0 7	8,613	7 11 10	58,174	52 1 7
6,268	10 5 10	1,264	2 1 5	37 14 3	2,787	4 4 2	1,950	4 8 6	45,323	69 6 5
8,930	10 4 7	1,137	1 5 0	36 10 10	6,295	7 4 0	2,260	3 12 1	57,761	66 8 0
17,768	4 9 0	5,772	1 7 9	36 12 3	25,462	6 8 8	22,024	5 10 6	2,40,161	61 11 2
2,724	4 3 2	1,538	2 5 11	61 8 4	3,040	6 1 5	2,459	3 12 7	33,395	51 8 5
2,508	4 15 7	987	1 15 4	65 12 10	1,927	3 15 9	2,096	4 2 6	25,718	51 2 1
...	...	1,023	1 14 8	44 7 8	1,243	2 5 4	2,517	4 11 5	27,125	50 13 4
2,118	5 0 0	873	2 1 2	20 12 7	1,579	3 12 3	2,221	5 4 5	22,775	54 4 2
...	...	1,595	3 8 9	79 12 0	1,785	3 15 9	2,545	5 10 6	27,290	62 5 2
7,350	2 14 0	6,016	2 5 8	48 2 1	10,544	4 2 2	11,832	4 10 1	1,27,063	53 12 2
4,488	12 9 2	1,301	3 10 4	61 15 3	2,782	7 13 5	2,936	8 3 7	24,285	62 7 2
1,754	5 14 9	193	0 10 4	32 2 8	863	2 14 10	1,636	5 7 10	16,169	54 7 2
1,980	4 15 10	878	2 3 5	79 13 1	1,091	2 12 1	2,209	5 9 0	20,777	52 6 2
1,980	7 1 2	675	2 6 7	36 4 0	1,554	5 9 9	1,725	4 8 10	16,404	59 2 2
2,074	7 0 1	380	1 4 0	27 2 3	543	1 12 6	1,276	4 5 0	15,324	52 1 11
1,908	5 7 3	579	1 10 6	48 4 0	950	2 11 10	1,746	4 15 10	17,823	51 1 3
...	...	386	1 15 6	32 2 8	1,412	7 2 3	1,411	7 3 1	9,285	47 6 0
1,890	8 8 10	224	1 0 3	32 0 0	234	1 1 1	729	3 4 9	12,457	56 8 6
1,860	9 4 10	300	1 8 0	42 13 9	161	0 13 0	665	3 5 2	11,896	59 5 4
2,064	9 13 3	140	0 10 8	28 0 0	365	1 11 11	626	2 15 8	12,226	58 5 0
20,008	7 2 2	5,056	1 12 10	47 4 0	9,954	3 9 2	14,568	5 3 9	1,36,827	56 0 10
2,088	8 15 5	90	0 6 2	22 8 0	452	1 15 2	594	2 8 9	12,143	52 2 3
1,794	6 9 0	310	1 2 3	103 5 4	1,118	4 1 9	562	3 8 7	14,100	52 2 8
1,782	8 3 5	227	1 0 9	75 10 8	315	1 7 9	530	2 7 9	11,094	55 10 10
2,088	8 13 0	505	2 6 1	62 12 5	806	3 7 4	1,138	5 10 4	16,090	68 1 1
1,080	10 2 5	360	1 13 6	36 0 0	421	2 2 11	903	4 10 1	12,154	62 7 11
1,023	12 5 4	268	1 10 1	134 0 0	439	2 11 4	747	4 8 11	10,441	63 14 5
1,667	13 2 0	225	2 8 11	34 2 8	1,275	10 0 8	789	6 3 5	10,513	62 12 6
1,632	15 6 4	187	1 12 3	62 5 4	204	1 14 10	522	8 12 8	9,742	61 14 7
3,168	31 10 7	176	1 13 0	44 0 0	2	0 0 4	1,033	10 14 0	9,719	60 2 1
1,728	15 2 5	76	0 11 4	25 5 4	595	8 7 1	601	5 9 10	8,202	60 0 1
1,548	15 5 3	115	1 2 3	27 8 0	473	4 14 10	630	6 2 10	7,737	77 7 9
423	5 6 5	81	1 0 2	27 0 0	125	1 9 0	1,081	24 6 2	2,244	106 12 8
21,030	11 5 3	2,780	1 7 0	53 7 5	6,525	3 6 6	11,041	5 11 3	1,32,616	66 11 3
912	24 7 7	99	1 9 2	33 0 0	491	8 2 11	408	6 7 7	5,640	91 4 0
948	29 0 0	12	1 0 0	...	12	1 0 0	236	19 13 4	2,003	129 1 0
1,860	24 12 20	111	1 7 8	37 0 0	502	6 15 0	646	8 0 10	8,754	129 10 4
68,916	6 1 10	18,725	1 12 0	44 7 2	52,028	4 12 7	64,025	5 5 3	4,71,396	60 0 8

No. 34.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	Lahore Central Jail	1	1,254	67	...
2		Montgomery do.	3	1,097	23	6
3		Mooltan do.	1	653	36	...
4		Chenāwān do. ... ..	...	868	31	...
		Total ...	5	3,872	157	6
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	Rāwalpindi District Jail	8	593	24	...
6		Umballa do.	3	470	14	...
7		Mooltan do.	5	507	22	3
8		Lahore do.	3	407	41	...
9		Delhi do.	6	477	19	...
		Total ...	25	2,414	120	3
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	Peshāwar District Jail	14	283	19	10
11		Sialkot do.	4	271	5	...
12		D. I. Khan do.	6	370	11	2
13		Ferozepore do.	3	255	11	...
14		D. G. Khan do.	3	272	13	...
15		Gujranwāla do.	4	318	11	...
16		Lahore Female Jail	2	193	12	...
17		Ludhiana District Jail	2	199	7	...
18		Jhelum do.	8	172	7	...
19		Jhang do.	2	181	4	...
		Total ...	48	2,521	100	12
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	Shahpur District Jail	6	203	4	...
21		Jullundur do.	3	266	3	...
22		Gardāspur do. ... ..	...	191	3	...
23		Amritsar do.	5	220	8	...
24		Hissar do.	4	166	10	...
25		Rohtak do.	2	150	2	...
26		Karnāl do.	1	112	5	...
27		Dharmasāla do. ... ..	...	97	3	...
28		Kohāt do.	3	67	3	...
29		Gujrat do.	4	85	3	...
30		Bannu do.	11	50	1	...
31		Abbottabad do.	1	59	2	...
		Total ...	40	1,666	47	...
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	Hoshiarpur District Jail	1	41	1	...
33		Simla do. ... ..	...	9	...	...
		Total ...	2	50	2	...
		Grand Total ...	119	10,543	425	31

Note.—The difference of 10 between the total of the figures shown in columns 3 to 9 and those shown

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

8														9		10		
AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.														Average numbers of persons held out to Manufactures, Private Individuals, or Deputies, in number of the Public Works Department.		Rents per cent. on the value of the property employed on working days as		
A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.							
	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.			Public Works.							
						G.	H.	I.	J.		A.	B.						
On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, e.g., wheat, flour, &c., for making of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works Jails.	Other extra-mural labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (S. K.).			
...	51	125	44	310	87	...	...	...	...	561	...	...	...	4	10	43
...	7	95	79	435	74	17	...	...	...	106	...	17	...	7	9	10
...	65	63	74	327	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	10	10	13
...	57	65	31	92	94	2	...	...	...	...	472	...	...	7	7	...
...	251	354	228	1,164	255	180	...	...	...	737	479	17	...	6	9	22
...	24	59	26	222	...	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	...	4	10	40
...	17	48	23	84	6	...	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	4	10	52
...	28	50	38	133	1	...	...	...	...	231	...	...	...	6	10	45
...	31	54	42	133	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	8	10	26
...	27	43	32	138	...	...	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	6	10	41
...	127	254	161	710	7	1	1	...	...	1,031	...	...	...	5	11	43
...	15	35	8	59	5	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	5	12	45
...	11	32	16	82	...	...	...	...	...	126	...	...	...	44	11	46
...	10	36	18	96	...	...	...	...	...	197	...	...	...	3	10	53
...	9	28	13	53	5	...	...	...	...	156	...	...	...	4	11	53
...	11	27	20	49	...	10	8	...	...	131	...	...	...	4	10	48
...	10	33	17	52	1	...	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	3	10	61
...	19	18	...	3	12	...	...	...	...	129	...	...	...	10	9	67
...	10	23	18	43	1	9	3	...	...	80	...	...	...	5	13	40
...	7	21	7	35	19	...	...	...	...	81	...	...	...	4	12	43
...	5	20	11	57	...	...	...	...	...	83	...	...	...	3	11	46
...	107	270	128	519	43	19	11	...	...	1,226	...	...	...	4	11	51
...	17	23	6	39	5	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	...	8	11	54
...	16	26	9	65	21	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	6	10	45
...	...	17	11	33	15	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...	9	53
...	9	24	17	47	25	...	...	...	...	87	...	...	...	4	11	47
...	12	19	10	40	4	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	7	11	36
...	10	17	10	36	7	...	3	...	...	65	...	...	...	7	11	43
...	3	13	10	24	14	1	1	...	...	55	...	...	10	3	12	47
...	1	9	5	28	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	1	9	53
...	4	10	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	6	13	40
...	4	10	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	47	...	...	...	5	12	35
...	1	9	10	6	1	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	3	13	40
...	3	9	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	5	13	41
...	80	120	120	347	79	1	3	...	...	780	...	...	...	5	11	47
...	4	5	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	10	11	27
...	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	12	30
...	4	6	20	4	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	8	12	28
...	559	1,070	625	2,259	324	201	15	...	...	1,267	479	17	...	8	20	37

In column 4 is due to simple housework performed by employed on work.

No. 35.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET COST OF THE PRISONERS

1	2	3
Serial No	JAILS.	Total cost of maintenance (column 10, Statement X).
		Rs.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners ... { Lahore Central Jail ...	78,903
2		58,174
3		45,323
4		57,761
	Total	2,40,161
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners ... { Rawalpindi District Jail ...	33,395
6		25,718
7		27,125
8		22,775
9		27,990
	Total	1,37,003
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners ... { Peshawar District Jail ...	24,385
11		16,169
12		20,777
13		16,494
14		15,394
15		17,823
16		9,286
17		12,457
18		11,836
19		12,236
	Total	1,56,857
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners ... { Shahpur District Jail ...	12,148
21		14,190
22		11,994
23		16,039
24		12,154
25		10,441
26		10,513
27		9,742
28		9,719
29		9,393
30		7,737
31		8,544
	Total	1,32,614
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners ... { Hoshiarpur District Jail ...	5,669
33		3,085
	Total	8,754
	GRAND TOTAL	6,75,389

IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

4		5		6		7		8	
Average cost of maintenance per head (column 11, Statement X).		Total cash earnings (column 11, Statement XIII).		Average cash earnings per head of average strength.		Net cost to Government (column 3, minus column 5).		Average net cost per head of average strength (column 4, minus column 6).	
Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
62	14	21,453	9	17	2	57,449	7	45	12
52	2	3,982	2	3	9	54,191	14	48	9
69	6	1,916	1	2	15	43,406	15	66	7
66	9	33,061	9	38	1	24,699	7	28	8
61	11	60,413	5	15	8	1,79,747	11	46	3
51	8	5,064	13	7	13	28,330	3	43	11
51	2	12,009	0	23	13	13,709	0	27	5
50	13	6,516	1	12	3	20,608	15	38	10
54	4	2,122	6	5	1	20,652	10	49	3
62	5	1,317	12	2	15	26,672	4	59	6
53	13	27,030	0	10	9	1,09,973	0	43	4
68	7	5,816	13	16	5	18,568	3	52	2
54	7	3,988	7	13	6	12,180	9	41	1
52	6	4,085	9	10	5	16,691	7	42	1
59	2	2,992	13	10	11	13,501	3	48	7
52	2	4,755	7	16	1	10,638	9	36	1
51	1	4,593	0	13	2	13,230	0	37	15
47	6	—426	2	—2	3	9,712	2	49	9
56	8	3,410	8	15	8	9,037	8	41	0
59	5	1,078	9	5	6	10,757	7	53	15
53	6	2,126	9	10	2	10,109	7	48	4
56	1	32,430	9	11	9	1,24,426	7	44	8
52	3	3,770	6	16	3	8,377	10	36	0
52	3	5,473	3	20	2	8,716	13	32	1
55	11	2,059	9	9	8	9,934	7	46	3
68	1	1,777	4	7	8	14,261	12	60	9
62	8	2,675	7	13	12	9,478	9	48	12
63	14	1,399	12	8	9	9,041	4	55	5
82	12	1,552	8	12	4	8,060	8	70	8
91	15	2,425	2	22	14	7,316	14	69	1
100	3	—0	12	—	2	9,728	12	100	5
88	0	1,042	9	9	12	8,350	7	78	4
77	8	884	5	8	12	6,852	11	68	12
106	13	1,182	6	14	12	7,361	10	92	1
68	11	24,232	11	12	8	1,03,381	5	56	3
91	1	154	4	2	7	5,514	12	88	10
257	1	134	11	11	4	2,950	5	245	13
117	10	288	15	3	14	8,465	1	113	12
60	1	1,44,395	8	12	13	5,30,993	8	47	4

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG YEAR

1		2		3			4		
Serial No.		JAILS.		Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	LAHORE CENTRAL JAIL	Convicts ...	1,615	...	1,615	1,255	...	1,255
			Under trials ...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1,615	...	1,615	1,255	...	1,255
		MONTGOMERY "	Convicts ...	1,400	37	1,437	1,097	3	1,100
			Under trials ...	40	5	45	16	...	16
			Civil prisoners	9	5	14	1	...	1
			Total ...	1,449	47	1,496	1,114	3	1,117
		MOOLTAN "	Convicts ...	1,118	...	1,118	653	...	653
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil prisoners	...		...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,118		...	1,118	653	...	653		
CHENAWAN "	Convicts ...	936	...	936	868	...	868		
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	936	...	936	868	...	868		
TOTAL ...		Convicts ...	5,069	37	5,106	3,873	3	3,876	
		Under-trials ...	40	5	45	16	...	16	
		Civil prisoners	9	5	14	1	...	1	
		Total ...	5,118	47	5,165	3,890	3	3,893	
5	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT JAIL.	Convicts ...	702	60	762	587	14	601
			Under-trials ...	28	4	32	44	2	46
			Civil prisoners	7	...	7	2	...	2
			Total ...	737	64	801	633	16	649
		UMBALLA "	Convicts ...	731	25	756	464	9	473
			Under-trials ...	33	...	33	27	1	28
			Civil prisoners	7	...	7	3	...	3
			Total ...	771	25	796	494	10	504
		MOOLTAN "	Convicts ...	570	30	600	506	6	512
			Under-trials ...	78	4	82	20	1	21
Civil prisoners	6		6	12	1	...	1		
Total ...	654		40	694	527	7	534		
LAHORE "	Convicts ...	501	...	501	410	...	410		
	Under-trials ...	10	...	10	8	...	8		
	Civil prisoners	14	...	14	3	...	3		
	Total ...	525	...	525	421	...	421		
DELHI "	Convicts ...	479	27	506	436	7	443		
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	5	...	5		
	Civil prisoners	10	3	13	2	...	2		
	Total ...	489	30	519	443	7	450		
TOTAL ...		Convicts ...	2,983	142	3,125	2,403	36	2,439	
		Under trials ...	149	8	157	104	4	108	
		Civil prisoners	44	9	53	11	...	11	
		Total ...	3,176	159	3,335	2,518	40	2,558	

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE 1894.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,365 2 ...	...	1,365 2 ...	4,048 ...	...	4,048 ...	67 ...	...	67 ...	45 ...	...	45 ...
1,367 ...	...	1,367 ...	4,048 ...	...	4,048 ...	67 ...	...	67 ...	45 ...	...	45 ...
1,374 40 3	3 ...	1,377 40 3	752 2 ...	4 ...	756 2 ...	23 ...	...	23 ...	20 ...	...	20 ...
1,417 ...	3 ...	1,420 ...	754 ...	4 ...	758 ...	23 ...	...	23 ...	20 ...	...	20 ...
881 ...	...	881 ...	1,238 ...	...	1,238 ...	36 ...	...	36 ...	19 ...	...	19 ...
881 ...	...	881 ...	1,238 ...	...	1,238 ...	36 ...	...	36 ...	19 ...	...	19 ...
956 ...	...	956 ...	1,900 ...	...	1,900 ...	31 ...	...	31 ...	5 ...	...	5 ...
956 ...	...	956 ...	1,900 ...	...	1,900 ...	31 ...	...	31 ...	5 ...	...	5 ...
4,576 42 3	3 ...	4,579 42 3	7,938 2 ...	4 ...	7,942 2 ...	157 ...	...	157 ...	89 ...	...	89 ...
4,621 ...	3 ...	4,624 ...	7,940 ...	4 ...	7,944 ...	157 ...	...	157 ...	89 ...	...	89 ...
715 74 7	14 ...	729 74 7	1,072 33 1	44 6 ...	1,116 39 1	23 1 ...	1 ...	24 1 ...	10 ...	1 ...	11 ...
796 ...	14 ...	810 ...	1,106 ...	50 ...	1,156 ...	24 ...	1 ...	25 ...	10 ...	1 ...	11 ...
573 68 5	15 ...	588 68 5	541 10 1	7 ...	548 10 1	14 1 ...	...	14 1 ...	5 ...	...	5 ...
646 ...	15 ...	661 ...	552 ...	7 ...	559 ...	15 ...	...	15 ...	5 ...	...	5 ...
660 49 6	11 1 ...	671 50 6	678 30 ...	6 1 ...	684 31 ...	22 1 ...	...	22 1 ...	14 4 ...	...	14 4 ...
715 ...	12 ...	727 ...	708 ...	7 ...	715 ...	23 ...	...	23 ...	18 ...	...	18 ...
485 17 7	...	485 17 7	1,115 23 ...	...	1,115 23 ...	41 1 ...	...	41 1 ...	10 ...	...	10 ...
509 ...	...	509 ...	1,138 ...	...	1,138 ...	42 ...	...	42 ...	10 ...	...	10 ...
485 15 3	2 ...	487 15 3	965 25 1	12 ...	977 25 1	19 1 ...	...	19 1 ...	9 ...	...	9 ...
503 ...	2 ...	505 ...	991 ...	12 ...	1,003 ...	20 ...	...	20 ...	9 ...	...	9 ...
2,918 223 28	42 1 ...	2,960 224 28	4,371 121 3	69 7 ...	4,440 128 3	119 5 ...	1 ...	120 5 ...	48 4 ...	1 ...	49 4 ...
3,169 ...	43 ...	3,212 ...	4,495 ...	76 ...	4,571 ...	124 ...	1 ...	125 ...	52 ...	1 ...	53 ...

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG YEAR

Serial No.	1	2	JAILS.	9			10			11		
				Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Jails holding over 1,000 prisoners.	LAHORE CENTRAL JAIL	Convicts ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	...	...	...
		2	MONTGOMERY "	Convicts ...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	2	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
		3	MOOLTAN "	Convicts ...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
		4	CHENAWAN "	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
2	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	5	RAWALPINDI DISTRICT JAIL.	Convicts ...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
		6	UMBALLA "	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		7	MOOLTAN "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		8	LAHORE "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Jails holding over 500 prisoners.	9	DELHI "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	...	...	...
				Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				Total ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1894—continued.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
3,225	...	3,225	53	...	53	...	...	...	35'86	...	35'86	35'86	...	35'86
...
...
3,225	...	3,225	53	...	53	...	...	...	35'86	...	35'86	35'86	...	35'86
686	1,333	687	21	...	21	...	...	...	18'23	...	18'18	18'23	...	18'18
125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
677	1,333	679	21	...	21	...	...	...	17'95	...	17'91	17'95	...	17'91
1,896	...	1,896	55	...	55	...	...	...	29'10	...	29'10	29'10	...	29'10
...
...
1,896	...	1,896	55	...	55	...	...	...	29'10	...	29'10	29'10	...	29'10
2,189	...	2,189	36	...	36	...	...	...	5'76	...	5'76	5'76	...	5'76
...
...
2,189	...	2,189	36	...	36	...	...	...	5'76	...	5'76	5'76	...	5'76
2,050	1,333	2,049	41	...	41	...	...	...	22'98	...	22'96	22'98	...	22'96
125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,041	1,333	2,041	40	...	40	...	...	...	22'88	...	22'86	22'88	...	22'86
1,826	3,143	1,857	39	71	40	...	...	...	17'04	71'43	18'30	17'04	71'43	18'30
750	3,000	848	23	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,747	3,125	1,781	38	63	39	...	...	...	15'80	62'50	16'95	15'80	62'50	16'95
1,166	778	1,150	30	...	30	...	...	...	10'78	...	10'37	10'78	...	10'37
370	...	357	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,117	700	1,109	30	...	30	...	...	...	10'12	...	9'92	10'12	...	9'92
1,340	1,000	1,336	43	...	43	...	...	...	27'67	...	27'34	27'67	...	27'34
1,500	1,000	1,476	50	...	48	...	...	...	200'00	...	190'48	200'00	...	190'48
...
1,343	1,000	1,339	44	...	43	...	...	...	34'16	...	33'71	34'16	...	33'71
2,720	...	2,720	100	...	100	...	...	...	24'39	...	24'39	24'39	...	24'39
2,875	...	2,875	...	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,703	...	2,703	100	...	100	...	...	...	23'75	...	23'75	23'75	...	23'75
2,213	1,714	2,208	44	...	43	...	...	...	20'64	...	20'32	20'64	...	20'32
5,000	...	5,000	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,237	1,714	2,229	45	...	44	...	...	...	20'32	...	20'00	20'32	...	20'00
1,819	1,917	1,820	50	28	49	...	...	...	19'98	27'78	20'09	19'98	27'78	20'09
1,163	1,730	1,185	48	...	46	...	...	...	38'46	...	37'04	38'46	...	37'04
273	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,785	1,900	1,787	49	25	49	...	...	...	20'65	25'00	20'72	20'65	25'00	20'72

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
YEAR

1	2	9			10			11				
Serial No.	JAILS.	Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.				
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
10	Jails holding over 300 prisoners.	PESHAWAR DISTRICT JAIL.	Convicts ...	2	...	2	1	...	1
			Under-trials
			Civil prisoners
			Total ...	2	...	2	1	...	1
		SIALKOT "	Convicts	1	...	1
			Under-trials
			Civil prisoners
			Total	1	...	1
		D. I. KHAN "	Convicts
			Under-trials
			Civil prisoners
			Total
FEROZEPORE "	Convicts ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
D. G. KHAN "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GUJRANWALA "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
LAHORE FEMALE JAIL	Convicts ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
LUDHIANA DISTRICT JAIL.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
JHELUM "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
JHANG "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	Convicts ...	4	...	4	3	...	6	...	...	...
	Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	4	...	4	3	...	6	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1894—continued.

12														
RATIO PER MILE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,664	3,667	2,674	64	...	64	...	...	...	23'73	...	23'49	23'73	...	23'49
1,309	2,500	1,351	36	...	35	...	...	...	18'18	...	17'54	18'18	...	17'54
...
2,438	3,200	2,448	60	...	59	...	...	...	22'73	...	22'41	22'73	...	22'41
681	2,200	1,025	19	...	18	...	...	...	7'55	100'00	10'91	7'55	100'00	10'91
889	500	850	56	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,333	...	1,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
979	1,917	1,017	21	...	20	...	...	...	6'99	83'33	10'07	6'99	83'33	10'07
1,357	1,867	1,378	28	67	29	...	...	...	2'77	...	2'66	2'77	...	2'66
737	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,323	1,750	1,340	26	63	28	...	...	...	2'62	...	2'52	2'62	...	2'52
1,918	1,000	1,907	43	...	43	...	...	...	19'61	...	19'38	19'61	...	19'38
3,000	...	3,053	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
333	...	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,975	1,333	1,968	43	...	43	...	...	...	18'05	...	17'86	18'05	...	17'86
2,307	1,600	2,295	48	...	47	...	...	...	18'52	...	18'18	18'52	...	18'18
1,789	...	1,947	53	...	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
2,258	2,200	2,257	48	...	47	...	...	...	17'18	...	16'89	17'18	...	16'89
1,369	1,600	1,373	35	...	34	...	...	...	9'46	...	9'32	9'46	...	9'32
667	...	640	42	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,308	1,333	1,309	35	...	34	...	...	...	8'72	...	8'57	8'72	...	8'57
...	2,277	2,277	...	62	62	...	...	...	...	20'51	20'51	...	20'51	20'51
...
...
...	2,265	2,265	...	61	61	...	...	...	...	20'41	20'41	...	20'41	20'41
1,653	1,000	1,637	36	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,706	...	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,642	833	1,620	33	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,522	1,000	1,508	38	...	37	...	...	...	16'48	...	16'04	16'48	...	16'04
1,545	...	1,636	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,513	1,200	1,505	36	...	35	...	...	...	15'38	...	15'00	15'38	...	15'00
1,268	250	1,246	22	...	22	...	...	...	16'76	...	16'39	16'76	...	16'39
1,038	...	1,038	38	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,233	250	1,214	24	...	24	...	...	...	14'56	...	14'29	14'56	...	14'29
...
1,685	2,140	1,730	37	52	39	...	...	...	12'50	20'00	13'23	12'50	20'00	13'23
1,356	1,375	1,356	34	...	32	...	...	...	4'81	...	4'63	4'81	...	4'63
316	...	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,648	2,116	1,691	37	50	38	...	...	...	11'78	19'38	12'48	11'78	19'38	12'48

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG YEAR

Serial No.	JAILS.		3			4		
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	SHARPUR DISTRICT JAIL.	{ Convicts ...	264	9	273	205	5	210
		{ Under-trials ...	5	...	5	21	1	22
		{ Civil prisoners	3	...	3	1	...	1
		Total ..	272	9	281	227	6	233
21	JULLUNDUR "	{ Convicts ...	235	14	249	261	8	269
		{ Under-trials ...	17	...	17	3	...	3
		{ Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	252	14	266	264	8	272
22	GURDASPUR "	{ Convicts ...	193	13	206	185	6	191
		{ Under-trials ...	21	...	21	20	1	21
		{ Civil prisoners	4	3	7	5	...	5
		Total ...	218	16	234	210	7	217
23	AMRITSAR "	{ Convicts ...	210	11	221	218	7	225
		{ Under-trials ...	9	...	9	8	...	8
		{ Civil prisoners	...	...	...	4	...	4
		Total ...	219	11	230	230	7	237
24	HISSAR "	{ Convicts ...	177	12	189	166	3	169
		{ Under-trials ...	24	...	24	23	1	24
		{ Civil prisoners	7	...	7	2	...	2
		Total ...	208	12	220	191	4	195
25	ROHTAK "	{ Convicts ...	171	11	182	148	4	152
		{ Under-trials ...	14	4	18	10	...	10
		{ Civil prisoners	4	...	4	2	...	2
		Total ...	189	15	204	160	4	164
26	KARNAL "	{ Convicts ...	147	6	153	110	3	113
		{ Under-trials ...	13	...	13	14	...	14
		{ Civil prisoners	5	...	5	...	...	...
		Total ...	165	6	171	124	3	127
27	DHARMSALA "	{ Convicts ...	101	16	117	88	9	97
		{ Under-trials ...	16	...	16	7	2	9
		{ Civil prisoners	3	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	120	16	136	95	11	106
28	KOHAT "	{ Convicts ...	71	15	86	66	4	70
		{ Under-trials ...	25	3	28	26	1	27
		{ Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	96	18	114	92	5	97

Jails holding under 300 prisoners.

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1894—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
254 44 3	8 3 ...	262 47 3	234 18 1	2 1 ...	236 19 1	4 ... ...	... ... ...	4	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2
301	11	312	253	3	256	4	...	4	2	...	2
281 5 ...	14 2 1	295 7 1	133 4 ...	1 1 ...	134 5 ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	3	6 ... ...	... ... ...	6
286	17	303	137	2	139	3	...	3	6	...	6
238 40 15	10 1 ...	248 41 15	163 15 ...	11 4 ...	174 19 ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	3	2 1 ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...
293	11	304	178	15	193	3	...	3	3	...	3
269 17 10	10 1 ...	279 18 10	505 35 2	11	516 35 2	8 1 ...	... ... ...	8 1 ...	7	2	9
296	11	307	542	11	553	9	...	9	7	2	9
244 54 8	4 2 ...	248 56 8	272 15 ...	5 1 ...	277 16 ...	10 ... ...	... ... ...	10	1 1 ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...
306	6	312	287	6	293	10	...	10	2	...	2
191 35 4	6	197 35 4	111 3 2	3	114 3 2	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2
230	6	236	116	3	119	2	...	2	2	...	2
135 29 3	2 1 ...	137 30 3	204 25 ...	2 3 ...	206 28 ...	5 1 ...	... ... ...	5 1...	.........	.........	.........
167	3	170	229	5	234	6	...	6	...	...	...
121 16 ...	10 3 ...	131 19 ...	59 3 ...	19 3 ...	78 6 ...	2	1	3	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2
137	13	150	62	22	84	2	1	3	2	...	2
94 48 1	10 2 1	104 50 2	144 27 ...	3 1 ...	147 28 ...	3 1 ...	... ... ...	3 1 ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2
143	13	156	171	4	175	4	...	4	2	...	2

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG
YEAR

1	Serial No.	2			9			10			11		
		JAILS.			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints			Deaths from cholera.		
					M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
20	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	SHAHPUR DISTRICT JAIL.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21		JULLUNDUR "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
22		GURDASPUR "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
23		AMRITSAR "	Convicts ...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
24		HISSAR "	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25		ROHTAK "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26		KARNAL "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27		DHARMSALA "	Convicts ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28		KOHAT "	Convicts ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1894—continued.

12														
RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,141	400	1,541	20	...	19	...	...	...	976	...	953	976	...	953
857	1,000	1,857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,115	500	1,099	18	...	17	...	...	...	881	...	858	881	...	858
510	125	498	11	...	11	...	...	...	2299	...	2230	2299	...	2230
1,333	...	1,667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
519	250	511	11	...	11	...	...	...	2273	...	2206	2273	...	2206
881	1,833	911	16	...	16	...	...	...	1081	...	1047	1081	...	1047
750	4,000	905	...	...	...	...	...	...	5000	...	4762	5000	...	4762
...
848	2,143	889	14	...	14	...	...	...	1429	...	1382	1429	...	1382
2,317	1,571	2,293	37	...	36	...	...	...	3211	28571	4000	3211	28571	4000
4,375	...	4,375	125	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,357	1,571	2,333	39	...	38	...	...	...	3043	28571	3797	3043	28571	3797
1,639	1,667	1,639	60	...	59	...	...	...	602	...	592	602	...	592
652	1,000	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	4348	...	4167	4348	...	4167
...
1,503	1,500	1,503	52	...	51	...	...	...	1047	...	1026	1047	...	1026
750	750	750	14	...	13	...	...	...	1351	...	1316	1351	...	1316
300	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
725	750	726	13	...	12	...	...	...	1250	...	1220	1250	...	1220
1,855	667	1,823	45	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,786	...	2,000	7143	...	7143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,847	1,667	1,843	28	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
670	2,111	804	23	111	31	...	...	...	2273	...	2062	2273	...	2062
429	1,500	667	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
653	2,000	722	21	91	28	...	...	...	2105	...	1887	2105	...	1887
2,182	750	2,100	45	...	43	...	...	...	3030	...	2857	3030	...	2857
1,098	1,000	1,037	38	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,859	800	1,804	43	...	41	...	...	...	2174	...	2062	2174	...	2062

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG YEAR

Serial No.	1	2	3			4		
			Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29		GUJRAT DISTRICT JAIL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 88 16 1		
			99	2	101	1	1	89
			13	...	13	...	...	17
			...	...	...	...	...	1
30		BANNU	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 56 34 4		
			66	10	76	5	1	61
			20	...	20	...	...	35
			7	4	11	...	...	5
31		ABBOTT-ABAD	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 58 18 ...		
			43	6	49	3	1	61
			47	2	49	...	...	19
		
32		HOSHIARPUR DISTRICT JAIL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 41 17 3		
			50	8	58	1	1	42
			28	8	36	...	...	18
			8	2	10	...	...	3
33		SIMLA DISTRICT JAIL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 9 3 ...		
			29	5	34	...	...	9
			...	...	...	...	...	3
			4	2	6	...	...	...
		TOTAL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 58 200 19		
			1,777	125	1,902	58	9	1,707
			224	9	233	...	...	209
			33	7	40	...	...	20
		TOTAL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 1,649 200 19		
			2,034	141	2,175	68	...	1,936
		
		
		TOTAL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 50 20 3		
			79	13	92	1	1	51
			28	8	36	...	...	21
			12	4	16	...	...	3
		TOTAL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 10,295 548 53		
			119	25	144	73	2	75
		
		
		GRAND TOTAL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 10,295 548 53		
			12,543	771	13,314	348	22	10,643
			833	47	880	...	...	570
			183	34	217	...	...	54
		TOTAL	{ Convicts ... Under-trials ... Civil prisoners			{ 10,896 371 ...		
			13,559	852	14,411	...	...	11,267
		
		

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1894—continued.

5			6			7			8		
Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
139 36 3	... 1 ...	139 37 3	123 13 ...	... 1 ...	123 14 ...	3 ... ...	... ... ...	3	1 1 ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...
178	1	179	136	1	137	3	...	3	2	...	2
82 80 11	4 2 2	86 82 13	44 21 1	... ... ...	44 21 1	1 1 ...	... ... ...	1 1 ...	... ... 1	... ... ...	... ... 1
173	8	181	66	...	66	2	...	2	1	...	1
92 57 1	6 3 ...	98 60 1	90 18 ...	2	92 18 ...	2 1 ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	... 1 ...	... ... ...	... 1 ...
150	9	159	108	2	110	3	...	3	1	...	1
2,140 461 59	84 21 4	2,224 482 63	2,082 197 6	59 15 ...	2,141 212 6	46 5 ...	1	47 5 ...	25 4 1	2	27 4 1
2,660	109	2,769	2,285	74	2,359	51	1	52	30	2	32
59 43 5	1 4 ...	60 47 5	110 59 2	3 6 ...	113 65 2	2 1 ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1
107	5	112	171	9	180	3	...	3	1	...	1
14 14 1	... ... ...	14 14 1	9 3 ...	... ... ...	9 3 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	1 ... ...	... ... ...	1
29	...	29	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1
73 57 6	1 4 ...	74 61 6	119 62 2	3 6 ...	122 68 2	2 1 ...	... ... ...	2 1 ...	2 ... ...	... ... ...	2
136	5	141	183	9	192	3	...	3	2	...	2
12,745 1,164 144	400 43 6	13,145 1,207 150	18,420 664 17	670 39 ...	19,090 703 17	411 18 ...	15	426 18 ...	193 9 1	8	201 9 1
14,054	449	14,503	19,101	709	19,810	429	15	444	203	8	211

No. 36.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONG YEAR

1	Serial No.	2	9			10			11		
			Deaths from fevers.			Deaths from bowel complaints.			Deaths from cholera.		
		JAILS.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	GUJRAT DISTRICT JAIL	Convicts ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
30	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	BANNU	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
31	Jails holding under 300 prisoners.	ABBOTT-ABAD	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		TOTAL	Convicts ...	5	5	7	...	7	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Total ...	5	5	9	...	9	...	...	...
32	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	HOSHIAFPUR DISTRICT JAIL	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Jails holding under 100 prisoners.	SIMLA	Convicts ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		TOTAL	Convicts ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	Convicts ...	15	15	38	3	41	...	...	...
			Under-trials ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
			Civil prisoners	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
			Total ...	15	15	41	3	44	...	...	...

PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE
1894—concluded.

RATIO PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.														
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.		
Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,398 813 ...	...	1,382 824 ...	34 ...	...	34 ...	...	...	...	11'36 62'50 ...	...	11'24 58'52 ...	11'36 62'50 ...	...	11'24 58'52 ...
1,295	500	1,280	29	...	28	...	...	...	19'05	...	18'69	19'05	...	18'69
786 618 250	...	721 600 200	18 29 ...	...	16 29...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
702	...	653	21	...	20	...	...	...	10'64	...	9'90	10'64	...	9'90
1,552 1,000 ...	667 ...	1,508 947 ...	34 56 ...	...	33 53...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,421	500	1,375	39	...	38	...	...	...	13'16	...	12'50	13'16	...	12'50
1,263 985 316	1,017 1,067 ...	1,254 1,014 300	28 25 ...	17 ...	28 24 ...	...	...	...	15'18 20'00 52'63	...	15'82 19'00 50'00	15'16 20'00 52'63	34'48 ...	15'82 19'14 50'00
1,223	1,088	1,218	27	15	27	...	...	...	16'06	29'41	16'53	16'06	29'41	16'53
2,683 3,471 667	3,000 6,000 ...	2,690 3,611 667	49 59 ...	...	48 56 ...	...	...	...	24'39	...	23'81	24'39	...	23'81
2,803	4,500	2,857	49	...	48	...	...	...	16'39	...	15'87	16'39	...	15'87
1,000 1,000 ...	...	1,000 1,000 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11'11	...	11'11	11'11	...	11'11
1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	83'33	...	83'33	83'33	...	83'33
2,380 3,100 667	3,000 6,000 ...	2,392 3,238 667	40 50 ...	...	39 48 ...	...	...	...	40'00	...	39'22	40'00	...	39'22
2,507	4,500	2,560	41	...	40	...	...	...	27'40	...	26'67	27'40	...	26'67
1,789 1,212 321	1,925 1,773 ...	1,794 1,433 315	40 33 ...	43 ...	40 32 ...	...	...	...	18'75 16'42 18'87	...	18'89 15'90 18'52	18'75 16'42 18'87	22'99 ...	18'89 15'79 18'51
1,753	1,911	1,758	39	40	39	...	...	...	18'63	21'56	18'73	18'63	21'56	18'73

No. 37.—STATEMENT SHOWING PARTICULARS REGARDING PRISONERS

Serial No.	JAILS.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	JAILS HOLDING OVER 1,000 PRISONERS.	Lahore Central Jail	...	...	4	...	4	4
2		Montgomery "	...	16	509	525	7	532
3		Mooltan "	...	...	...	...	...	...
4		Chenāwān "	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	16	...	513	7	520	536
5	JAILS HOLDING OVER 500 PRISONERS.	Fāwalpindi District Jail	...	57	3	730	26	787
6		Umballa "	...	11	1	466	20	477
7		Mooltan "	...	49	1	368	19	417
8		Lahore "	...	7	...	60	...	67
9	JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	Delhi "	...	4	...	66	1	70
		Total	...	128	5	1,690	66	1,818
		Total	...	128	5	1,690	66	1,818
		Total	...	128	5	1,690	66	1,818
10	JAILS HOLDING OVER 300 PRISONERS.	Peshāwar District Jail	...	39	1	908	31	947
11		Siālkot "	...	23	3	414	39	437
12		D. I. Khan "	...	25	1	255	16	280
13		Ferozepore "	...	12	...	287	7	299
14		D. G. Khan "	...	44	...	392	13	436
15		Gujranwāla "	...	25	...	556	12	581
16		Lahore Female "	...	...	...	...	3	3
17		Ludhiāna District "	...	11	...	300	17	311
18		Jhelum "	...	11	...	193	12	204
19		hang "	...	19	...	376	9	397
	Total	...	209	5	3,683	159	3,892	4,056
20	JAILS HOLDING UNDER 300 PRISONERS.	Shahpur District Jail	...	13	1	502	17	515
21		Jullundur "	...	3	...	50	...	53
22		Gurdāspur "	...	19	...	515	37	534
23		Amritsar "	...	3	...	190	2	193
24		Hissar "	...	29	1	361	6	390
25		Rohtak "	...	12	...	291	6	303
26		Karnāl "	...	12	...	285	17	297
27		Dharmasāla "	...	10	3	117	24	147
28		Kohāt "	...	15	...	386	31	401
29		Gujrat "	...	19	3	418	11	437
30		Bannu "	...	47	3	553	22	600
31		Abbottabad "	...	49	3	326	12	375
	Total	...	231	15	3,994	191	4,225	4,431
32	JAILS HOLDING UNDER 100 PRISONERS.	Hoshiarpur District Jail	...	13	...	308	22	321
33		Simla "	...	3	...	97	1	100
	Total	...	16	...	405	23	421	444
	GRAND TOTAL	...	600	25	10,285	446	10,885	11,356

* NOTE.—Female convicts with long terms are transferred from

UNDER TRIAL IN THE JAILS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

6			7			8			9		10		11		12		
Average daily number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1894.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	...	16	292	3	295	171	3	174	50	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
...
...
16	...	16	294	3	297	173	3	176	50	1	...	...	...	...	12	...	12
44	2	46	558	25	583	215	4	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
27	1	28	230	7	237	214	9	223	8	3	...	...	...	...	25	2	27
20	1	21	307	14	321	87	5	92	4	...	...	...	...	4	15	1	16
8	...	8	33	...	33	18	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	16
5	...	5	12	1	13	31	...	31	12	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	15
104	4	108	1,140	47	1,187	565	18	583	24	3	...	...	4	...	85	3	88
55	2	57	497	18	515	251	4	255	153	9	...	...	1	...	45	1	46
18	2	20	161	13	174	219	21	240	31	4	...	...	...	...	26	4	30
19	1	20	96	7	103	109	6	115	50	3	...	...	...	...	25	1	26
19	...	19	239	5	244	50	2	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
19	...	19	237	7	244	127	4	131	59	1	...	...	...	...	13	1	14
24	1	25	246	5	251	290	7	297	26	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	19
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	1	18	116	9	125	160	7	167	24	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	12
11	...	11	102	11	113	72	1	73	21	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	9
26	...	26	243	7	250	107	2	109	9	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	33
208	8	216	1,937	82	2,019	1,385	55	1,440	373	19	...	...	1	...	196	8	204
21	1	22	287	10	297	99	3	102	94	5	...	...	...	...	35	...	35
3	...	3	39	4	43	9	3	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	1	21	340	27	367	175	10	185	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	...	17
8	...	8	113	...	113	39	1	40	34	1	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
23	1	24	188	3	191	151	3	154	27	...	...	...	1	...	23	1	24
10	...	10	139	2	141	157	4	161	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
14	...	14	134	10	144	133	6	139	7	1	...	...	...	...	23	...	23
7	2	9	72	12	84	44	14	58	1	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11
26	1	27	242	19	261	123	10	133	25	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	13
16	1	17	221	8	229	193	6	199	4	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	18
34	1	35	377	15	392	159	9	168	25	...	...	...	...	...	39	1	40
18	1	19	245	3	248	142	12	154	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	...	7
200	9	209	2,377	113	2,490	1,424	81	1,505	225	7	...	...	4	...	195	5	200
17	1	18	178	13	191	137	8	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
3	...	3	30	1	31	60	...	60	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
20	1	21	208	14	222	197	8	205	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
548	22	570	5,935	259	6,194	3,744	165	3,909	680	30	...	...	9	...	496	17	513

all the jails in the Province to the Lahore Female Jail.

No. 38.—STATEMENT OF DEEDS REGISTERED IN THE REGISTRATION

1	21	22	23	24	25	26			27	28	29
DISTRICTS.	REGISTRATION AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY. BOOK 4.							Number of sealed covers deposited, Book 5.	Number of wills registered, Book 3.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book 3.	
	Compul- sory.	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property [Clause (d), Section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money, [Section 18, Clause (f).]	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause (b).	Total of Registrations in Book 4.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.					
	Instruments of gift of move- able property [Section 123, Clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act.]										
	Ks.	A	P.								
Office of Inspector General of Registration, Punjab.	
Hissar	37	178	383	598	598	0	0	1	16	1
Rohtak	19	155	241	415	415	0	0	...	9	...
Gurgaon	13	130	257	400	400	0	0	...	7	...
Delhi	108	253	335	696	695	0	0	1	48	...
Karnal	22	101	214	337	335	8	0	...	10	...
Umballa	46	148	504	698	699	8	0	...	48	...
Simla	18	10	68	96	96	0	0	2	7	...
Kangra	11	17	178	206	205	8	0	...	8	...
Hoshiarpur	51	41	220	312	313	0	0	2	53	...
Jullundur	40	23	149	212	212	0	0	...	69	...
Ludhiana	31	69	327	427	428	0	0	...	62	...
Ferozepore	23	143	312	478	478	0	0	...	41	...
Mooltan	32	103	302	437	439	0	0	...	33	1
Jhang	16	30	255	301	301	0	0	...	7	...
Montgomery	4	36	109	149	146	0	0	...	11	...
Lahore	42	95	308	445	442	0	0	1	82	...
Amritsar	95	65	362	522	522	0	0	1	83	...
Gurdaspur	25	10	79	114	114	0	0	1	15	4
Siālkot	31	18	243	292	289	0	0	2	53	...
Gujrat	11	27	54	92	92	0	0	1	21	...
Gujranwala	12	32	122	166	166	0	0	1	23	...
Shahpur	17	16	49	82	83	8	0	...	13	...
Jhelum	2	22	362	386	386	0	0	...	50	...
Rawalpindi	22	29	182	233	234	8	0	...	24	...
Hazara	1	13	25	39	39	0	0	...	1	1
Peshwar	13	81	90	184	184	0	0	...	21	...
Kohat	4	18	15	37	36	0	0	1	2	1
Bannu	11	26	37	37	0	0	...	4	...
Dera Ismail Khan	2	48	72	122	122	0	0	...	6	...
Dera Ghazi Khan	7	31	71	109	108	0	0	...	13	...
Muzaffargarh	13	16	70	99	99	0	0	...	5	...
Total	768	1,059	5,984	8,721	8,715	8	0	14	845	8

DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.—concluded.

30	31	32	33	34	35			36			37		
Number of Registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total Expenditure.		
...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	4	30	324	6,265	0	0	2,785	4	0	3 425	3	4
...	...	3	9	312	5,060	8	0	1,637	13	7	2,255	4	0
...	...	16	14	218	2,908	8	0	1,192	8	0	1,951	9	2
1	1	7	58	635	7,985	8	0	3,835	12	0	5 423	13	2
2	2	5	13	182	3,445	0	0	1,266	4	0	1,895	13	0
3	8	21	26	430	9,259	8	0	3,313	5	6	5,969	5	0
...	...	...	9	36	581	0	0	241	8	0	682	6	10
2	5	15	4	212	4,183	8	0	1,347	4	0	1,852	9	3
4	10	83	5	526	13,369	0	0	4,983	3	6	5,245	5	8
...	3	36	13	641	14,032	8	0	5,436	4	0	5,449	7	8
3	6	31	3	608	11,666	0	0	4,098	0	0	5,338	4	2
...	...	7	7	456	11,447	0	0	3,580	8	0	3,575	7	0
6	6	22	9	395	5,860	0	0	2,513	0	0	2,693	8	3
...	...	11	4	153	4,134	0	0	1,425	8	0	1,490	11	0
1	1	6	3	73	1,371	0	0	536	12	0	1,116	8	4
1	1	16	35	591	12,210	8	0	4,657	12	0	6,245	14	7
2	6	7	5	205	13,851	0	0	4,616	4	0	6,602	6	6
...	4	35	9	184	7,759	0	0	2,456	12	0	3,147	1	5
5	2	18	2	417	13,305	0	0	5,047	0	0	5,518	6	9
3	2	19	2	126	6,166	0	0	2,136	4	0	2,202	6	0
...	...	57	3	189	6,276	8	0	2,442	12	0	3,224	7	1
...	5	32	...	237	3,637	8	0	1,189	0	0	1,536	10	9
...	4	9	4	282	6,616	8	0	2,549	12	0	3,289	12	8
...	11	39	10	296	8,673	8	0	3,137	12	0	3,319	8	11
...	...	...	1	43	1,608	8	0	432	8	0	937	0	0
5	1	22	5	383	6,609	0	0	2,736	0	0	2,592	2	0
2	...	2	5	15	699	8	0	241	0	0	242	10	0
3	3	3	1	79	2,154	0	0	650	4	0	762	8	0
4	28	53	9	71	5,137	8	0	1,764	5	6	2,568	5	0
...	3	6	10	109	3,830	8	0	1,113	12	0	2,485	4	10
...	10	6	4	72	3,146	0	0	1,026	4	0	1,736	18	0
47	122	591	312	8,500	2,03,248	8	0	74,407	4	1	1,18,416	7	9

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1894-95.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
HISSAR	Hissar	II	16,854	20,911	29,692	41,435	(a) 9,168	(a) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 14,800. (b) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 10,000.
	Sirsa	II	16,415	12,768	32,029	23,898	20,899	
	Hansi	II	15,190	11,102	18,399	15,525	(b) 13,976	
	Bhiwani	II	35,487	28,371	57,059	45,866	39,564	
	Fatahabad	II	2,848	653	2,014	2,225	442	
ROHTAK.	Rohtak	II	16,191	10,613	22,070	26,953	5,730	(c) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 7,000.
	Jhajjar	II	11,881	11,320	13,492	20,020	(b) 4,792	
	Bahadurgarh	II	6,103	1,690	6,970	7,324	1,336	
	Gohana	II	7,690	5,453	9,660	9,037	6,076	
	Beri	II	9,825	10,157	10,769	11,736	9,190	
	Kharkhauda	II	3,579	396	2,829	2,854	371	
GURGAON	Rewari	II	27,934	36,584	60,216	57,644	39,156	
	Farukhnagar	II	5,881	5,952	6,364	5,333	6,783	
	Palwal	II	11,227	5,739	13,391	12,111	7,019	
	Ferozepore	II	6,848	1,879	7,818	6,838	2,859	
	Sohna	II	5,990	4,312	6,151	7,080	3,383	
	Hodal	II	9,601	6,675	4,782	4,952	6,505	
DELHI.	Delhi	I	199,065	99,358	5,62,192	5,60,023	(d) 1,01,527	(d) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 15,168.
	Sonepat	II	12,611	6 104	13,966	17,312	2,788	
	Ballabgarh	II	4,474	3,577	6,055	6,517	3,115	
	Faridabad	II	5,929	1,438	5,729	5,712	1,455	
KARNAL.	Karnal	II	21,530	2,941	30,127	26,446	6,622	
	Panipat	II	27,547	7,395	25,263	24,200	8,458	
	Kaithal	II	15,768	11,354	22,089	21,335	12,108	
UMBALLA.	Umballa	II	26,856	4,928	44,358	44,249	5,037	
	Rupar	II	8,693	2,043	11,183	10,352	2,874	
	Sadhaura	II	10,445	954	6,222	5,966	1,210	
	Jagadhri	II	13,029	7,728	24,139	25,157	6,710	
	Shahabad	II	11,473	2,853	10,727	9,768	3,812	
	Buriya	II	6,899	586	4,436	4,269	753	
	Ladwa	II	4,011	3,957	5,154	4,380	(e) 4,731	
	Thanesar	II	6,111	1,487	7,397	6,045	3,039	
								(e) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 6,000.
SIMLA.	Simla	I	18,606	77,250	2,97,833	2,94,414	(f) 83,669	(f) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 23,000.
	Kasumpti	II	365	666	7,477	6,161	1,982	
KANGRA.	Dharmśāla	I	2,778	233	10,495	9,658	1,070	
	Kangra	II	5,234	194	5,596	4,399	1,391	
	Nurpur	II	4,837	1,482	11,268	9,800	2,950	
HOSHIAURPUR.	Hoshiarpur	II	17,546	6,902	50,407	46,902	(g) 10,407	(g) Exclusive of invested balance Rs. 2,000.
	Urmur Tanda	II	11,632	2,565	4,551	5,756	1,360	
	Hariāna	II	7,066	1,336	2,864	3,092	1,108	
	Garhdiwāla	II	4,045	521	1,930	2,063	388	
	Una	II	4,483	788	2,506	2,702	592	
	Anandpur	II	5,100	619	3,372	3,228	763	
	Mukerian	II	3,977	699	2,693	3,128	264	
	Dastya	II	7,047	577	2,192	2,536	213	
	Mian	II	6,649	532	1,114	1,490	156	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—continued.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1894-95.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
JULLUNDUR.	Jullundur ...	II	59,375	2,041	67,704	64,350	5,395	
	Kartarpur ...	II	10,441	163	7,045	6,539	609	
	Alawalpur ...	II	4,380	664	2,347	2,515	478	
	Phillour ...	II	6,697	3,427	8,734	8,348	381	
	Nurmahal ...	II	8,520	1,987	7,261	6,681	2,978	
	Ráhon ...	II	10,667	639	12,244	12,178	765	
	Nawashahr ...	II	5,651	2,135	4,389	4,997	1,617	
	Banga ...	II	5,010	834	5,581	5,306	1,019	
	Nakodar ...	II	9,740	2,040	8,422	9,123	1,345	
LUDHIANA.	Ludhiána ...	II	46,334	7,152	96,150	85,233	18,069	
	Jugraon ...	II	18,116	2,791	13,644	12,129	4,395	
	Khanna ...	II	3,877	1,786	7,140	4,988	3,938	
	Ráekot ...	II	9,381	1,851	5,842	5,436	2,261	
	Máchiwára ...	II	5,340	1,527	4,353	4,361	1,519	
FEROZEPOR.	Ferozepore ...	II	25,337	9,627	55,247	56,133	8,741	
	Fázilka ...	II	7,563	27,510	29,277	18,811	37,916	
	Muktsar ...	II	5,271	10,268	7,257	4,439	13,075	
	Dharmkot ...	II	6,725	1,173	3,320	3,589	504	
	Zira ...	II	4,356	1,622	3,762	3,911	1,453	
	Makhu ...	II	1,619	2,214	829	801	2,242	
MOOLTAN.	Mooltan ...	I	74,562	19,804	1,78,529	1,64,712	33,621	
	Shujabad ...	II	6,329	2,117	10,631	11,552	566	
	Kahror ...	II	5,498	921	4,003	4,045	879	
	Talamba ...	II	2,702	2,794	1,942	1,915	2,821	
	Jalálpur ...	II	3,884	433	4,317	4,283	467	
JHANG.	Jhang ...	II	23,290	4,253	46,498	37,834	12,917	
	Chiniot ...	II	13,476	7,333	18,312	13,739	11,966	
MONTGOMERY.	Montgomery ...	II	5,159	2,148	11,474	9,889	3,733	
	Kahália ...	II	7,490	1,305	9,621	9,487	1,447	
	Pákattan ...	II	6,532	518	7,545	6,642	1,421	
LAHORE.	Lahore ...	I	159,597	37,640	4,16,882	4,02,710	51,812	
	Kasur ...	II	20,290	28,525	52,833	61,565	19,792	
	Khem Karn ...	II	5,935	1,189	5,044	4,596	1,637	
	Patti ...	II	7,495	1,025	4,742	4,674	1,004	
	Chuníán ...	II	10,339	22,268	15,861	25,336	12,793	
	Khudíán ...	II	2,921	2,453	2,378	1,937	2,494	
	Sharekpur ...	II	4,924	1,856	4,866	5,055	1,617	
AMRITSAR.	Amritsar ...	I	136,766	33,918	4,37,625	4,28,578	42,965	
	Jandiála ...	II	7,732	3,296	6,871	7,104	3,163	
	Majitha ...	II	6,417	809	2,542	2,375	976	
	Tarn Taran ...	II	3,900	567	7,011	6,728	850	
GURDASPUR.	Dalhousie ...	I	2,403	22	25,578	25,160	440	
	Gurdáspur ...	II	5,189	1,207	20,537	19,592	2,242	
	Batála ...	II	27,223	11,048	30,344	33,483	7,909	
	Dinansgar ...	II	5,454	1,245	11,413	10,379	2,379	
	Kalsanaur ...	II	5,286	429	4,774	4,605	528	
	Pathánkot ...	II	4,749	2,898	13,295	10,906	5,287	
	Sujáspur ...	II	5,796	197	5,645	5,165	677	
	Dera Nának ...	II	5,750	327	8,178	7,837	668	
	Sri Govindpur ...	II	4,359	277	5,847	5,110	1,014	

**No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTI-
FIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF
1891), IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—continued.**

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality.	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1894-95	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
SIALKOT.	Sialkot	II	55,087	18,384	1,04,328	1,02,082	20,630	
	Daska	II	6,478	75	5,037	4,510	602	
	Jamki	II	4,629	267	4,423	4,172	518	
	Pasrūr	II	9,200	950	10,594	10,250	1,294	
	Kila Sobha Singh	II	4,520	379	3,403	3,506	216	
	Zafarwāl	II	5,536	463	7,105	6,136	1,432	
	Narowāl	II	4,898	1,001	3,938	4,317	622	
GUJRAT.	Gujrat	II	17,671	5,925	29,817	31,795	3,947	
	Jalālpur	II	11,065	2,978	8,647	7,859	3,766	
	Kunjāh	II	5,474	1,176	2,352	1,998	1,530	
	Dinga	II	5,424	3,868	4,745	3,851	4,762	
GUJRANWALA.	Gujranwāla	II	25,892	11,585	76,214	67,710	24,089	
	Wazirabad	II	15,786	13,042	19,610	18,416	14,236	
	Rāmnaḡar	II	6,592	1,026	7,327	5,735	2,618	
	Akālgarh	It	4,262	1,957	4,566	4,087	2,436	
	Eminabad	II	5,841	2,300	3,883	3,204	2,979	
	Kila Didār Singh	II	2,843	856	3,180	2,419	1,617	
SHAHPUR.	Shahpur	II	6,337	138	2,126	1,902	362	
	Miāni	II	7,149	1,054	7,995	6,841	2,178	
	Sahiwāl	II	9,210	1,004	9,492	8,688	1,808	
	Khushāb	II	9,832	2,462	12,753	10,804	4,411	
	Bhara	II	17,428	1,991	21,118	19,469	3,640	
JHELMU.	Jhelum	II	12,878	5,500	28,177	28,958	4,719	
	Pind Dādan Khan	II	15,955	6,127	29,822	22,955	13,894	
RAWAL-PINDI.	Murree	II	1,459	6,104	25,221	24,237	7,088	
	Rāwalpindi	II	76,300	42,163	2,12,914	2,04,997	50,110	
	Hazro	II	9,261	11,736	16,061	16,115	11,582	
	Attock	II	3,073	1,225	3,526	2,730	2,022	
	Pindigheb	II	8,404	3,316	3,993	3,074	4,235	
HAZARA.	Hariḡpur	II	5,419	11,748	12,588	10,543	13,793	
	Abbott-abad	II	9,992	4,681	12,872	13,296	4,257	
	Baffa	II	7,437	2,344	3,746	3,908	2,182	
	Nawashahr	II	3,885	1,467	2,262	2,647	1,082	
PESHAWAR.	Peshāwar	II	84,191	41,081	1,88,875	2,00,675	29,281	
KOHAT.	Kohāt	II	14,347	7,415	27,212	30,058	4,569	
BANNU.	Edwardes-abad	II	6,095	1,555	33,649	29,979	5,215	
	Lakki	II	4,488	940	4,459	4,316	1,663	
	Isa Khel	II	7,600	68	3,200	2,889	379	
	Kālabāgh	II	6,702	3,924	6,710	6,650	3,984	
D. I. KHAN.	Dera Ismail Khan	II	21,573	12,056	57,495	53,563	15,688	
	Kulachi	II	9,447	2,851	6,190	6,455	2,586	
	Bhaktar	II	5,210	2,201	6,151	5,896	2,516	
	Leish	II	7,437	4,527	8,357	10,564	2,320	
	Kahrur	II	2,833	4,805	3,498	5,160	3,143	

No. 39.—ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPALITIES, INCLUDING NOTIFIED AREAS (CHAPTER XII OF THE PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, XX OF 1891), IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—concluded.

District.	Name of Municipal Town.	Class of Municipality	Population within Municipal limits.	Opening balance.	Income.	Expenditure.	Closing balance at the end of 1894-95.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
D. G. KHAN.	Dera Ghazi Khan	II	23,899	13,804	73,603	69,187	20,220	
	Jampur ...	II	5,815	2,302	8,976	9,691	1,587	
	Rajanpur ...	II	4,064	1,411	5,850	6,184	1,077	
	Dajal ...	II	6,083	5,189	5,279	6,278	4,160	
	Mithankot ...	II	3,624	1,860	2,646	3,800	1,026	
MUZAFFARGARH.	Muzaffargarh ...	II	3,058	1,003	8,330	8,384	1,449	
	Khanagarh ...	II	3,505	4,601	5,482	5,008	5,075	
	Alipur ...	II	2,552	7,645	4,682	6,487	5,830	
	Khairpur...	II	2,424	5,307	2,554	3,329	4,532	
	Total ...	...	2,120,463	9,93,564	43,82,069	42,57,356	*11,18,277	* Exclusive of investments amounting to Rs. 77,968.
Notified Areas.								
SIMLA.	Kalka ...	...	3,940	2,629	5,579	5,046	3,162	
	Khanpur ...	...	3,553	3,135	6,311	6,507	2,939	
MOOLTAN.	Dunyasapur ...	...	2,100	29	2,406	808	1,627	
MONTGOMERY.	Okara ...	...	554	215	378	490	103	
AMRITSAR.	Ramdas ...	...	4,958	635	939	1,001	573	
SIALKOT.	Sahowala...	...	3,919	...	903	11	192	
	Bhopalwala	...	4,245	...	138	11	127	
	Sambrialwa	...	4,625	...	348	16	332	
	Begowala	...	3,859	...	268	70	198	
	Mitránwáli	...	3,783	...	114	...	114	
	Chiwanda	...	5,655	...	382	133	249	
	Kalawala ...	...	3,324	...	108	...	108	
	Badomalli	...	3,467	...	272	179	93	
GUJRANWALA.	Daud ...	...	3,813	...	55	...	55	
	Sodhra ...	...	4,978	...	484	158	386	
D. I. KHAN.	Hafizabad ...	...	3,070	...	450	234	236	
	Tank ...	...	3,836	5,192	9,744	7,387	7,649	
TOTAL			65,705	11,835	22,179	21,941	18,073	

NO. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1895.

District.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	CEREALS AND PULSES.														OIL-SEEDS.			CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Chillies.	Ginger and Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.			
Hissar	Irrigated	215	26,534	3,205	3,761	996	...	134	3,584	15,623	182	94	54,258	...	633	1,557	790	771	...	...	
	Unirrigated	10,435	22,765	38,740	232,920	443,738	...	13	301,873	151,100	53,689	90,727	1,346,000	...	33,140	107,848	2	155	...	...	
	Total	10,650	49,299	41,945	236,681	444,734	...	147	305,457	166,723	53,871	90,821	1,400,288	...	33,773	109,405	792	926	...	...	
Rohtak	Irrigated	2,938	8,074	9,281	204	27	1	14	803	4	37	120	22,403	...	70	196	71	131	...	...	
	Unirrigated	187	79,997	28,480	249,616	155,522	...	266	313,542	33	44,756	81,233	953,004	...	4,478	21,964	9	136	...	...	
	Total	3,125	88,071	37,761	249,820	155,549	1	280	314,345	37	44,835	81,353	975,407	...	4,548	22,160	80	267	...	...	
Gurgaon	Irrigated	17	26,824	40,839	1,441	881	...	31	17,747	4	123	369	88,276	...	29	1,724	376	2,367	...	...	
	Unirrigated	958	65,716	87,012	107,019	176,901	...	604	168,842	279	32,446	143,675	783,492	...	6,194	25,137	12	599	...	...	
	Total	975	92,540	127,851	108,460	177,782	...	635	186,589	283	32,569	144,041	871,768	...	6,488	26,861	388	2,966	...	...	
Delhi	Irrigated	7,196	3,486	604	402	18	9	586	193	461	15	75	12,997	...	38	150	2,664	1,040	...	...	
	Unirrigated	708	141,165	36,477	79,179	47,889	15	5,786	149,947	5,315	7,258	35,244	508,947	...	1,397	11,304	137	507	...	...	
	Total	7,864	144,580	37,081	79,581	47,907	24	6,366	150,140	5,796	7,273	35,321	521,944	...	1,435	11,454	310	1,547	...	...	
Karnal	Irrigated	19,804	24,811	959	156	43	141	849	1,403	77	55	267	48,515	...	83	216	1,047	1,011	...	...	
	Unirrigated	55,549	172,937	33,628	161,828	37,619	616	12,136	221,217	617	18,572	13,199	727,826	...	6,984	35,662	54	150	...	...	
	Total	75,353	197,748	34,576	161,934	37,662	757	12,987	222,620	694	18,631	13,376	776,341	...	7,067	35,878	110	1,141	...	...	
Unwala	Irrigated	4,359	2,986	285	35	...	6	266	1,068	857	13	36	9,434	...	9	798	644	167	2	...			
	Unirrigated	133,924	270,489	28,043	94,578	4,962	1,695	95,538	118,662	70,234	26,261	49,451	891,668	...	1,770	18,768	144	351	...	...	
	Total	138,283	273,475	28,328	94,613	4,962	1,701	95,624	119,730	70,591	26,274	49,510	903,102	...	1,779	19,446	788	516	2	...			

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No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1895—continued.

District	2	CEREALS AND PULSES.											OIL-SEEDS.			CONDIMENTS AND SPICES.				
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
		Rice.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Ragi or Mandwa.	Maize.	Gram.	Other Cereals.	Mung and Mash.	Peas Moth and other Pulses.	Total Cereals and Pulses.	Linseed.	Til.	Rape and others.	Chillies.	Spices.	Turmeric.	Others.
AMRITSAR ...	Irrigated ...	31,796	132,592	9,030	5,204	3	135	29,088	7,222	447	954	341	216,812	182	1,020	10,183	965	105	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	6,539	189,721	19,603	68,014	96	80	10,301	119,126	3,197	21,483	20,038	458,198	483	10,720	10,407	7	4	...	...
	Total ...	38,335	322,313	28,633	73,218	99	215	39,389	126,348	3,644	22,437	20,379	675,010	665	11,740	20,690	972	109	...	...
GURDASPUR ...	Irrigated ...	32,560	27,389	5,186	89	1	...	3,097	1,345	328	862	1,432	72,489	813	222	4,017	342	465	381	...
	Unirrigated ...	54,578	251,807	77,619	5,219	3,977	...	33,134	55,354	8,790	57,219	33,589	580,386	5,432	11,226	7,804	104	262	116	...
	Total ...	87,138	279,196	82,805	5,308	3,978	...	36,231	56,699	9,118	58,081	35,021	652,875	6,245	11,448	11,841	446	727	497	...
SIALKOT ...	Irrigated ...	73,153	159,419	41,021	1,846	158	1,283	21,868	4,375	2,056	327	1,574	397,080	708	408	6,280	929	139	207	...
	Unirrigated ...	46,625	209,506	67,410	32,779	2,373	1,212	39,489	18,384	8,786	9,137	28,745	455,445	3,758	3,138	9,334	43	76	1	...
	Total ...	119,778	368,925	108,431	34,625	2,431	2,495	52,357	22,759	10,842	9,474	36,319	762,526	4,466	3,546	15,614	972	215	238	...
GUJARAT ...	Irrigated ...	8,697	85,891	12,770	5,719	2,914	...	9,487	2,910	928	251	1,813	131,382	226	824	2,546	...	...	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	5,258	246,642	41,927	55,598	87,180	...	7,135	25,223	1,426	7,583	50,947	538,919	2,639	9,132	9,566	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	13,955	332,533	54,697	61,317	90,094	...	16,624	28,133	2,354	7,894	59,760	660,301	2,265	9,956	12,032	...	...	...	...
GUJRANWALA ...	Irrigated ...	19,858	240,906	30,179	11,882	3,043	417	22,452	8,677	22,461	1,715	2,367	364,959	123	2,402	21,563	248	84	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	1,366	39,095	17,789	66,436	5,522	14	1,642	32,124	42,053	17,466	33,453	241,710	926	12,055	6,003	1	16	...	...
	Total ...	21,224	279,001	47,968	78,318	8,565	431	25,094	40,801	64,518	19,175	35,620	606,675	1,049	15,057	27,566	249	100	...	...
SHAHJOLPUR ...	Irrigated ...	333	123,439	4,687	18,860	9,282	...	3,439	7,909	6,424	217	1,270	175,160	117	1,863	386	83	209	...	...
	Unirrigated ...	575	112,929	2,544	14,204	73,542	...	1,420	13,151	194	8,984	18,936	246,279	592	4,595	5,361	...	7	...	...
	Total ...	908	236,368	7,231	33,064	82,824	...	4,859	20,360	6,618	9,201	20,206	421,439	709	6,368	5,647	83	216	...	...

JELUM	Irrigated Unirrigated	Total	66 553	16,797 460,718	2,642 10,887	1,506 36,431	3,774 117,303	...	3,384 1,507	327 41,261	354 1,277	36 47,344	36 60,466	20,183 780,769	538 1	218 7	...	...
RAWALPINDI	Irrigated	...	619	477,515	13,529	37,927	121,137	...	4,791	41,588	1,601	47,380	68,835	809,952	1,779	1,876	38,587	...
	Unirrigated	...	1,664	9,813	6,122	503	1,892	...	18,017	24,039	2,011	28,1	760	40,000	52	53	273	...
	Total	...	2,283	485,328	19,651	38,430	123,029	...	18,808	45,627	3,612	75,480	69,595	849,952	1,831	1,929	38,860	...
HAJARA	Irrigated	...	1,900	491,081	26,395	39,199	187,606	...	57,739	24,042	2,036	63,015	64,176	957,186	157	4,082	42,318	...
	Unirrigated	...	14,011	12,462	4,692	192	49	...	13,904	32	94	520	1,197	46,973	...	29	395	133
	Total	...	15,911	503,543	31,087	39,391	187,655	...	71,643	24,074	2,130	63,535	65,373	1,004,162	157	4,111	42,713	...
PESHAWAR	Irrigated	...	14,024	113,575	44,591	1,088	6,664	...	182,886	382	5,703	15,808	37,171	422,704	...	597	6,868	139
	Unirrigated	...	11,947	110,944	48,085	9,843	16	...	110,085	8	512	1,609	5,217	299,226	6	359	3,366	...
	Total	...	25,971	224,519	92,676	10,831	22	...	222,170	16	1,024	3,218	10,494	598,932	12	718	6,732	...
KONAR	Irrigated	...	2,080	17,276	3,355	3,467	808	...	11,355	7,616	49	1,052	65	36,214	...	415	386	...
	Unirrigated	...	1,939	168,216	10,646	12,636	97,498	...	17,668	7,618	1,223	7,325	5,890	163,270	...	2,822	421	...
	Total	...	4,019	185,492	14,001	26,103	104,996	...	29,023	15,234	1,722	8,347	11,784	327,542	...	3,237	807	...
BANNU	Irrigated	...	1,032	98,408	8,541	8,667	11,406	...	28,423	219	8	10	346	405,159	...	12	811	...
	Unirrigated	...	1,032	205,431	12,401	20,348	77,216	...	37,815	9,066	9,066	9,095	97,297	398,971	...	23	187,25	...
	Total	...	2,064	293,839	20,942	29,015	88,622	...	66,238	11,285	17,132	18,161	196,594	797,142	...	35	374,047	...
Dera Iskan Khan	Irrigated	...	1,032	98,408	8,541	8,667	11,406	...	28,423	219	8	10	346	405,159	...	12	811	...
	Unirrigated	...	1,032	205,431	12,401	20,348	77,216	...	37,815	9,066	9,066	9,095	97,297	398,971	...	23	187,25	...
	Total	...	2,064	293,839	20,942	29,015	88,622	...	66,238	11,285	17,132	18,161	196,594	797,142	...	35	374,047	...
Dera Ghan Khan	Irrigated	...	20,997	90,641	2,561	46,501	11,834	...	60	497	1,830	88	355	130,983	...	639	2,610	...
	Unirrigated	...	20,997	17,082	2,795	18,035	35,215	...	37,815	9,066	9,066	9,095	97,297	398,971	...	23	187,25	...
	Total	...	41,994	107,723	5,356	64,536	47,049	...	97,635	10,904	10,904	18,156	196,594	797,142	...	872	4,480	...
Muzaffar Ghan	Irrigated	...	20,997	17,082	2,795	18,035	35,215	...	37,815	9,066	9,066	9,095	97,297	398,971	...	23	187,25	...
	Unirrigated	...	20,997	17,082	2,795	18,035	35,215	...	37,815	9,066	9,066	9,095	97,297	398,971	...	23	187,25	...
	Total	...	41,994	34,164	5,590	36,070	70,430	...	75,630	18,132	18,132	18,156	196,594	797,142	...	462	3,760	...
Ghans Total	Irrigated	...	44,641	2,816,794	324,697	397,414	73,531	...	481,471	256,649	78,813	23,372	81,271	4,869,277	...	1,028	110,977	...
	Unirrigated	...	411,125	1,010,620	918,203	1,874,561	1,665,995	...	674,389	270,423	354,539	657,366	1,300,133	15,710,612	...	28,531	6,000	...
	Total	...	455,766	12,927,414	1,242,900	2,271,975	1,739,437	...	1,155,860	527,072	433,352	688,738	1,480,404	20,579,889	...	1,056	116,977	...

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1895—continued.

1	2	32	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
DISTRICT.	Irrigated or unirrigated.	Sugarcane	FIBRES.				DYES.		DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.					ORCHARDS AND GARDEN PRODUCE.		MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.			TOTAL.			
			Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.	Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Ghaz).	Others.	Fodder crops not shown otherwise.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Cereals and millets.	Others.	Non-food.	Kharrif.	Rabi.	Total.	Area on which these crops were grown.
HISSAR ...	Irrigated ...	998	35,533	230	...	3,614	...	...	...	1,321	...	...	1,392	245	350	160	486	600	49,126	54,798	103,924	79,583
	Unirrigated...	...	5,743	1,156	...	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	52,107	7	90	...	68	201	535,800	622,944	1,558,744	1,557,173
	Total ...	998	41,276	1,426	...	3,676	...	...	...	1,322	...	...	63,499	252	450	160	554	801	5,83,926	6,77,742	1,660,668	1,626,756
ROHTAK ...	Irrigated ...	18,779	5,213	455	...	6,790	...	...	...	903	...	...	24	276	264	342	183	368	34,828	21,012	55,840	165,952
	Unirrigated...	1,157	47,379	3,438	...	1,203	...	...	...	12	...	...	83	524	181	16	1,200	...	588,548	446,075	1,034,623	739,067
	Total ...	19,936	52,592	3,893	...	7,993	...	...	...	315	...	...	107	800	445	358	383	1,624	623,376	467,087	1,090,463	915,120
GURGAON ...	Irrigated ...	3,990	16,933	794	...	6,995	...	...	...	1,301	...	...	494	343	811	...	160	24	38,315	94,371	1,66,686	229,752
	Unirrigated...	184	77,998	8,925	...	58	...	...	...	49	...	37	1,444	578	710	...	121	14	549,537	353,169	902,706	648,531
	Total ...	4,174	84,931	9,719	...	7,053	...	...	...	1,350	...	37	1,938	921	1,521	...	281	38	577,852	447,540	1,025,392	878,102
DELHI ...	Irrigated ...	19,003	2,910	507	...	2,102	...	...	...	1,472	...	...	2,109	2,403	1,422	135	268	29	38,224	11,647	49,871	190,903
	Unirrigated...	2,779	26,492	1,973	...	381	...	...	...	10	...	...	13,058	823	408	...	509	...	216,234	353,915	569,449	327,252
	Total ...	21,782	29,402	2,480	...	2,483	...	...	...	1,482	...	...	15,167	3,226	1,830	180	777	29	39,448	365,566	619,323	497,455
KARNAL ...	Irrigated ...	13,496	17,855	511	...	3,221	...	...	...	1,163	...	...	482	108	407	...	571	...	56,641	34,725	91,366	242,234
	Unirrigated...	2,810	22,395	968	...	474	...	...	...	21	...	...	11,593	868	164	...	485	...	339,029	371,265	710,294	553,442
	Total ...	16,306	40,250	1,479	...	3,695	...	...	...	1,184	...	...	12,077	1,006	571	...	1,056	...	395,670	512,990	908,660	795,676
UNHALLA ...	Irrigated ...	6,129	267	20	...	4	...	...	...	1,157	...	...	388	503	1,000	...	26	...	12,649	9,231	21,880	50,554
	Unirrigated...	21,677	49,715	1,994	...	1,379	...	...	...	3,094	...	...	3,578	12,479	2,462	...	133	200	493,145	559,553	1,052,698	789,479
	Total ...	27,806	50,982	2,014	...	1,414	...	...	...	4,251	...	...	3,966	12,982	3,462	...	159	211	475,814	561,784	1,037,598	837,033

SIMLA	Irrigated	9	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	8	4	...	2	...	754	475	1,229	779
	Unirrigated	...	7	...	...	...	...	209	52	...	51	23	54	...	...	139	...	6,910	6,064	11,980	9,004
	Total	9	7	...	...	...	...	215	52	...	51	26	62	...	...	141	...	6,760	6,539	13,200	9,983
KANORA	Irrigated	2,203	549	149	16	...	...	35	8,333	431	...	5	416	471	...	347	8	36,549	66,466	163,015	190,962
	Unirrigated	3,753	3,759	1,846	394	...	...	583	1,702	1,106	350	...	4	224	1,852	1	775	394	243,106	497,653	740,767
	Total	5,956	4,308	1,995	414	...	...	618	17,035	9,901	781	...	9	640	2,682	...	1,082	402	339,705	564,119	903,815
HUBLIAR-PUR	Irrigated	5,369	207	1	24	...	...	3	94	...	...	3,704	102	743	...	603	182	19,272	11,616	30,888	45,429
	Unirrigated	22,029	26,738	5,091	215	1,545	2,301	20	...	235	...	57,515	8,171	3,581	...	3,099	287	395,338	480,381	785,719	610,822	
	Total	27,398	27,945	5,092	241	1,546	2,302	117	...	2,603	...	61,219	8,273	4,323	...	3,702	469	414,610	491,997	906,607	676,251	
JULOH-DUR	Irrigated	34,487	23,366	347	32	...	...	86	...	...	...	54	44,776	651	...	...	803	133,784	149,414	283,198	279,172
	Unirrigated	2,333	6,042	4,222	11	373	...	5	...	...	49	9,259	25	...	...	482	3,333	322,434	479,724	3,199,014	...
	Total	36,820	29,408	4,569	43	450	...	...	91	...	...	103	53,535	676	...	...	1,285	137,118	149,848	282,922	...
LUDHIANA	Irrigated	12,105	11,579	350	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,113	...	...	...	60,072	78,609	138,681	152,581	...	...
	Unirrigated	3,049	8,475	4,333	9	1,407	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	253,821	404,172	657,993	261,598	...	...
	Total	15,154	20,054	4,683	243	1,712	...	...	...	...	...	2,120	...	...	...	85,893	122,781	1,015,984	414,179	...	...
PEROZE-POR	Irrigated	1,057	10,641	224	7	13,972	75,747	307,477	383,224	725,872
	Unirrigated	86	2,041	974	1	21,308	549,144	697,241	1,246,385	1,003,767
	Total	1,143	12,682	1,218	8	35,280	1,306,891	1,774,718	3,080,169	1,729,639
MOOLTAN	Irrigated	1,153	66,812	21	...	40,741	1	24	...	...	...	1,181	7	96	14,059	1,139	3,729	44,743	...	...	...
	Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,153	...	...	...	40,741	1	24	...	...	...	1,181	7	96	14,059	1,139	3,729	44,743	...	...	...
JHARO	Irrigated	551	40,741	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,119	...	...	...	29,933	...	124,003	220,181	414,141	30,103
	Unirrigated	...	704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	551	41,445	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,119	...	...	...	29,933	...	124,003	220,181	414,141	30,103
MONTOMO	Irrigated	330	39,441	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,111	...	...	...	...	...	166,416	245,151	251,151	37,001
	Unirrigated	...	1,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,153	...	...	...	...	...	18,719	13,112	1,401,112	1,401,112
	Total	330	40,858	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,264	...	...	...	...	...	185,135	258,263	1,402,523	1,402,523
LABORE	Irrigated	3,840	42,804	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	178,003	447,241	625,244	625,244
	Unirrigated	...	10,748	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154,579	4,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Total	3,840	53,552	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,115	...	...	...	...	...	332,582	447,241	1,005,244	1,005,244

No. 40.—STATEMENT SHOWING (IN ACRES) THE CROPS CULTIVATED FOR THE YEAR ENDING RABI 1895—concluded.

District.	2	23	FIBRES.			26	DYES.		DRUGS AND NARCOTICS.				33	ORCHARDS AND GARDEN PRODUCE.			MISCELLANEOUS CROPS.					TOTAL.				Area on which these crops were grown.
			Cotton.	Hemp.	Others.		Indigo.	Safflower.	Opium.	Tea.	Tobacco.	Indian Hemp (Bhang).		Others.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Food.			Non-food.	Others.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.		
Irrigated or unirrigated.	28	29				30							31				32	34	35						36	37	38	39	40	41	42
AMRITSAR	Irrigated	16,770	15,264	280	41	3	...	105	1,811	...	19	49,616	5,040	3,135	345	5,161	10	113,850	213,116	326,666	380,068					
	Unirrigated	1,011	4,420	1,465	14	...	6	...	11	...	3	10,054	365	89	29	907	24	150,217	348,160	498,377	333,841					
	Total	17,781	19,684	1,854	55	3	...	201	...	1,822	...	22	59,670	5,405	3,224	374	6,068	34	264,067	561,276	825,043	713,849				
GURDASPUR	Irrigated	23,667	3,691	113	...	8	44	...	1,321	...	...	9,963	1,180	1,057	...	1,074	30	60,783	52,311	122,094	184,310			
	Unirrigated	25,323	15,757	3,657	...	28	4	...	421	...	...	45,433	2,108	1,822	...	3,988	29	286,453	417,450	703,903	543,820			
	Total	48,990	19,448	3,770	...	36	48	...	1,742	...	...	55,396	3,288	3,779	...	5,062	59	356,236	469,761	825,997	728,130			
SHAROT	Irrigated	27,754	17,299	427	78	3	60	...	4,082	...	...	46,216	3,833	2,613	1,412	962	25	156,427	264,138	420,565	460,576			
	Unirrigated	14,100	14,439	2,579	50	3	7	...	113	...	...	18,844	4,444	203	21	1,250	10	194,207	331,652	525,859	351,226			
	Total	41,854	31,738	3,006	128	6	67	...	4,195	...	...	65,060	8,277	2,816	1,433	2,212	35	350,634	595,790	946,424	811,802			
GUJAR	Irrigated	5,833	9,642	62	45	...	212	...	3,056	...	...	10,543	1,743	3,364	3,392	962	1,375	47,159	128,955	175,207	190,176			
	Unirrigated	974	34,378	1,274	73	...	13	...	291	...	...	6,557	3,857	618	70	3,017	1,244	246,908	355,145	602,053	539,830			
	Total	6,807	44,020	1,436	118	...	225	...	3,347	...	...	17,100	5,600	3,982	3,462	3,979	2,619	294,066	483,200	777,266	721,006			
GUJRANWALA	Irrigated	14,779	37,570	599	78	156	84	...	3,175	...	169	29,737	667	1,678	6,897	6,490	121	130,666	360,778	491,438	599,777					
	Unirrigated	141	15,088	279	7	77	...	...	8	...	24	744	103	66	161	966	...	149,668	129,371	278,979	171,777			
	Total	14,920	52,658	878	85	233	84	...	3,183	...	193	30,479	770	1,744	7,058	7,455	121	280,334	490,149	770,417	681,464					
SHARFUR	Irrigated	1,078	29,914	14	...	1	2,973	...	1,651	...	...	2,057	...	578	17,917	2,009	709	62,321	169,268	231,619	226,709			
	Unirrigated	6	20,515	65	376	...	...	...	2	...	...	402	...	197	161	9,447	1	151,462	139,364	290,826	271,079
	Total	1,084	49,429	79	376	1	2,973	...	1,653	...	...	2,459	...	775	18,078	12,356	710	213,783	308,662	522,445	497,788			

Jhelum ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	233	3,652	61	50	...	...	1	42	...	1,005	...	...	687	244	731	1,680	862	120	13,890	25,063	39,853	31,062
		6	38,063	1,359	132	...	...	30	...	...	5	...	...	2,267	2	153	48	9,918	55	307,118	597,818	835,768	
		Total ...	239	42,015	1,390	182	...	...	31	42	...	1,056	...	...	2,894	246	884	1,728	10,786	175	321,078	593,781	914,859
R.A.W.A.L. ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	1,473	4,205	31	...	...	...	...	15	...	4,537	...	...	816	139	1,022	214	1,593	99	30,193	55,121	55,314	
		10	37,089	1,841	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	...	...	310	17	61	7	12,484	44	434,991	586,337	965,646
		Total ...	1,483	41,294	1,872	...	...	...	...	17	...	4,542	...	...	1,127	156	1,083	221	14,077	143	465,094	605,458	1,000,208
Rajana ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	799	1,760	19	1	...	...	...	60	...	347	...	...	1,988	222	168	20	597	47	33,885	20,610	30,330	
		...	7,416	132	17	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	162	160	17	8	725	19	240,016	151,269	339,399
		Total ...	799	9,176	151	18	...	...	...	62	...	348	...	...	2,150	382	125	28	1,322	66	273,843	171,908	378,729
Peshawar ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	10,912	24,244	161	...	...	...	...	52	...	8,067	...	...	7,798	1,827	3,066	53	4,858	1,384	174,596	192,712	367,308	
		2	3,237	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	128	...	9	...	4,031	817	889,85	32,154	412,319	
		Total ...	10,914	27,481	164	...	...	...	...	52	...	8,068	...	...	7,916	1,827	3,075	53	8,889	2,201	2,63,381	516,246	779,827
Kohat ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	50	1,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	100	189	220	37	453	...	17,653	21,678	39,331	
		...	2,970	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	694	...	57,001	76,517	133,518	
		Total ...	50	4,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	...	100	189	221	38	1,147	...	74,654	98,195	161,692
Bannu ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	6,601	3,761	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	10,778	218	610	357	4,120	58	49,514	112,546	162,060	
		...	2,894	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,601	6,655	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	604	...	...	11,264	218	616	524	24,987	65	184,011	410,784	594,800
Dera Isma- il Khan ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	121	8,235	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1,086	...	...	251	271	620	10,917	4,866	61	31,588	128,076	160,364	
		...	9,135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	121	17,390	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	1,082	...	...	1,614	272	636	16,780	30,650	103	197,515	458,527	656,042
Dera Gha- zi Khan ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	48	37,160	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,037	...	...	1,695	748	1,148	6,304	221	141	134,366	116,459	250,725	
		...	1,927	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	48	39,097	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	1,050	...	...	6,010	890	1,494	6,623	723	188	298,458	248,150	546,608
Muzaffar- garh ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	3,767	26,561	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,266	...	...	...	733	1,361	11,988	548	1,705	123,451	337,19	318,541	
		...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	3,767	26,625	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	1,266	...	...	...	733	1,363	11,988	548	1,705	123,451	337,19	318,541
G.F.A.P. Total ... {	Irrigated Unirrigated ...	228,450	534,554	6,660	812	102,534	169	7,012	3,335	61,708	63	302	...	357,661	30,609	49,299	168,909	53,666	11,921	2,424,18	4,280,736	6,713,018	
		101,480	495,657	42,320	2,498	6,984	3,208	5,015	1,850	5	18	270,806	35,000	16,601	18,451	17,795	17,052	7,621,720	10,148,250	14,769,970	24,179,892		
		Total ...	339,930	1,030,211	48,380	3,310	110,456	3,277	12,027	9,556	63,558	68	545	...	637,767	65,744	65,900	187,361	157,475	29,925	10,041,992	14,437,098	24,179,892

No. 41.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AREA IRRIGATED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

Serial No.	District.	3	AREA IRRIGATED BY					DETAILS OF IRRIGATED CROP.										
			Total area of crops in column 41, Form VI C, irrigated and unirrigated.	4		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13				
				Canals.											Tanks.	Wells.	Other sources.	Total area of crops irrigated.
				Government.	Private.													
1	Hissar	...	2,010,148	70,332	1,745	...	...	73,883	22,501	22,897	1,899	26,146				
2	Rohtak	...	1,019,448	49,149	...	...	...	67,706	19,279	16,551	13,359	18,577			
3	Gurgaon	...	53,796	53,796	...	...	...	146,449	35,222	72,784	6,738	20,770			
4	Delhi	...	562,135	40,156	...	222	...	94,235	34,081	17,384	21,933	30,877						
5	Karnal	...	87,183	90,299	...	487	...	103,992	88,401	32,274	12,414	36,903						
6	Unbala	...	1,090,893	1,844	...	2,912	...	37,900	10,532	12,451	8,165	6,732						
7	Simla	...	12,685	...	...	...	...	435	720	...	...	31
8	Kangra	...	667,671	...	167,898	...	...	167,898	46,726	99,954	4,529	16,669				
9	Hoshiarpur	...	86,624	...	6,529	...	...	39,919	4,195	20,318	6,030	9,316				
10	Ludhiana	...	820,560	...	...	319	...	328,268	103,357	101,916	41,890	81,105				
11	Ferozepore	...	32,741	...	...	61	...	191,068	69,131	77,953	14,401	29,601				
12	Mooltan	...	168,136	...	114,581	...	...	379,818	176,866	151,553	10,110	41,889				
13	Yang	...	740,774	...	54,995	...	...	461,707	301,103	133,620	40,553	170,665				
14	Montgomery	...	525,538	...	2,805	...	...	397,427	268,698	99,666	28,540	54,944				
15	Laure	...	312,627	...	...	24,835	...	633,818	338,953	167,072	26,648	62,080				
16	Amritsar	...	864,956	...	...	4,735	...	383,368	158,590	108,622	32,833	83,317				
17	Gurdaspur	...	839,260	...	34,057	...	...	435,146	40,936	62,487	27,276	95,337				
18	Sidkot	...	139,570	...	7,561	...	...	459,175	75,734	53,594	16,051	78,093				
19	Cajrat	...	56,057	...	...	1,659	...	499,175	222,830	102,977	20,904	29,197				
20	Gujranwala	...	24,239	...	...	...	...	219,457	126,830	147,958	21,908	10,578		
21	Shahpur	...	961,590	...	20,788	...	...	38,707	16,618	57,145	4,105	5,172				
22	Belum	...	470,207	...	1,480	...	...	55,840	10,329	32,438	4,752	8,517				
23	Kawalpindi	...	53,377	...	15,933	...	...	54,645	11,952	35,796	1,633	5,261				
24	Hasia	...	136,200	...	182,599	...	...	404,997	124,300	226,991	19,900	34,618				
25	Peshawar	...	...	...	...	1,430	...	42,865	16,487	23,700	1,718	1,718		
26	Kohat	...	...	...	165,379	...	...	166,019	81,715	60,733	11,290	12,281	
27	Bannu	...	627,457	...	...	...	...	158,884	102,595	29,618	15,233	11,458		
28	Dera Ismail Khan	...	456,399	...	9,742	...	...	210,920	93,285	59,584	8,663	49,395				
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	290,358	...	...	673	...	350,891	188,646	99,168	18,853	50,024				
30	Muzaffargarh	...	2,593,378	...	892,235	39,735	3,449,672	161,645	7,066,665	2,305,851	59,177	1,189,995						
31	Total	...	25,645,949	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 42.—STATEMENT SHOWING AGRICULTURAL STOCK FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1894.

Sl. No.	District.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				Bulls and bullocks.	Cows.	Male buffaloes.	Cow buffaloes.	Young stock, cows or buffalo calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Camels.	Ploughs	Carts.	Boats.
1	Hissar	137,483	181,483	5,006	99,841	145,089	100,194	110,324	8,890	14,959	10,448	91,154	10,448	18		
2	Rohak	128,119	128,990	2,366	132,393	62,050	20,761	110,324	8,890	14,959	10,448	91,154	10,448	18		
3	Gurgaon	145,113	189,390	6,228	67,425	161,893	22,761	110,324	8,890	14,959	10,448	91,154	10,448	18		
4	Delhi	100,454	91,413	2,392	52,868	161,893	22,761	110,324	8,890	14,959	10,448	91,154	10,448	18		
5	Karnal	161,611	154,707	5,953	186,059	143,265	52,613	66,374	5,557	11,312	7,015	62,603	11,077	55		
6	Umballa	231,955	153,767	7,588	112,147	167,809	51,072	86,471	9,738	13,493	8,18	95,438	25,418	92		
7	Simla	5,756	154	1,015	1,015	4,074	3,337	4,341	47	8,1	1,051	80	13	16		
8	Kangra	257,210	196,914	67,484	78,078	211,862	24,811	342,126	6,664	1,051	1,822	108,195	69	55		
9	Hoshiarpur	293,420	128,011	32,220	121,492	68,112	20,643	161,228	7,990	7,601	886	18,742	22,620	52		
10	Jalandhar	78,856	79,174	31,668	56,510	124,868	20,259	53,606	5,995	11,314	867	66,818	20,954	31		
11	Ludhiana	248,454	77,937	4,669	62,211	80,277	25,549	51,019	5,552	10,611	2,612	14,068	102,016	145		
12	Preseporo	220,416	126,011	15,513	77,143	124,575	147,420	108,668	15,782	29,918	17,168	78,088	1,018	108		
13	Mooltan	168,154	179,283	4,865	70,840	186,578	150,666	256,156	9,222	7,095	14,604	52,613	342	122		
14	Jang	108,185	111,480	9,141	36,262	41,210	28,312	191,510	7,204	20,038	3,809	11,609	10,581	106		
15	Montgomery	64,377	148,571	37,633	37,633	144,979	31,612	124,973	23,124	28,316	334	91,092	17,470	167		
16	Lahore	131,880	100,535	61,234	56,794	143,629	19,474	71,010	14,135	13,240	10,595	8,845	8,167	70		
17	Amritsar	159,356	178,056	79,916	115,150	44,460	44,460	39,468	8,845	11,890	16,178	2,301	81,167	688		
18	Gurdaspur	143,578	79,916	47,462	53,248	167,797	39,468	64,154	7,606	20,660	12,618	8,130	82,539	174		
19	Sialkot	123,902	99,265	32,061	53,248	167,797	39,468	64,154	7,606	20,660	12,618	8,130	82,539	174		
20	Gujranwala	117,967	47,068	124,551	191,361	70,003	86,810	115,966	139,996	5,340	36,190	5,340	1,124	216		
21	Shekpur	133,625	152,712	25,615	70,281	151,079	151,079	139,996	139,996	5,340	36,190	5,340	1,124	216		
22	Belum	101,829	52,713	25,615	70,281	151,079	151,079	139,996	139,996	5,340	36,190	5,340	1,124	216		
23	Kawalpindi	172,327	179,858	9,818	95,668	49,116	100,092	163,460	8,659	41,479	9,348	106,902	1,917	53		
24	Rawalpindi	97,146	89,462	5,812	85,791	41,445	100,092	171,487	4,183	11,004	11,004	45,413	163	221		
25	Peshawar	121,116	5,907	23,501	71,654	131,420	51,057	69,914	722	12,794	2,553	67,202	52	4		
26	Kohat	29,745	8,19	4,028	16,261	16,261	10,593	123,927	85,145	4,027	8,215	44,016	10	111		
27	Banna	85,841	1,785	46,957	51,268	51,268	304,175	244,953	6,115	18,210	32,532	56,913	65	151		
28	Dera Ismail Khan	128,724	56,775	1,327	18,446	57,684	104,010	108,900	12,407	15,801	11,238	47,069	118	153		
29	Dera Ghazi Khan	93,443	3,971	35,017	67,035	115,639	11,5639	107,820	9,767	13,949	12,411	59,321	65	152		
30	Muzaffargarh	168,280														
31																
	Total	4,283,413	36,74,390	581,796	2,080,166	2,673,703	3,335,549	3,453,805	269,672	541,207	219,133	219,133	219,133	219,133	219,133	219,133

No. 44.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PRICES OF PRODUCE DURING THE

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICT.	PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PER MAUND OF 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.											
	Rice (husked).	Wheat.	Barley.	Cholam or Jowar.	Cum bu or Bajra.	Milke seed.	Gram.	Linseed.	Til or Gingelly.	Sugar, Gar or Jaggery.	Cotton cleaned.	Ghi, clarified Butter.
	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.
Hissar	3 6 10	1 15 4	0 15 8	1 6 8	1 10 4	...	1 2 9	8 3 8	4 7 1	3 11 10	13 11 5	25 5 1
Rohtak	4 0 0	2 2 0	1 4 6	1 6 0	2 0 0	...	1 4 6	...	5 0 0	2 12 0	11 8 0	31 0 0
Gurgaon	4 12 8	2 2 3	1 10 4	1 8 0	1 13 9	1 9 5	1 7 6	...	4 9 10	3 4 7	13 5 4	32 0 0
Delhi	3 5 4	2 1 8	1 6 10	1 8 0	1 14 6	1 11 10	1 6 10	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 13 0	11 7 0	30 7 7
Karnal	3 1 3	2 1 2	1 5 4	1 11 5	2 4 3	1 9 7	1 4 0	5 0 0	5 11 5	3 10 2	10 10 8	28 7 2
Umballa	4 7 1	1 13 1	1 6 1	1 9 7	2 0 0	1 6 10	1 6 1	4 0 0	5 11 5	4 0 0	13 5 4	29 1 5
Simla	5 0 0	3 1 3	2 8 0	...	...	2 1 0	2 10 8	...	8 0 0	4 10 8	16 0 0	32 0 0
Kangra	2 10 0	2 3 6	1 11 6	...	...	2 1 0	2 1 0	4 2 0	4 12 0	4 2 0	16 8 0	27 8 0
Hoshiarpur	4 8 0	1 15 1	1 8 0	2 0 5	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 9 0	3 14 3	5 0 0	4 10 0	15 4 0	26 2 0
Jullundur	5 0 0	1 13 6	1 5 4	1 4 6	2 0 9	1 4 6	1 7 10	4 7 10	5 0 0	4 7 10	14 13 6	29 0 0
Ludhiana	4 2 2	1 14 6	1 2 10	1 8 4	2 0 0	1 5 7	1 5 8	5 8 3	5 0 0	4 7 1	12 5 0	28 7 1
Ferozepore	8 0 0	1 14 6	1 3 0	1 9 7	2 0 0	1 5 4	1 5 0	4 7 2	5 0 0	4 5 3	16 0 0	26 10 8
Mooltan	1 4 5	2 1 7	1 11 3	1 9 1	1 11 11	1 8 8	1 9 11	5 0 0	5 0 4	3 11 7	12 13 9	28 15 1
Jhang	4 1 10	2 2 8	1 14 0	1 9 4	2 9 2	1 5 11	1 14 0	4 9 3	3 6 10	4 9 2	13 11 6	27 6 10
Montgomery	2 8 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 2 0	0 15 0	6 10 8	4 6 3	4 7 0	12 8 0	23 0 0
Lahore	3 7 7	1 11 7	1 1 9	1 9 1	1 12 0	1 3 8	1 3 11	3 10 2	5 0 10	4 9 2	13 2 0	29 1 6
Amritsar	3 7 11	1 10 10	1 0 10	1 7 1	1 15 6	1 5 3	1 4 3	4 2 11	5 0 0	4 3 4	13 9 10	29 1 5
Gurdaspur	3 12 0	1 12 6	1 2 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	4 4 0	5 0 0	3 10 0	14 0 0	30 0 0
Sialkot	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 5 3	1 2 6	1 10 9	1 6 0	1 10 6	3 10 0	4 8 0	3 5 3	11 12 0	26 2 0
Gujrat	3 2 0	1 10 0	1 3 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 6 0	4 4 0	5 4 0	3 12 0	13 0 0	24 0 0
Gujranwala	3 5 2	1 14 0	1 3 0	1 7 5	1 8 9	1 8 9	1 7 3	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	13 5 3	26 11 0
Shabpur	3 15 0	1 15 0	1 5 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 0	12 13 0	26 8 0
Jhelum	3 5 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 5 6	1 11 9	1 8 9	1 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	12 0 0	21 0 0
Rawalpindi	4 1 7	1 10 4	1 0 10	1 4 5	1 5 10	1 4 1	1 6 8	4 0 0	4 7 0	3 13 6	13 7 8	23 11 3
Hawara	5 1 4	1 11 10	1 2 10	...	1 9 8	1 5 4	1 14 0	5 0 0	4 13 3	4 13 0	...	21 13 9
Peshawar	3 13 11	1 15 3	1 4 4	1 4 3	1 8 7	1 2 1	1 14 6	5 3 11	4 3 4	4 6 9	14 8 9	29 1 5
Kohat	2 13 8	1 12 0	1 1 10	...	1 4 1	1 4 11	1 14 0	...	5 5 0	5 3 11	15 0 0	30 7 0
Bacina	2 13 9	1 5 9	0 12 6	1 0 0	1 3 4	0 12 10	1 5 0	4 14 9	5 2 6	3 5 4	13 8 4	28 9 6
Dera Ismail Khan	5 0 0	1 12 0	1 6 0	1 3 9	1 6 0	1 5 3	1 7 10	8 0 0	5 11 6	4 2 6	13 5 4	28 10 9
Dera Ghazi Khan	6 10 6	2 3 4	1 6 10	1 4 1	1 9 0	...	1 5 11	...	4 15 0	5 0 0	16 0 0	30 4 0
Muzaffargarh	2 4 0	2 3 6	1 8 6	1 8 6	1 12 0	...	1 14 6	...	5 0 0	4 7 0	14 0 0	31 0 0
Arascan	3 15 1	1 15 2	1 5 5	1 7 7	1 11 11	1 10 0	1 8 7	4 13 1	4 14 11	4 2 7	13 9 3	27 12 8

AT HEAD-QUARTERS OF DISTRICTS IN THE PUNJAB
YEAR 1894-95.

14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
FODDER.			Firewood per maund.	Salt per maund.	Iron per maund.	Poult. bullock.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per aer.	Remarks.
Grass.	Straw.	Jowar and Bajra.							
Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	Rs.A.P.	
0 8 3	0 10 11	0 10 11	0 6 5	3 10 0	6 0 0	10 0 0	1 0 0	0 3 0	
0 5 4	0 4 0	0 4 10	0 5 4	3 8 0	8 0 0	30 0 0	3 8 0	...	
0 4 9	0 5 4	0 4 4	0 5 0	3 4 7	5 0 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 0 5	
0 6 1	0 6 9	0 10 8	0 8 0	3 13 0	4 8 0	50 0 0	2 0 0	0 2 0	
0 4 0	0 5 4	0 5 4	0 5 4	3 12 9	5 8 0	50 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	
0 10 8	0 10 2	0 10 8	0 5 0	3 2 5	6 2 5	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	
1 0 0	0 7 0	...	0 7 1	4 11 1	5 0 0	15 0 0	7 8 0	0 9 0	
0 4 0	1 0 0	...	0 5 4	4 0 0	6 6 0	15 0 0	2 0 0	0 3 0	
0 8 0	0 5 9	0 10 0	0 6 3	3 5 0	5 8 0	25 0 0	5 0 0	0 2 0	
0 8 0	0 5 3	0 8 0	0 6 3	3 1 5	6 0 0	45 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 0	
0 9 0	0 11 0	0 9 9	0 5 5	3 1 1	8 0 0	58 0 0	2 12 0	0 3 0	
0 5 4	0 5 4	0 4 0	0 5 10	3 1 0	6 10 8	55 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	
0 4 11	0 5 10	0 5 9	0 5 5	3 3 2	4 13 4	35 0 0	3 8 0	0 1 0	
0 9 5	0 9 5	0 2 8	0 4 1	3 5 0	6 0 0	15 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 3	
0 6 6	0 6 5	0 4 0	0 4 0	3 5 4	6 5 4	25 0 0	3 0 0	0 1 0	
0 10 8	0 5 3	...	0 7 2	3 0 0	6 11 0	47 0 0	4 4 0	0 2 5	
0 4 8	0 5 0	0 4 9	0 6 6	3 1 3	4 9 5	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 2 2	
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	3 1 0	6 0 0	50 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 5	
0 10 0	0 5 3	0 3 0	0 5 3	2 15 0	5 0 0	35 0 0	3 0 0	0 2 0	
0 7 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	2 14 0	5 0 0	40 0 0	4 0 0	0 1 5	
0 10 9	0 5 9	0 5 0	0 6 3	2 15 0	5 12 0	40 0 0	5 8 0	0 3 0	
0 8 0	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	2 15 0	6 2 0	40 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	
0 8 0	...	0 3 0	0 5 4	2 13 9	5 0 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	0 1 0	
0 10 9	0 5 1	0 7 7	0 9 3	2 15 0	6 5 4	30 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0	
0 4 3	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 6 4	3 9 3	7 0 0	25 8 0	3 12 0	0 3 0	
0 4 11	0 6 9	0 7 8	0 6 7	0 15 1	5 5 4	12 8 0	3 4 0	0 2 0	
0 6 1	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 3 1	0 12 7	8 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 0	0 3 3	
0 12 9	0 5 1	0 4 0	0 7 5	0 11 3	7 0 0	25 0 0	7 9 7	...	
0 8 0	0 10 0	0 4 0	0 5 7	1 6 5	6 2 0	34 0 0	3 8 0	0 2 0	
0 8 0	0 5 2	0 8 0	0 7 0	1 9 8	7 0 0	15 0 0	2 8 0	0 2 0	
0 6 8	0 8 0	...	0 5 1	1 10 0	6 8 0	40 0 0	2 4 0	0 1 0	
0 7 8	0 6 9	0 5 10	0 5 10	2 15 4	6 0 0	18 1 0	3 8 7	0 1 0	

District.	3	Description.	Wagon per diem.				6	7	8	9	Remarks.
			Skilled.		Unskilled.						
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.					
			Rs.	P.	Rs.	P.					
Hissar	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Rohilkhand	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Gurgaon	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Delhi	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Karnal	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Unhalla	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Simla	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Average	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Kangra	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Jalandhar	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Ludhiana	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Ferozepore	0	8	11	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	...	...
Average	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Meerut	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Jhang	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Montgomery	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	...	...

[illegible]

NOTE.—This is a Quinquennial Statement. It was prepared for the Report of 1893-94.

**No. 46.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT AND VALUE OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF THE PUNJAB
DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.**

1 COUNTRIES.	2 IMPORTS.		3 EXPORTS.		4 TOTAL.	
	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.	Maunds.	Value in rupees.
Sewestan	252,882	7,37,661	96,185	7,41,787	349,067	14,79,448
Tihli	78,239	1,01,868	34,675	1,46,516	112,914	2,48,324
Kabul	{ Logs 1,353 148,306 }	{ 15,27,914 }	97,121	27,05,746	{ Logs 1,353 245,427 }	{ 42,33,660 }
Bajaur	{ Logs 3,673 150,832 }	{ 19,18,360 }	144,340	27,72,210	{ Logs 3,673 295,172 }	{ 46,90,570 }
Kashmir	{ Logs 19,927 830,380 }	{ 60,31,038 }	622,937	73,47,214	{ Logs 19,927 1,453,317 }	{ 1,33,78,252 }
Ladakh	9,223	3,93,180	7,840	4,61,236	17,063	8,54,416
Chinese Tibet	5,477	1,22,646	1,931	34,177	7,408	1,56,823
Total	{ Logs 24,953 1,475,339 }	{ 1,08,32,607 }	1,005,029	1,42,08,886	{ Logs 24,953 2,480,368 }	{ 2,50,41,493 }

**No. 47.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE IN THE PUBLIC
WORKS DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.**

CLASS OF WORKS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT.					Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
MILITARY WORKS	4,24,617	2,15,792	6,40,409	(a) 1,14,779
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings	1,89,558	1,15,448	3,05,006	54,498
Communications	35,485	10,349	45,834	8,074
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,400	...	2,400	...
Total Civil Works	2,27,443	1,25,797	3,53,240	(b) 62,572
TOTAL IMPERIAL	6,52,060	3,41,589	9,93,649	1,77,351
PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings	3,97,753	3,10,654	7,08,407	1,98,580
Communications	3,65,252	12,37,985	16,03,237	4,49,418
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	1,25,310	49,421	1,74,731	48,981
TOTAL PROVINCIAL	8,88,315	15,98,060	24,86,375	6,96,979
LOCAL.						
INCORPORATED LOCAL.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings	68,180	1,03,631	1,71,811	22,245
Communications	1,49,958	4,16,333	5,66,291	73,312
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	73,383	58,892	1,32,275	17,128
Total Incorporated Local	2,91,521	5,78,856	8,70,377	1,12,695
EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS.						
CIVIL WORKS.						
Civil Buildings	60,714	38,374	99,088	3,658
Communications	3,713	13,646	17,359	990
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,11,767	3,40,680	5,52,447	31,313
Total Excluded Local	2,76,194	3,02,700	5,78,894	35,155

(a). The calculation as per percentage charges comes to Rs. 1,14,790. These differences are due to omissions of fractions of rupees.

(b). Ditto

6. 48.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAYS IN THE PUNJAB AND THE STATE OF THEIR WORKING FROM 1ST APRIL 1894 TO 31ST MARCH 1895.

NAMES OF RAILWAYS.	Mileage opened during the year.	PASSENGERS CARRIED DURING THE YEAR.				Receipts from passengers and other coaching receipts.	Receipts from miscellaneous, including steam boat.	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Number of European and Eurasian staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expenditure from commencement to 31st March 1895.
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	Intermediate Class.	3rd Class.	Total.							
North-Western Railway system ..	2*	47,956	142,124	559,144	11,833,805	12,593,029	1,03,02,476	2,26,74,158	3,29,76,604	1,91,38,552	Rs. 1,38,38,082		Rs. (a) 49,53,84,083
Jumunoo-Kashmir Railway, Kashmir Section.	...	Included with North-Western				Railway System						13,628	9,60,010
Rajpura-Bhatinda Railway	...	3,976	5,736	28,542	881,600	919,854	3,69,553	11,81,408	15,50,966	8,53,031	Rs. 6,97,935		67,17,997
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway	...	7,666	21,346½	38,789½	1,027,055½	1,094,851½	8,78,285	5,11,033	13,89,618	(c) 6,67,017	(d) 7,22,601	1,494	(e) 1,55,29,777

(a) Includes Rs. 201,028 on account of expenditure on doubling line Ketri Karachi.

(b) Addition in connection with new gauge line in half-year ended 30th June 1894.

(c) The Jumunoo-Kashmir Railway (Kashmir Section) is leased by the North-Western Railway in the Revenue Accounts of which line the transactions are included. The amount shown under "net earnings" against this line represents the rental paid for it by the North-Western Railway and included in the earnings of that line.

(d) The amount shown under "net earnings" against this line represents the rental paid for it by the North-Western Railway at 35 per cent. on gross receipts. The Revenue transactions are entered from those of the North-Western Railway and are shown separately in the above Statement.

(e) The number of employees does not include labourers and cannot be separately determined for each line.

(f) Includes Rs. 4,08,800 on account of Goods receipts.

(g) Includes Rs. 4,08,800 on account of Goods receipts.

(h) Balance in per cent. placed at disposal of Secretary of State for payment to Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company.

(i) Approximate.

**NO. 50.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEARS
1893-94 AND 1894-95.**

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.									
1893-94.									
1894-95.									
Difference.									

NO. 50.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND CHARGES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEARS 1893-94 AND 1894-95—concluded.

Expenditure.	1893-94.				1894-95.				Difference.
	Imperial.		Provincial.		Imperial.		Provincial.		
	Rs.	Local.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Local.	Rs.	Rs.	
Refunds and Drawbacks	37,976	1,075	43,668	8,119	48,134	53,550	97,688	- 16,309	
Assignments, &c.	145,576	12,677,655	25,444,473	1,48,556	1,40,014	1,48,556	1,48,556	+ 3,495	
Land Revenue	47,678	38,889	12,003	3,000	47,680	37,594	1,883,358	+ 2,330	
Excise	318,086	47,408	318,086	21,053	318,086	21,053	50,017	+ 1,840	
Forest	5,653	6,351,713	5,653	6,351,713	5,653	6,351,713	5,653	+ 219	
Assessed Taxes	47,408	81,000	47,408	81,000	47,408	81,000	47,408	+ 498	
Registration	68	91,651	68	91,651	68	91,651	68	- 85,971	
Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interest on other obligations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Post Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Administration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Police	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Political	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific and other Departments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	31,320,873	37,511,374	1,894,712,330	2,515,038,577	32,250,081	37,132,164	2,515,038,577	+ 2,072	
Contributions	...	...	2,054	4,099,515	...	5,072,240	...	...
Debt and Remittances	18,714,654	...	...	18,714,654	19,385,127,238	...	...	...
Closing Balance	19,048,007	48,408,505	1,894,101,164	21,271,084,110	20,476,672,524	43,321,501	21,271,084,110	...	
Provincial and Local Supplies	...	...	...	95,500,000	...	...	...	...
Gross Total	...	...	...	22,231,163,612	...	21,246	...	...

[illegible]

ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION OF IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION
DERIVED THEREFROM, THE WORKING EXPENSES, AND THE
RESPECT OF THOSE WORKS FOR 1894-95.

Navigation Works.

[illegible]

No. 53.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES

1	2				3			4		
					POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1891.*			CHOLERA.		
	DISTRICTS.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
No.										
1	Hissar ...	...	...	...	414,801	361,007	775,808	10	7	17
2	Rohtak ...	...	...	...	313,426	277,020	590,446	...	...	...
3	Gurgaon...	...	...	...	350,194	318,669	668,863	...	...	...
4	Delhi ...	...	...	...	342,077	293,147	635,224	2	...	2
5	Karnál ...	...	...	...	370,845	312,807	683,652	...	...	...
6	Umballa...	...	...	...	535,533	446,758	982,291	1	...	1
7	Simla ...	...	...	...	22,165	13,081	35,246	...	...	...
8	Kángra ...	...	...	...	394,402	365,056	759,458	...	...	...
9	Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	...	540,038	471,606	1,011,644	...	...	...
10	Jullundur ...	...	...	...	481,630	409,717	891,347	...	...	...
11	Ludhiána ...	...	...	...	354,372	294,283	648,655	...	...	...
12	Ferozepore ...	...	...	...	469,346	392,153	861,499	...	...	...
13	Mooltan...	...	...	...	339,668	281,191	620,859	...	...	...
14	Jhang ...	...	...	...	233,579	203,242	436,821	...	...	...
15	Montgomery ...	...	...	...	269,569	229,880	499,449	...	...	...
16	Lahore ...	...	...	...	579,116	476,503	1,055,619	17	14	31
17	Amritsar ...	...	...	...	541,932	449,058	990,990	20	13	33
18	Gurdáspur ...	...	...	...	511,129	429,656	940,785	14	14	28
19	Siálkot ...	...	...	...	584,638	514,074	1,098,712	...	...	...
20	Gujrát ...	...	...	...	400,485	360,338	760,823	...	...	...
21	Gujránwála ...	...	...	...	378,972	311,089	690,061	...	...	...
22	Shahpur...	...	...	...	258,118	235,417	493,535	...	...	...
23	Jhelum ...	...	...	...	315,011	290,763	605,774	...	...	...
24	Ráwalpindi ...	...	...	...	447,549	397,710	845,259	...	...	...
25	Hazára ...	...	...	...	253,105	223,020	476,125	...	...	...
26	Pesháwar ...	...	...	...	357,261	313,895	671,156	...	...	...
27	Kohát ...	...	...	...	100,755	89,759	190,514	1	...	1
28	Bannu ...	...	...	...	195,514	174,458	369,972	...	...	...
29	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	257,411	225,052	482,463	...	...	...
30	Dera Gházi Khan ...	...	...	...	218,359	181,501	399,860	...	...	...
31	Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	206,908	174,164	381,072	...	...	...
TOTAL ...					11,037,908	9,516,074	20,553,982	65	48	113

* Including population of Europeans and Eurasians and Military Cantonments.

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894.

5			6			7		
SMALL-POX.			FEVERS.			DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
133	107	240	7,932	7,033	14,965	185	133	318
15	5	20	6,542	5,941	12,483	172	146	318
273	189	462	7,381	6,646	14,027	494	453	946
130	108	238	7,561	7,430	14,991	604	509	1,113
455	385	840	9,639	9,343	18,982	524	452	976
737	577	1,314	18,125	16,782	34,907	831	611	1,442
...	1	1	232	171	403	44	29	73
1	...	1	8,255	8,124	16,379	296	319	615
39	36	75	17,984	18,028	36,012	718	650	1,368
84	83	167	18,462	19,038	37,500	564	454	1,018
92	100	192	8,346	8,366	16,712	410	322	732
118	90	208	8,581	7,844	16,425	323	227	550
21	18	39	6,232	5,620	11,852	258	238	496
14	12	26	2,933	2,704	5,637	158	98	256
109	119	228	3,506	3,051	6,557	160	137	297
45	25	70	14,524	12,263	26,787	388	227	615
67	35	102	17,173	16,805	33,978	1,242	872	2,114
31	26	57	18,018	17,524	35,542	572	425	997
21	19	40	16,372	15,055	31,427	936	686	1,622
81	91	172	7,475	6,839	14,314	263	203	466
9	9	18	10,053	8,872	18,925	125	67	192
93	79	172	3,208	3,058	6,266	159	122	281
65	63	128	6,427	6,098	12,525	137	122	259
16	9	25	9,620	8,969	18,589	72	40	112
5	7	12	4,231	4,779	8,510	17	20	37
338	294	632	6,569	5,552	12,121	96	40	136
17	24	41	2,545	2,407	4,952	17	6	23
5	9	14	3,825	3,358	7,183	51	39	90
247	265	512	4,691	4,325	9,016	134	124	258
4	1	5	4,733	3,820	8,553	47	28	75
17	10	27	4,709	4,009	8,718	108	20	128
3,272	2,796	6,068	265,884	249,354	515,238	10,185	7,878	17,963

No. 53.—DEATHS REGISTERED FROM DIFFERENT CAUSES

1		2				8											
						INJURIES.											
		DISTRICTS.				Suicide.			Wounding.			Accidents.			Snake-bite and killed by wild beasts.		
No.						Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	Hissar	7	4	11		4	...	4	77	51	128	35	20	55			
2	Rohtak	4	9	13	12	...	12	78	88	166	24	8	32				
3	Gurgaon... ..	15	69	84	6	2	8	71	109	180	17	26	43				
4	Delhi	12	17	29	6	5	11	81	73	154	12	15	27				
5	Karnál	1	4	5	5	1	6	97	74	171	38	13	51				
6	Umballa... ..	3	10	13	8	2	10	131	56	187	19	3	22				
7	Simla	1	2	3	1	...	1	5	6	11	...	1	1				
8	Kángra	7	13	20	2	5	7	175	102	277	27	10	37				
9	Hoshiárpur	5	13	18	8	1	9	102	85	187	22	12	34				
10	Jullundur	8	11	19	2	1	3	115	79	194	9	5	14				
11	Ludhiána	6	3	9	6	11	17	107	82	189	8	3	11				
12	Ferozepore	4	3	7	12	4	16	89	70	159	21	6	27				
13	Mooltan	4	2	6	2	1	3	103	92	195	68	15	83				
14	Jhang	2	...	2	4	1	5	73	48	121	63	13	76				
15	Montgomery	1	...	1	7	5	12	76	41	117	57	21	78				
16	Lahore	6	10	16	25	9	34	148	88	236	65	25	90				
17	Amritsar... ..	9	19	28	18	16	34	156	96	252	18	11	29				
18	Gurdáspur	2	4	6	11	7	18	133	94	227	16	16	32				
19	Siálkot	2	6	8	7	8	15	120	72	192	25	4	29				
20	Gujrát	3	2	5	11	11	22	83	64	147	22	5	27				
21	Gujránwála	5	2	7	3	1	4	100	53	153	103	25	128				
22	Shahpur... ..	1	1	2	8	7	15	77	53	130	43	20	63				
23	Jhelum	3	2	5	16	8	24	116	77	193	37	10	47				
24	Ráwalpindi	4	4	8	28	20	48	219	96	315	41	19	60				
25	Házara... ..	...	...	...	11	8	19	57	29	86	3	...	3			
26	Pesháwar ... ..	...	...	...	70	11	81	64	43	107	11	4	15			
27	Kohát ... ..	...	...	...	42	9	51	17	11	28	15	...	15			
28	Bannu	2	3	5	40	3	43	32	11	43	7	4	11				
29	Dera Ismail Khan	2	...	2	20	1	21	60	29	89	24	7	31				
30	Dera Gházi Khan... ..	1	3	4	14	7	21	30	19	49	22	16	38				
31	Muzaffargarh	4	1	5	3	...	3	14	7	21	48	20	68				
TOTAL		124	217	341	412	165	577	2,806	1,898	4,704	920	387	1,277				

IN EACH DISTRICT OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894—concluded.

9			10			11								
ALL OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Injuries.	From all causes.			
											Males.	Females.	Total.	
2,682	2,219	4,901	11,065	9,574	20,639	0'020	0'310	19'29	0'41	0'26	26'68	26'52	26'60	
2,633	2,065	4,698	9,480	8,262	17,742	...	0'030	21'14	0'54	0'38	30'25	29'82	30'05	
2,962	2,482	5,444	11,219	9,975	21,194	...	0'090	20'97	1'41	0'47	32'04	31'50	31'69	
4,978	4,340	9,318	13,386	12,497	25,883	0'003	0'370	23'60	1'75	0'35	39'13	42'63	40'75	
5,864	5,014	10,878	16,623	15,286	31,909	...	1'230	27'77	1'43	0'34	44'82	48'87	46'67	
5,506	4,910	10,416	25,361	22,951	48,312	0'001	1'340	35'54	1'47	0'24	47'36	51'37	49'18	
251	173	424	534	383	917	...	0'030	11'43	2'07	0'45	24'09	29'28	26'02	
3,214	3,070	6,284	11,977	11,643	23,620	...	0'001	21'57	0'81	0'45	30'37	31'89	31'10	
6,449	5,404	11,853	25,327	24,229	49,556	...	0'070	35'60	1'35	0'25	46'90	51'38	48'99	
5,560	5,493	11,053	24,804	25,164	49,968	...	0'190	42'07	1'14	0'26	51'50	61'42	55'06	
4,362	4,307	8,669	13,337	13,194	26,531	...	0'300	25'76	1'13	0'35	37'64	44'83	40'90	
4,769	4,271	9,040	13,917	12,515	26,432	...	0'240	19'07	0'64	0'24	29'65	31'91	30'68	
2,960	2,385	5,345	9,648	8,371	18,019	...	0'060	19'09	0'80	0'46	28'40	29'77	29'02	
2,506	2,166	4,672	5,753	5,042	10,795	...	0'060	12'90	0'59	0'47	24'63	24'81	24'71	
3,417	2,900	6,317	7,333	6,274	13,607	...	0'460	13'13	0'59	0'42	27'20	27'29	27'24	
6,364	5,734	12,098	21,582	18,395	39,977	0'030	0'070	25'38	0'58	0'36	37'27	38'60	37'87	
8,635	8,058	16,693	27,338	25,925	53,263	0'030	0'100	34'29	2'13	0'35	50'45	57'73	53'75	
5,886	5,049	10,935	24,683	23,159	47,842	0'030	0'060	37'78	1'06	0'30	48'29	53'90	50'85	
7,041	5,758	12,799	24,524	21,608	46,132	...	0'040	28'60	1'48	0'22	41'95	42'03	41'99	
3,937	3,144	7,081	11,875	10,359	22,234	...	0'230	18'81	0'61	0'26	29'65	28'75	29'22	
3,035	2,718	5,753	13,433	11,747	25,180	...	0'030	27'43	0'28	0'42	35'45	37'76	36'49	
2,617	2,037	4,654	6,206	5,377	11,583	...	0'350	12'70	0'57	0'43	24'04	22'84	23'47	
2,883	2,504	5,387	9,684	8,884	18,568	...	0'210	20'68	0'43	0'44	30'74	30'55	30'65	
4,118	3,714	7,832	14,118	12,871	26,989	...	0'030	21'99	0'13	0'51	31'55	32'36	31'93	
1,220	1,017	2,237	3,544	3,360	6,904	...	0'030	17'87	0'08	0'23	21'90	24'03	22'90	
1,101	807	1,908	8,239	6,751	14,990	...	0'930	18'06	0'20	0'30	23'06	21'51	22'33	
541	423	964	3,195	2,880	6,075	0'010	0'220	25'59	0'12	0'49	31'71	34'09	31'69	
795	604	1,399	4,757	4,031	8,788	...	0'040	19'41	0'24	0'28	24'33	23'11	23'75	
1,965	1,604	3,569	7,143	6,355	13,498	...	1'060	18'69	0'53	0'30	27'75	29'24	27'98	
290	288	578	5,141	4,182	9,323	...	0'010	21'39	0'19	0'28	13'54	13'04	13'32	
630	551	1,181	5,533	4,678	10,211	...	0'070	21'86	0'46	0'25	26'74	26'86	26'80	
109,171	95,209	204,380	222,759	357,922	750,681	0'006	0'300	25'07	0'87	0'34	35'58	37'61	36'58	

No. 54.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE WORKING OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	EXPENDITURE.												Remaining on hand on 31st December 1894.	
	Expended during the year.													
	On establishment.		On medicines, diet and contingencies.		On buildings or repairs.		Invested from surplus income.		Total.					
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	P. A.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.		
Hissar	9,791	1 11	7,660	13 0	2,172	12 9	...	...	19,624	11 8	...	...
Rohtak	4,345	1 8	4,386	10 10	64	5 2	...	...	8,796	1 8	668	1 4
Gurgaon	8,270	2 6	5,516	1 7	4,994	8 0	...	...	18,780	12 1	...	...
Delhi	11,273	14 6	7,070	0 5	477	8 6	...	...	18,821	7 5	...	...
Karnal	7,718	1 0	7,122	14 10	1,021	0 0	...	...	15,861	15 10	...	...
Umballa	10,745	4 11	5,771	12 9	2,359	13 9	...	...	18,886	15 5	...	...
Simla	11,052	2 11	11,090	3 4	3,864	3 3	...	...	26,006	9 6	8,904	13 0
Kangra	5,828	9 6	4,672	11 8	457	7 9	...	...	10,958	12 11	...	...
Hoshiarpur ...	10,266	12 3	8,267	15 2	1,919	9 8	...	...	20,454	5 1	...	...
Jullundur ...	11,468	10 0	7,092	7 8	1,549	8 0	...	...	20,110	9 8	...	...
Ludhiána ...	6,194	10 7	5,375	2 6	819	4 9	...	...	12,389	1 10	1,485	9 5
Ferozepore ...	10,721	14 1	4,529	7 3	1,162	2 0	...	...	16,413	7 4	707	2 9
Mooltan	11,688	10 8	10,865	0 6	122	8 0	...	...	22,676	3 2	...	...
Jhang	6,749	4 6	3,804	4 6	291	7 11	...	...	10,845	0 11	...	...
Montgomery ...	6,475	9 7	4,989	0 4	8,739	4 9	...	...	20,203	14 8	...	...
Lahore*	17,506	3 8	10,245	15 5	1,558	2 9	...	...	29,304	5 10	1,192	9 3
Amritsar	13,902	11 2	16,741	10 2	1,512	14 0	...	...	32,157	3 4	...	...
Gurdáspur ...	12,345	14 9	7,329	11 7	494	3 10	...	...	20,169	14 2	...	...
Siálkot	8,630	9 6	8,191	0 5	1,155	2 3	...	...	17,976	12 2	...	...
Gujrát	7,812	11 4	4,098	3 10	1,047	15 5	...	...	12,958	14 7	...	...
Gujránwála ...	9,429	1 2	7,464	10 8	1,734	11 0	...	...	18,628	6 10	216	12 0
Shahpur	7,322	10 10	2,732	9 10	1,023	15 9	...	...	11,079	4 5	...	...
Jhelum	8,948	15 0	5,041	9 2	1,888	12 6	...	...	15,879	4 8	...	...
Ráwalpindi ...	13,857	4 6	10,580	1 2	1,477	11 4	...	...	25,915	1 0	...	...
Abbottabad ...	4,439	13 3	1,715	10 5	730	2 0	...	...	6,885	9 8	67	3 0
Pesháwar... ..	9,953	14 5	10,873	10 6	2,301	3 10	...	...	23,128	12 9	162	14 3
Kohát	3,311	0 0	1,600	0 0	588	0 0	...	...	5,499	0 0	...	...
Edwardesabad ...	5,419	15 10	3,774	0 10	...	...	...	...	9,194	0 8	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan	9,921	11 1	3,727	12 5	742	7 9	...	...	14,391	15 3	...	...
Dera Gházi Khan	6,314	13 7	3,824	10 10	261	0 0	...	...	10,400	8 5	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	4,944	3 11	2,627	0 9	2,959	15 3	...	...	10,531	3 11	...	...
Parachinar, Kurram.	2,159	13 11	677	15 4	...	...	...	...	2,837	13 3	...	...
Mayo Hospital, Lahore.	13,298	15 1	23,112	13 9	2,308	0 0	15,000	14 9	53,719	12 10	14,105	6 7		
TOTAL	292,184	5 7	228,573	13 5	51,800	13 11	15,000	0 0	581,488	0 11	27,510	7 7		

* Excluding Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

No. 56.—RETURN OF COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND SCHOLARS IN THE PUNJAB AT THE END OF THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1894-95.

A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town. (The population of Native or Feudatory States and Political Agencies should be entered except in the case of those Provinces where the States in question come under the supervision and control of the Education Department, and in that case the population should be entered in this respect.)

No. 58.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		PUBLIC						
		UNDER PUBLIC						
		Managed by Government.						
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges.							
	English	38,701	...	...	19,929	...	...	58,630
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.							
	Medicine	72,552	2,552	2,213	6,187	...	...	83,504
	Total	1,11,253	2,552	2,213	26,116	...	...	1,42,134
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.							
	For Boys { High Schools	14,296	...	593	12,735	...	* 20,023	47,647
	{ Middle Schools { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle Schools { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls { High Schools	5,361	...	...	592	...	† 6,680	12,633
	{ Middle Schools { English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle Schools { Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	19,657	...	593	13,327	...	26,703	60,280
	Primary Schools.							
	For Boys	3,899	...	607	1,484	...	240	6,230
	For Girls ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	3,899	...	607	1,484	...	240	6,230
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	Schools for Special Instruction.							
	Training Schools for Masters	59,052	297	32	...	...	...	59,381
	Schools of Art	13,146	14	24	140	21	246	13,591
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools	16,428	...	25	...	...	...	16,746
	Industrial Schools	7,067	14	...	...	22	257	7,124
	Other Schools	15,106	...	...	57	...	† 20,423	35,529
	Total	1,10,799	325	81	197	43	20,926	1,32,371
BUILDINGS		46, 60	...	...	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).		8,407	...	...	...	...	9,946	56,315
	Total	54,776	...	...	...	...	4,850	13,257
UNIVERSITY DIRECTION ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN	ARTS COLLEGES ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS ... ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		3,00,328	2,872	...	41,124	43	62,556	4,10,597

* Includes Rs. 14,679 from Imperial Revenues.
† From Imperial Revenues.

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
INSTITUTIONS.													
MANAGEMENT.							UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.						
Managed by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.							Aided by Government or by Local Fund or Municipal Board.						
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	2,493	1,954	...	...	4,447	9,600	150	1,330	17,440	11,230	8858	48,028
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,024	391	715	490	609	7,188	21,417
...
...	...	2,493	1,954	...	...	4,447	21,024	541	2,065	17,930	11,839	16,046	69,445
1,967	9,085	91,572	1,03,888	853	341	2,07,706	66,706	507	12,227	1,06,757	1,730	38,349	2,26,277
1,845	19,801	50,559	75,007	1,822	621	1,49,655	15,899	1,570	3,216	25,340	7,405	13,244	66,696
...	71,074	16,210	32,705	373	35	1,20,397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,713	228	10,599	35,150
611	385	8,769	...	...	...	9,765	20,014	...	...	10,455	1,197	9,636	41,302
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,558	...	767	56	...	1,705	11,145
4,423	1,00,345	1,67,110	2,11,600	3,048	997	4,87,523	1,20,796	2,083	16,210	1,57,327	10,565	73,591	3,80,567
120	2,94,323	33,405	44,297	99	445	3,72,689	5,479	32,037	7,572	11,150	2,552	14,230	73,020
2,985	18,195	20,456	...	2	1	41,640	8,777	1,276	2,223	1,918	4,799	14,179	33,172
3,106	3,12,518	53,851	44,297	101	445	4,14,329	14,256	33,313	9,795	13,068	7,331	28,409	1,05,192
...
...
...
...
...	...	4,154	20	...	...	4,183	...	...	...	5,834	...	...	8,234
...
...	...	4,154	25	...	...	4,183	2,400	...	...	5,834	...	...	8,234
225	62,387	42,087	...	56	...	1,05,655	17,868	424	...	...	1,822	12,234	32,351
...	15,605	8,469	...	555	...	24,629	1,071	...	150	...	1,832	7,050	10,160
225	77,992	51,456	...	611	...	1,30,284	18,935	424	250	...	3,657	19,284	42,154
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
...
7,754	4,90,855	2,79,074	2,57,880	3,760	1,443	10,40,766	1,77,415	36,361	28,200	1,94,159	33,407	7,37,330	6,06,892

No. 58.—STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

1		23	24	25	26
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—CONCLUDED.			
		UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT—concluded.			
		Unaided.			
		Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	<i>Arts Colleges.</i>				
	English	8,590	2,141	8,358	19,089
	Oriental ... ..	...	...	...	...
	<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.</i>				
	Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	8,590	2,141	8,358	19,089
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.	<i>Secondary Schools.</i>				
	For Boys { High Schools	24,691	10,758	4,315	39,764
	{ Middle Schools { English ...	8,973	6,660	14,911	30,544
	{ Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...
	For Girls { High Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...
	{ Middle Schools { English ...	...	368	327	625
	{ Middle Schools { Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,664	17,726	19,553	70,943
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.	<i>Primary Schools.</i>				
	For Boys	3,966	1,813	3,534	9,313
	For Girls ... ..	...	513	1,845	2,358
	Total ...	3,966	2,326	5,379	11,671
	<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>				
	Training Schools for Masters ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Schools of Art ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Medical Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Schools ... ..	...	...	2,532	2,532
	Other Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	2,532	2,532
BUILDINGS ... ..		...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (SPECIAL GRANTS ONLY).		...	...	2,816	2,816
	Total ...	...	...	2,816	2,816
UNIVERSITY DIRECTION ... ..		...	...	...	...
INSPECTION ... ..		...	...	...	...
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN		...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	ARTS COLLEGES	...	...	...	...
	PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES	...	...	...	...
	SECONDARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
	PRIMARY SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
	SPECIAL SCHOOLS OTHER THAN TRAINING SCHOOLS	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		46,220	22,193	38,638	1,07,051

IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—concluded.

27	28	29	30	31	32	33
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM					GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
Provincial Revenues.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	All other sources.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
47,701 12,024	150 391	3,843 715	47,913 490	30,587 7,797	1,39,194 21,417	
72,552	2,552	2,213	6,187	...	83,504	
1,32,277	3,093	6,771	54,390	38,384	2,35,115	
82,969 17,744 ...	9,592 21,377 71,074	1,04,392 53,775 16,210	2,48,071 1,09,326 32,705	* 76,369 44,663 408	5,21,393 2,46,885 1,29,397	* Includes Rs. 14,679 from Imperial Revenues.
14,580 20,014 9,165	... ... 385	... ... 9,536	15,305 10,455 56	† 17,507 10,833 2,398	47,792 41,362 21,544	† Includes Rs. 6,680 from Imperial Revenues.
1,44,876	1,02,428	1,83,913	4,15,918	1,52,178	9,99,313	
9,498 11,793	3,26,360 19,471	41,584 22,679	60,897 1,918	23,913 21,339	‡ 4,61,252 77,170	‡ Includes Rs. 40 from Provincial Revenues on account of grant-in-aid to Dagshāl School, which was an Aided School during the first four months of the last school year, and afterwards an Unaided, as the Government grant was withheld.
21,261	3,45,831	64,263	62,815	44,252	5,38,422	
59,052 13,146 2,400	297 14 ...	32 24 ...	... 14 5,834	... 267 ...	59,381 13,591 8,234	
16,428 7,667 15,106	14	25 4,154 ...	... 86 ...	279 2,532 20,423	16,746 13,839 35,599	§ From Imperial Revenues.
1,13,199	325	4,235	6,066	23,501	1,47,320	
64,462 9,478	62,811 * 15,605	42,987 8,619	... ...	24,061 17,103	1,94,321 50,805	|| Includes Rs. 1,663 from Imperial Revenues.
73,940	78,416	51,606	...	41,164	2,45,126	
13,303 48,181 1,40,628	1,448 ... 14,316	66 ... 1,325	52,311	10,537 ... 53	77,665 48,181 1,35,322	¶ Exclusive of expenditure on the Oriental College and School, the Law School, the Engineering Class, attached to the School of Art, the Oriental Medical Class attached to Medical School, and Scholarships held in the Arts Colleges.
13,065 7,832 14,669	978 1,493 43,247	2,573 1,039 11,922	... ... ...	6,820 3,663 3,357	24,376 13,418 73,195	
11,250 24,331	181 2,652	... 2,148	... ...	243 5,268	11,674 34,419	
28,762	30,085	15,691	...	** 91,386	1,65,900	** Includes Rs. 28,404 from Imperial Revenues.
3,02,921	94,400	34,755	52,311	1,20,747	6,05,134	
7,88,474	6,24,493	3,45,543	5,91,694	4,20,226	27,70,430	

No. 59.—STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULTS OF PRESCRIBED EXAMINATIONS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.					NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided Institutions.	Other Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Europeans and Rus- sians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadians.	Others.	
ARMS COLLEGES.	1. Master of Arts	1	2	...	3	15	2	...	13	30	8	2	...	2	12	...	11	1	...	
	2. Bachelor of Arts	1	2	1	4	40	52	26	68	186	17	32	10	12	71	...	3	62	6	
	3. First Arts	2	4	3	9	90	112	153	68	423	59	72	91	25	247	7	10	190	40	
	1. Master of Oriental Learning ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...
	3. Honors in Sanskrit ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	5	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Do. Arabic ... ..	...	1	1	2	...	5	1	3	9	...	5	1	1	7	...	...	7	...
	Do. Persian ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	7	9	...	2	...	4	6	...	...	6	...
	{ High Proficiency in Sanskrit ... ..	...	2	3	5	...	5	3	5	13	...	5	...	1	6	...	...	6	...
	Do. Arabic ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	4	...
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.	Do. Persian ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	8	...	3	...	3	6	...	...	6	...
	{ Proficiency in Sanskrit ... ..	...	1	5	6	...	12	13	4	29	...	8	4	...	12	...	...	12	...
	Do. Arabic ... ..	...	2	...	2	...	6	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...
	Do. Persian ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB
FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
HISSAR	Qádrí Press	Nár Mustafa	...	...
ROHTAK	Musalmán Press	Maulvi Ghulám Ahmad Khán	...	4
GURGAON	Rewári Mission Press	Rev'd. T. Williams, M.A.	...	...
DELHI	Job Printing Press	Bhagwán Dás	...	...
	Imperial Medical Hall Press	Sen & Co.	...	...
	Zeb Káshi Press	Shádi Lál	...	...
	Faizi Press	Muhammad Ali	...	...
	Muir Press	Buláqi Dás	2	...
	Jauhir-i-Hind Press	Jai Naráyan	...	...
	Maha Káshi Press	Maha Naráyan	...	...
	Khádim-ul-Islám Press	Ahmad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Akmal-ul-Matába Press	Hakim Muhammad Ajmal Khán	1	...
	Farúqi Press	Muhammad Mauzzam	...	...
	Nusrat-ul-Matába Press	Nusrat Ali	1	...
	Hindu Press	Piyáre Lál	...	...
	Delhi Press	Hazári Tansukh	...	...
	Ansári Press	Abdul Majíd	...	...
	Mujtabáí Press	Abdul Abad	...	...
	Razvi Press	Mír Hasan	2	...
	Gulzári-i-Ibráhím Press	Syad Ibráhím	...	...
	Ifitkhár-i-Delhi Press	Ahmad Hussain	1	...
	Qudsi Press	Habíb-ul-Rahmán	...	...
	Sri Rám Parkásh Press	Sri Rám	...	...
	Husaini Press	Ghulám Husain	...	...
	Yusafi Press	Ali Husain]	...	...
	Ahmadi Press	Syad Ahmad	...	...
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press	Mazhar Ali	...	...
	Shams-ul-Matába Press	Ata-ulla	...	...
	Muhammadi Press	Muhammad Mirza Khán	1	...
	Murtazáí Press	Aziz-ud-dín	...	...
	Delhi Review	Ahmad Ali	...	...
	Chaman Parkásh Press	Girdhar Lál	...	...
	Muhib-i-Hind Press	Jagan Náth	...	...
	Bhawáni Parshád Press	Bhawáni Parshád	...	...
	Nisár Ali Press	Nisár Ali	...	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
DELHI—concluded	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Ramzán Shah ...	...	...
	Rifá'h-i-Am Press ...	Abdul Ghani ...	...	...
	Mustáfá Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghani ...	...	...
	Siddiq Press ...	Nazar Husain ...	...	...
	Sitára-i-Hind Press ...	Nawáb Mirza ...	...	1
	Faiz-i-Am Press ...	Muhammad Asghar ...	...	...
	Bismilla Press ...	Abdulla ...	...	...
	Ashraf-ul-Matába Press ...	Nasir-ud dín ...	...	...
	Giyán Press ...	Jai Naráyan ...	...	...
	Afzal-ul-Matába Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafúr Beg ...	2	...
UMBALLA	Hari Parkásh Press, (City) ...	Harbans Rái ...	...	1
	Rahmání Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...
	Baldí Press (Sadhaura) ...	Muhammad Bilál & Karm Baksh ...	...	...
	Northbrook Press (Cantt.) ...	Hardiyál Singh ...	...	...
	Army Press (Ditto) ...	Muhammad Abdul Kádír ...	...	...
	Royal Medical Hall Press (Cantonments).	Bábu Sháma Charn Mukarji ...	...	...
	Derby Press (Cantonments)...	Muhammad Yúsaf Ali ...	...	...
	Empress Press (Ditto) ...	Jagan Náth ...	...	...
SIMLA	Station Press ...	Mr. J. Thorp ...	...	1
	Simla Times Press ...	Mr. G. Corstorphane ...	...	1
	Courier Press ...	Mr. G. Townley ...	...	1
	Army Temperance Association Press.	Rev. J. Bateson ...	1	...
	Rahmán Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	1
	Mercantile Press ...	Bábu Rám Chand ...	...	1
	Light Bob Gazette Press ...	Somersetshire Light Infantry ...	1	...
KANGRA	Jalwa-i-Núr Press ...	Sultán Baksh and Amin-ud-dín... ..	...	...
JULLUNDUR	Qaisari Press ...	Ahmad Baksh ...	...	1
	Sat Dharm Parchárák Press ...	Munshi Rám ...	...	1
	Bhárat Sewak Press ...	Gujar Mal (Francis) ...	...	1
	Public Press ...	Ghulam Ali ...	...	...
LUDHIANA	Jail Press ...	Government ...	...	...
	Haqáni Press ...	Maulvi Núr Muhammad ...	...	1

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
LUDHIANA—concluded.	Indian Army Press ...	K. Ahad Shah ...	...	...
	Civil and Military News Press ...	Ghulam Mohi-ud-din ...	2	...
	Nirankari Press ...	Pandit Rikhi Ram ...	...	1
	Mission Press ...	M. Wylie ...	1	...
	Veda Parcharak Press (Jag-raon). ...	Kirpa Ram ...	...	...
FEROZPORE ...	Gouldsbury Press ...	Shib Sahai ...	1	...
	Oriental Job Press ...	Hira Lal ...	...	...
	Siddiqi Press ...	Wali-ulla ...	1	...
	Star Press ...	Lahori Lal ...	...	...
LAHORE ...	Aftab-i-Punjab Press ...	Diwan Bota Singh ...	2	1
	Anglo-Sanskrit Press ...	Prem Chand Manaktola ...	1	...
	Akhbar-i-Haftawar Press ...	Kunj Bihari Thapur ...	1	...
	Albert Press ...	Dilbagh Rai ...	...	...
	Aror Bans Press ...	Salig Ram ...	3	1
	Benazir Press ...	Mirza Imdad Ali ...	...	...
	Central Jail Press ...	Government ...	...	...
	Civil and Military Gazette Press. ...	The Hon'ble Sir W. H. Rattigan and others. ...	1	2
	Caxton Press ...	Chiragh-ud-din ...	1	...
	Dilkusha-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Delhi Punch Press ...	M. Fazal-ud-din ...	1	...
	Economical Press ...	Lala Jagan Nath, B.A. ...	4	...
	Empress Press ...	Raja Ram ...	...	...
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din Ahmad ...	1	2
	Farrukh Press ...	M. Muhammad Ali ...	...	...
	Ghamkhar-i-Hind Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishan ...	1	...
	Gur Parkash Press ...	Sham Singh ...	1	...
	Ganesh Parkash Press ...	Harsukh Rai ...	...	...
	Gul Bahar Press ...	Chuni Lal and Bir Bhan ...	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Hind Press ...	Sheikh Imam-ud-din ...	...	...
	Government Press ...	Government, Punjab ...	...	...
	Gulzar-i-Mahammadi Press ...	Gulzar Muhammad ...	...	...
	Hari Parkash Press ...	Jagat Singh ...	...	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			News-papers	Periodicals.
LAHORE—concluded.	Islámia Press	Karím Bakhsh	...	2
	Jáfrí Press	Jawád Ali Shah	...	...
	Koh-i-Núr Press	Jagat Naráin	1	1
	Khádim-ul-Tálim Press	Máhbúb Alam	2	3
	Khatri Samachár Press	Híra Lál Kapúr	1	...
	Kishan Chand Press	Pritam Dás	1	1
	Kaku Mal Press	Daya Rám	...	...
	Mufid-i-Am Press	Munshi Guláb Singh	...	...
	Mitra Vilás Press	Pandit Mukand Rám	3	...
	Mercantile Press	Ghulám Mohi-ud-dín	...	...
	North-Western Railway Press	State	...	...
	New Albion Press	Lál Dín	...	...
	New Lyall Press	H. Iláhi Bakhsh and Maula Bakhsh	1	...
	Newal Kishore Press	Máhbúb Ahmad	...	...
	New Imperial Press	Syad Rájab Ali Shah	...	...
	News Press	Mancharji Mánakji	...	...
	Public Advocate Press	Lála Hakim Chand	...	...
	Qánún-i-Punjab Press	Budha Mal	1	...
	Rahmání Press	Pír Bakhsh	...	...
	Subhání Press	Abdul Rahmán	1	...
	Shams-ul-Hind Press	Muhammad Shams-ud-dín	1	...
	Saifi Press	Nádar Ali Saifi	1	2
	Siddiqi Press	S. Abdul Rahmán	...	...
	Sada-i-Hind Press	Dín Muhammad	2	...
	Sant Singh Luther's Press	Nihál Singh	1	...
	Sewak Press	Tula Rám	...	...
	Tribune Press	Sardár Dyal Singh Majithia	1	...
	Victoria Press	Muhammad Ján and Muhammad Husain.	...	...
	Vidya Parkash Press	Thákar Dás	...	...
	Vidya Press	Ganga Bishan	...	...
	Virja Nand Press	Durga Parshád	1	1
	Zubdat-ul-Matába Press	Hakím Ghulám Nabi	1	1
MERAN MERR	Albert Press	Arjan Dás	...	...
	Frankfort Press	Do.	...	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB

FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—continued.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
MEEAN MEER—concluded.	Moon Press	Karīm Bakhsh	...	...
	National Press	Harji Rām	...	1
	Wazir-i-Hind Press	Wazir Singh	...	1
	Rāst Guftār Press	Ghulām Rasūl	...	1
	Anand Parkāsh Press	Rām Nāth	...	...
	Amar Press	Natha Singh	...	1
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press	Ghulām Muhammad	...	2
	Roze Bazār Press	Ditto	...	1
	Chashma-i-Nūr Press	Narsingh Dās	...	...
	Dabīr-i-Hind Press	Karīm Bakhsh	...	1
	Wakīl-i-Punjab Press	Niāz Ali	...	1
	Municipal Press	Municipal Committee	...	...
	Qānūn-i-Hind Press	Jagan Nāth	...	...
	Feroz Press	Feroz-ud-dīn	...	1
	Jagīst Press	Narāin Singh	...	1
	Amritsar Mission Press	Dr. Lankester	...	...
	Al Qurān Wal Sunnat Press	Abdul Ghafūr	...	...
AMRITSAR	Narāin Press	N. Gurānditta	...	...
	Gandhārā Press	Pandit Nānak Chand	...	...
GURDASPUR	Shola-i-Nūr Press	Ghulām Mustafa	...	...
	Ziā-ul-Islām Press	Fazal Dīn	...	...
SIALKOT	Guru Gobind Singh Press	Babū Rajindar Singh	...	1
	Mirza Press	Mirza Mawāhid	...	1
	Punjab Press	Ghulām Kādir	...	1
	Zafar-ul-Matbi	Mirza Ghulām Ahmad	...	1
	Ritāb-i-Am Press	Rāi Diwān Chand	...	1
	Khair-Khawāh-i-Punjab	Mr. Brij Lal	...	1
	Victoria Press	M. Gyān Chand	...	1
	Muīd-i-Am Press	Karīm Bakhsh	...	1
	Mashīr-i-Hind Press	Kamāl Beg	...	...
	Dennis Press	Hākim Ali	...	...
	Imperial Press	Budhe Shah	...	...

No. 60.—STATEMENT OF PRINTING PRESSES IN THE PUNJAB
FOR THE YEAR 1894-95—concluded.

DISTRICT.	NAMES OF PRESSES.	NAMES OF PROPRIETORS.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	
			News-papers.	Periodicals.
SIALKOT—concluded.	St. John's Press	Mr. J. Badeely	...	...
	Anwār-i-Ahmadi Press	Muhammad Shañ Beg	...	...
	Shimālī Press	Pandit Sālig Rām	...	1
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press	Alah Ditta	...	...
GUJRANWALA	Karm Sagar Press	Karm Chand	...	...
	Khālsa Press	Lāl Singh	...	...
	McKee Press	Maula Bakhsh	...	...
SHAHPUR (BHERA)...	Wilson Press	Rām Labhaya	...	1
JHELUM	Mission Press	Mr. J. A. Patterson	...	...
	Sirāj-ul-Matāba Press	Maulvi Fakir Muhammad	...	1
	Universal Press	Maulvi Ghulām Nabi	...	...
RAWALPINDI	Egerton Press	N. D. Thapar	...	2
	Frontier Exchange	Mamooji Hathimji	...	...
	Star Press	Būta Mal	...	...
	Victor Press	Gobind Parshād	...	...
	Commercial Union Press	Kirpāl Rām	...	...
	Chaudhwin Sadi Press	Hakīm Ghulām Mohi-ud-dīn	...	1
	Frontier Press	Bhagat Rām	...	...
	Gulshan-i-Punjab Press	Būta Mal	...	...
MURREE	Egerton Press	N. D. Thapar	...	...
	Star Press	Būta Mal	...	...
PESHAWAR	Bedford Regimental Press	Officer Commanding	...	...
	Devon Ditto Do.	Ditto	...	...
	Commercial Press	Bhim Sain	...	...
	Frontier Press	Mehndi Shah	...	...
	Jail Press	Government	...	...
	Job Printing Press	Seth Rustamji	...	...
	K. R. R. Corps Press	Officer Commanding	...	...
	The Sharif Press (City)	Muhammad Sharif	...	...
HAZARA	Rāst Bāz Press	Muhammad Jān	...	...
	Punjab Frontier Press	R. C. Didden	...	...
KOHAT	Anglo-Vernacular Frontier Press.	Hara Singh	...	...
	Frontier Press	Kanhya Singh	...	...

NO. 61.—RETURN OF PERSONS ACCORDING TO RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

1		2		3	4	5	6
DENOMINATION.		NUMBER OF PERSONS (ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891).		Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.*	Annual cost of Church Establishments sanctioned by Government (exclusive of the salaries of Ministers and Priestry).	REMARKS.
		(a) Natives.	(b) Others.				
Church of England	...	4,822	23,093	29	33	Rs. 7,290	
Church of Scotland	...	3,449	2,773	10	...	60	
Roman Catholic	...	1,112	6,021	18	...	...
Greek Church	...	...	3	...	...	...
Armenian	...	...	14	...	...	...
Other Christians	...	10,367	2,255	...	...	...
Jew	...	...	33	...	...	...
Parsi	...	412	...	...	...	...
Hindu	...	10,237,700	...	...	...	...
Mohammedan	...	12,915,642	1	...	...	...
Buddhist	...	6,296	...	...	...	...
Jain	...	45,683	...	...	...	...
Sikh	...	1,870,481	...	...	...	...
Other religions	...	8	22	...	...	...

N. B.—This statement includes figures for Native States situated in the Punjab.

* Only Government buildings are shown.
 † A Chaplain is provided for each Protestant Church, his salary being Rs. 800 or Rs. 900, according as he is a Senior or Junior Chaplain.
 ‡ Church of Scotland Clergymen draw allowances from Government at rates which vary according to the number of soldiers they minister to.
 { Roman Catholic Priests receive pay at rates varying from Rs. 300 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERSHIP.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Punjab Masonic Institution.	For educating and supporting children of indigent and deceased Freemasons.	...	Rs. 94,000	Rs. 14,950	Rs. 1,04,950	225	0	...	225	Registered.	1870
Roberts Volunteer Club.	Encouragement of Volunteering.	...	...	1,804	1,804	122	1	...	123	Not Registered.	1894
Board of Management of the Lahore High School.	To maintain and manage the affairs of the Lahore High School, an institution established at Lahore for the education of European youths.	3,600	940	About Rs. 3,000	About Rs. 7,540	0	1	60	61	Registered.	1862
Anjuman Mufid-i 'Am, Kasur.	For the revival and improvement of Oriental literature, and the introduction amongst the people of the Punjab of Western knowledge, science, arts and ethics.	...	...	170	170	50	...	120	210	Ditto	1873
Additional Clergy Society.	To provide Clergymen in stations where no Government Chaplain is appointed.	...	...	9,125	9,315	About 100	...	...	About 100	Ditto	1873
* Young Men's Christian Association, Lahore.	To provide for Prayer Meetings and religious studies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guru Singh Sabha of Lahore.	The representation of the Sikh interests. The Society endeavours to interpret more truly the teachings of the Adi Granth and other sacred books, and to demolish false doctrines and improper customs.	...	...	100	100	75	...	...	75	Not registered.	1877
Anjuman Islamia, Lahore.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interest. The Society also aims to popularize Government measures affecting Muhammadans. It looks after the principal mosques at Lahore.	...	1,022-2-10	175-12-0	1,197-14-10	137	...	...	137	Registered.	1869
Dya Nand Anglo-Vedic College, Lahore.	To establish in the Punjab an Anglo-Vedic College institution which shall include a School, a College and a Boarding House as memorial in honor of Swami Dya Nand Saraswati, with the following joint purposes:— (a) To encourage, improve and enforce the study of Hindu literature. (b) To encourage and enforce the study of classical Sanskrit and of the Vedas. (c) To encourage and enforce the study of English literature and science, both theoretically and applied.	...	19,814	23,023	42,837	242	...	...	242	Ditto	1885
Sat Sabha, Lahore.	The diffusion of useful knowledge by Punjab and the reformation of the moral and social condition of the Hindus.	80-7-4	...	613-13-0	694-4-4	200	80	...	280	Not registered.	1866
Kayastha Sabha, Lahore.	The encouragement of Kayastha interests and discussion of social literary interests and removal of bad customs.	...	...	87	87	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1884
Banga Sahita Sabha or Bengali Social Reading Club, Lahore.	Maintenance of a library	...	...	163	163	41	...	...	41	Ditto	March 1884
Sanathan Dharm Sabha, Lahore.	(a) To support the principles of Sanathan Dharm, the ancient religion of the Hindus. (b) To establish a College for imparting Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects. In fulfilment of the object there is at present a purely Sanskrit "Pitthshala" and an Anglo-Sanskrit High School up to Entrance Standard. (c) To establish a library of Sanskrit Religion, Philosophy, Science, Literature, &c.	...	...	10,000	10,000	Members—275, Visitors—3,300	Members—50, Visitors—300	Members—315, Visitors—3,000	Registered.	1890	

* Made over to the Chaplain, Lahore, for one year. Trustees remain as before, only there are no more members who subscribed to the funds. The association has just been started, but has nothing to report for the year.

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Central National Muhammadan Association, Punjab.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interest.	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 200	Rs. 200	600	...	...	600	Not registered.	Decr. 1889
Managing Committee, Anglo-Vernacular Ghis School, Lahore.	To impart useful education to Hindu girls.	* 157-3-6	98-12-0	302-5-10	558-5-4	15	...	...	15	Ditto	April 1887
Anjuman Khaddim-ul-Islam, maruf Niamania, Lahore.	To propagate science and literature of Islam relating to religion.	...	...	2,000	2,000	160	...	...	160	Ditto	March 1888
Anjuman-Muhammadiyah Islamiya.	To publish and discuss principles of Islam. To teach Muhammadan religion to boys and girls in order to save them from the influence of other religions. To support poor and orphan children.	...	...	29,336	29,336	3,129	...	...	3,129	Registered.	1885
Anjuman Islahi Zamindaran (Reforming Society of Agriculturists) Bhabhaura.	To remove bad customs amongst agriculturists and defects in agricultural system. To represent to, and bring to notice of, Government difficulties of agriculturists.	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	118	Not registered.	1883
Arya School, Bhabhaura, Lahore District.	To teach English, Sanskrit, Hindi and Urdu.	128-7-2	133-14-9	127-15-3	386-5-2	4	...	...	4	Ditto	1st Novr. 1887
The Punjab Text-Book Committee.	1. Preparation and revision of text-books for Punjab schools. 2. Development and encouragement of the Vernacular literature of the Province.	10,753-4-8	255	...	11,008-4-8	30	...	...	30	Registered.	1877
The Punjab Association.	1. To promote female education. 2. To create social intercourse between Europeans and Natives.	13,514-3-0	1,505-10-1	1,975-14-6	16,995-11-2	120	11	...	131	Ditto	1886
The Aitchison College, Lahore.	For education of the sons of Chiefs and Native gentlemen of good families.	9,000	1,00,097	23,474	42,571	75	...	...	75	Ditto	1886
Anglo-Indian Children's Relief Association (Punjab and Sind Branch).	To prevent the deterioration of the English race domiciled in India by affording assistance in the maintenance and education of children of European descent who are destitute or whose means are limited, and relief to such children when suffering from sickness.	...	...	4,304	4,304	40	5	...	51	Ditto	1891
The Punjab Public Library.	(a). To provide a public Library for the use of all classes of the community, which shall contain official publications as well as general literature, both Oriental and of other kinds. (b). To provide a Reading-room which shall be open to the public free of charge.	2,033-5-4	...	2,226-13-6	4,260-3-10	...	...	...	36,093	Ditto	1884
The Lady Aitchison Hospital for women.	(a). To treat in and out-patient medically and surgically. (b). A Clinical School for diseases of women and midwifery for the female students, medical College. (c). For a school of midwifery. (d). For training nurses.	2,400	828	1,123	4,351	...	7,851	3,599	10,950	Ditto	1885
The Anjuman Ah-san-ul-Ikhtisak, Lahore.	To create union among and ameliorate the conditions and afford help to Press Compositors who are members of the Association.	...	...	897-12-0	897-12-0	48	...	...	48	Ditto	1888
Countess of Dufferin's Bazaar, Punjab Branch.	For supplying female medical aid to the women of India.	...	2,059-9-0	1,836-12-0	5,006-9-0	...	...	...	120	Ditto	1885

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Lahore Charitable Association.	To help deserving charitable cases.	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 2,552	2,552	None.	...	...	...	Registered.	1891
Punjab Brahmo Samaj, Lahore.	To promote education, diffuse Theism, effect moral and social reform.	...	...	300	300	57	10	...	67	Not registered.	1868
Punjab Science Institute.	The diffusion of scientific knowledge and the encouragement of technical education amongst the people of the Punjab.	...	...	240	240	40	...	...	40	Registered.	1886
Indian Association, Lahore.	For political advancement and social reform.	...	...	360	360	60	...	...	60	Not registered.	1883
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Amritsar.	The encouragement and spread of English and religious Education among the Muhammadans. The improvement of the said community. To bring to the notice of Government the aims and aspirations of Muhammadans. To help the community in other respects and on occasion to adopt suitable measures to secure these objects.	2,798	1,300	5,581	9,679	26	...	...	26	Not registered.	April 1871
Hindu Sabha, Amritsar.	The diffusion of the Sanskrit language and the social reformation of the Hindus.	Nil.	A grant of land from the Muniti paltry used as a grain market.	Rent realized 2,700	2,700	46	...	...	46	Registered.	1870 A. D.
Siri Guru Singh Sabha, Amritsar.	Social and religious reformation of the Sikhs and diffusion of the Gurmukhi language.	"	...	200	200	200	...	...	200	Not registered.	1872
Anjuman-i-Hindyat-i-Islamia, Amritsar.	The protection of orphan children and female education.	"	15	25	40	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1886
Arya Samaj, Amritsar.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	"	...	33	33	89	...	...	89	Ditto	1877
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Amritsar.	Propagation of Sanatan Vedic religion and education (including female education) and protection of Dharm Hindu widows and orphans.	"	"	327	327	140	...	...	140	Ditto	1st December 1882.
Arora Sabha, Amritsar.	Social reformation of the tribe of Aroras.	"	4,000	Nil.	4,000	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1885 A. D.
Arya Samaj, Dera Ismaili Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	240	240	80	...	...	80	Not registered.	1886
Bhirsati Sabha, Dera Ismaili Khan.	Educational, social and general advancement.	...	...	25	25	11	...	...	11	Ditto	1882
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Dera Ismaili Khan.	The propagation of the Muhammadan religion, the teaching of its tenets to children in order to counteract the influence of other creeds, the maintenance and education of orphans, and the general promotion of Muhammadan interests.	"	127	300	427	48	...	...	48	...	1889
Arya Samaj, Karor.	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	78-4-6	78-4-6	32	...	...	32	Not registered.	27th Decr. 1890.
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Support of the principles of Sanatan Dharm.	...	...	250	250	80	30	...	90	Ditto	1890
Arya Samaj, Umballa City.	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	3-12-0	3-12-0	8	...	...	8	Ditto	1st May 1892.
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Muhammadan community in concert with the rules and regulations of the British Government, and to discuss social, political and religious matters so far as the rules and regulations of Government permit.	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1st August 1886.

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Kalsh Sabha, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Kalsh community and encourage education.	...	...	10	10	10	...	2	12	Not registered.	1883
Singh Sabha, Umballa City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	30	30	25	...	...	35	Do	16th Decr. 1886.
Arya Samaj, Umballa Cantonment.	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	100-9-0	100-9-0	36	...	...	36	Do	1883
Kalsh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Kalsh community.	...	...	53-5-9	53-5-9	13	...	8	21	Do	October 1885
Singh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Sikh community and to preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion.	...	...	300	300	65	...	...	65	Do	1890
Theosophical Society, Umballa Cantonment.	Public good	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	Do	1891
Karnal Institute	To provide a library and English and Vernacular newspapers, also a place of meeting for social, literary and other purposes.	...	...	186	186	20	...	...	20	Do	1882
The District association for extending medical relief to women at Karnal.	Female medical education and to treat in and out-patients medically.	...	...	1,124	1,124	5	...	...	5	Do	1888
Anjuman-i-Madrasa-i-Islamia, Karnal.	For encouragement of religious and secular education among Muhammadans.	...	...	334-8-0	334-8-0	20	...	...	20	Do	16th May 1888.
Kalsh Dharm Sabha, Hissar.	The encouragement of Kalsh interests and social reforms.	...	...	50	50	30	...	...	30	Do	17th Sept. 1890.
Gau Rakhsini Sabha, Hissar.	Protection of infirm and un-servicable kine and oxen.	...	...	600	600	23	...	...	23	Do	1st July 1885.
Jain Sabha, Hissar.	To impart English, Sanskrit and religious education to Jain children.	...	87-8-0	150	237-8-0	45	...	...	45	Do	June 1890.
Arya Samaj, Hissar.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	300	300	40	...	...	40	Do	Feby. 1889.
S. H. K. Sanatan Dharm Mandal.	To teach Sanskrit and other prescribed subjects and to support the principles of Sanatan Dharm (the ancient religion of the Hindus).	...	1,221	42	1,263	57	...	...	57	Registered.	Sept. 1890.
S. P. G. Mission Girls' School, Hissar.	Native female education	50	...	306	446	...	20	30	50	Not registered.	12th August 1889.
Public Library, Hissar.	For public use	100	...	60	160	10	...	...	10	Do	1st Oct. 1894.
Arya Samaj, Hansi.	Diffusion of Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	32-4-0	32-4-0	16	...	...	16	Do	26th Feby. 1889.
Arya Samaj, Bhiwani.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	258	258	25	...	...	25	Do	26th April 1890.
Gau Rakhsini Sabha, Bhiwani.	Protection of infirm and decrepit kine and oxen.	...	...	1,300	1,300	13	...	...	13	Do	March 1885.
Baptist Zangna Girls' School, Bhiwani.	Native female education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do	June 1890.
Lending Library, Bhiwani.	The dissemination of Vernacular and English literature.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do	July 1891.
Anjuman-i-Islamia, Sirsa.	Development of religious education and protection of widows, orphans and religious endowments.	...	...	280	280	59	...	...	59	Do	Sept. 1888.
Arya Samaj, Sirsa.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	12	12	5	...	...	5	Do	7th Nov. 1892.
Arya Samaj, Jind.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	36 p. a.	36 p. a.	13	...	...	13	Do	1891.
Qawat-ul-Islamia, Jind.	For encouragement of religious and secular education.	127	200	132	419 p. a.	21	...	...	21	Do	1893

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	Income.				Members & Volun.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.		
Head Quarters Army Temperance Association, Simla.	To encourage temperance ...	Rs.	Rt.	Rs.	Rt.					Not registered.	
Young Women's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
St. Joseph's Catholic Young Men's Society, Simla.	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ditto	
Mitta Sabha, Simla ...	Moral improvement	...	...	40	40	15	...	...	15	Ditto	October 1894.
Radha Sawami Sat Sang, Simla.	Religious	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	May 1894.
Gaur Sabha, Simla ...	Social and moral improvement.	...	...	80	80	40	...	...	40	Ditto	Sept. 1894.
Anjuman Islami, Gujrat.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muham-madans.	...	Rs	...	153	45	...	...	45	Ditto	1886
Arya Samaj, Gujrat ...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	10	10	45	...	...	45	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Gujrat	For opening a Sanskrit School	...	...	163	163	50	...	...	50	Ditto	14th March 1890.
Arya Samaj, Jallapur	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	100	8-4-0	108-4-0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	1883
Dharm Sabha, Jallapur.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shastras.	...	...	11-1-0	11-1-0	40	...	...	40	Ditto	March 1883.
Anjuman Islami, Jallapur.	The diffusion of useful knowledge among the Muham-madans.	...	...	275	275	42	...	...	42	Ditto	24th May 1887.
Arya Samaj, Phalla ...	Diffusion of Vedic	...	...	10-8-6	10-8-0	8	...	...	8	Ditto	1883
Arya Samaj, Hoshiarpur.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	219	219	180	...	...	180	Ditto	1886
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Hoshiarpur.	Religious, social and moral reformation of Hindus.	...	...	420	420	150	...	...	150	Registered.	1889
Sarai Sabha, Hoshiarpur.	Social reformation and reduction of marriage and funeral expenses among the Sarin Khatri.	...	5	32	27	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1889
Arya Samaj, Mooltan	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	391	391	131	...	...	131	Ditto	1878
Anjuman Islami, Mooltan.	Education of orphans	...	...	153	208	1,053	68	12	121	Ditto	1888
Shubh Sabha, Utrachal, Mooltan.	Social and moral reform of Hindus of the district, especially Aora Utrachi.	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	14th June 1889.
Propkarni Sabha, Mooltan.	Social reformation	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1888
Students' Club, Mooltan.	Literary improvement	...	...	24	18	40	...	...	60	Ditto	1889
Students' Moral Club, Mooltan.	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	30	30	23	...	...	23	Ditto	July 1890
Arya Samaj, Jallandhar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	340	340	779	10	...	269	Ditto	1884
Dharm Sabha, Jallandhar.	Progress of Sanskrit language, &c.	...	1,121	400	1,521	143	...	...	143	Ditto	1883
Purity Association, Jallandhar.	To teach temperance	...	...	100	100	202	1	9	213	Ditto	1893
Singh Sabha, Jallandhar.	The diffusion of the Sikh religion.	...	...	80	80	30	...	...	30	Ditto	At the end of 1891.

**No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE
SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.**

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Arya Samāj, Gurdāspur	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	7	7	40	...	...	40	Not registered.	1894
Ditto, Kadīan ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1887
Ditto, Dīnanagar	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	7-3-0	7-3-0	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1887
* Anjuman-ī-Islāmīa, Batāla.	Religious	...	...	500	500	11	...	...	11	Ditto	1887
Sanatan Dharm Pātsālā, Batāla.	Teaching ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	200	200	16	...	...	16	Ditto	1893
Singh Sabha, Dera Nānak.	Religious	...	...	575	575	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1885
Ditto, Srīgōvindpur.	Diffusion of Sikh religion	...	...	0-8-0	0-8-0	8	...	7	15	Ditto	April 1894
Arya Samāj, Srīgōvindpur.	Ditto Vedic religion	...	...	5-6-0	5-6-0	27	...	...	27	...	Sept. 1887
Sanatan Dharm, Srīgōvindpur.	Ditto Sanatan religion	...	...	1	1	10	...	2	12	...	April 1894
Temperance Society, Batāla.	The inculcation of the principles of temperance amongst the people with a view to minimizing the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs.	...	...	147	147	48	...	...	48	...	1894
Union Club, Batāla ...	Prevention of gambling, use of liquors, &c., among school boys.	...	...	3	3	20	...	60	80	...	1894
Arya Samāj, Jhang-Maghīāna.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	9	159	168	47	...	...	47	Not registered.	February 1893
Ditto, Chiniot ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	66	66	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1890
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Jhang-Maghīāna.	Development of Sanskrit education and teaching in ancient Hindu religion.	...	...	101	101	50	...	...	50	Ditto	Formerly established in Jan'y. 1894
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Chiniot.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	35	35	20	...	...	20	Ditto	Established in 1895.
Arya Samāj, Rāwalpindi.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social advancement.	...	...	600	600	98	...	...	98	Ditto	1877
Guru Singh Sikh Sabha, Rāwalpindi.	Social reform and diffusion of Sikh religion.	...	...	500	500	80	...	...	80	Ditto	1892
Wachar Sabha, Ahluwāla, Rāwalpindi.	Removal of bad tribal customs.	...	...	...	...	40 or 50.	...	...	40 or 50.	Ditto	1882
Dev Gurdāvie Sabha ...	Religious	...	...	150	150	33	...	...	35	Ditto	1892
Anjuman Islāmīa ...	Ditto	...	...	0-4-0 to 1-0-0 p. m.	...	25 or 30.	...	...	30	Ditto	1894
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Sialkot.	The diffusion of the doctrines of the Sikh faith and the encouragement of education.	...	...	110	110	102	...	...	102	Ditto	1884
Arya Samāj, Sialkot ...	Religious and social	...	...	192	192	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1884
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Sialkot.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of Shāstras and a return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	9	9	90	...	...	90	Ditto	1889
Anjuman-ī-Islāmīa, Sialkot.	To promote high English education among Muhammadians and to provide scholarships for poor Muhammadian students.	...	43	127	170	86	...	...	86	Ditto	14th March 1890
Idara Sabha ...	Social, moral and religious improvement.	...	...	300	300	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1885

The Anjuman Sabha consists of five branches, one established by Zakari-ul-Husain and the other provided by ...

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	Income.				Expenses.				Registered.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Made.	For the.	For the.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Debating Club, Sialkot	Literary and moral improvement.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i Peshāwār, Peshawar.	Established in connection with the Church Mission High School for the promotion of all branches of knowledge and to discuss social, political and religious matters	100	40	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arya Samāj, Peshāwar	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anjuman-i Islāmīa, Peshawar.	For encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community.	...	...	1,205	1,205	...	...	...	120	...	1883
Dharm Rakshak Samāj, Peshāwar.	Religious	...	...	40	40	121	...	...	121	...	1894 June 1897
Anglo-Sanskrit School in connection with the Arya Samāj, Peshawar	To impart education in English and Sanskrit.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 May 1892
Singh Sabha, Peshāwar	Diffusion of the Sikh religion and interpretation of the true teaching of the Adi Granth.	...	...	20 p. m.	20 p. m.	60	...	...	60	...	14 May 1894
Station Reading Club, Muzaffargarh.	For scientific and literary purposes.	...	...	450	450	80	6	...	86	...	February 1892
Arya Samāj, Muzaffargarh.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	...	95	15	...	...	15	...	July 1890
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	20	10	50	2	...	52	...	1891
Sat Sang, Montgomery	For social and moral advancement.	...	...	95	95	50	...	...	50	...	1883
Ditto, Pakpattan ...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	17	...	1893
Arya Samāj, Montgomery.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	...	60	60	40	...	...	40	...	1883
Ditto, Kamalia...	Ditto ditto	...	...	40	40	22	...	...	22	...	December 1891
Sanatan Dharm, Montgomery.	Revival of Orthodox Hindu religion and moral advancement.	...	...	10	10	25	...	...	25	...	1893
Anjuman-i Islāmīa, Montgomery.	Religious and moral advancement.	...	...	30	30	105	...	15	120	...	March 1894
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Dipālpur.	Diffusion of the Sikh religion	...	...	40	40	20	...	...	20	...	February 1893
Arya Samāj, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion	...	86	107	1,081	104	...	...	104	...	1893
Ditto, Hazāra ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	20	20	...	...	...	40	...	21st February 1892
Anjuman-i Islāmīa, Hazāra.	For discussions relating to the welfare of the Muhammadan community.	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	95	...	1891
Arya Samāj, Kohāt ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion, the reformation of social customs and the stimulation of morality.	...	...	108	108	21 Members, 30 Visitors 1893.	...	...	21 Members.	...	October 1894
Sri Guru Singh Sabha, Kohāt.	Diffusion and reformation of Sikh religion.	...	...	130	130	25 Members, 100 Visitors 1893.	...	...	25 Members, 100 Visitors.	...	October 1894
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Bhera.	Ancient Hindu religion	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	...	March 1892
Anjuman-i Islāmīa, Bhera.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests.	...	...	251	251	33	...	...	33	...	February 1895

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Arya Samāj, Bhera ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	60	60	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1885
Ditto, Shahpur Sadr.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	77	77	10	...	...	10	Ditto	October 1886.
Ditto, Shahpur City.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	6	Ditto	11th November 1894.
Ditto, Mianī ...	Ditto ditto ...	C l o s e d d u r i n g t h e y e a r .									
Ditto, Khushāb	Ditto ditto ...	...	7	57	64	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	Sept. 1891.
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Khushāb.	Ancient Hindu religion ...	...	100	...	100	37	...	...	37	Ditto	May 1892.
Khātrī Sabha, Bhera ...	Social Reformation ...	...	30	...	30	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1895
Anand Sabha, Bhera ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	52	52	132	...	...	132	Ditto	1893*
Purity Association, Bhera	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs and to encourage female education, &c.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1894
Temperance Society, Bhera.	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	May* 1894.
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Bhera.	Ancient Hindu religion ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	March 1893.
Anjuman-ī Islāmīa, Bhera.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests.	...	...	280	280	32	...	...	32	Ditto	February 1889.
Singh Sabha, Jhelum...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	50 p. a.	50	30	...	...	30	Ditto	Decr. 1886.
Gujranwāla Library ...	The maintenance of a free public library and museum.	...	...	563	563†	5	...	...	5	Ditto	1886
Arya Samāj, Gujranwāla.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	12	12	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1877
Singh Sabha, Gujranwāla.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	208-11-0	208-11-0	32	...	...	32	Ditto	1885
Sanatan Dharm, Gujranwāla.	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shāstras and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	295	295	14	...	...	14	Ditto	1888
Anjuman Himāyat Islām, Gujranwāla.	Encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community and to support poor and orphan children.	...	...	3,221-8-0	3,221-8-0	40	1	...	41	Ditto	1891
Arya Samāj, Wazirabad	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	25	120	135	48	...	...	48	Ditto	1887
Singh Sabha, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	15	Ditto	1891
Arya Samāj, Hāfizabad	Diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	529	438	572-8-0	11	...	4	15	Ditto	1892
Ditto, Eminabad	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	50	50	2	...	48	50	Ditto	1886
Ditto, Rāmnagar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	3-12-0†	...	3-12-0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1891
Anjuman Himāyat Islām, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1881
Sanatan Dharm, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shāstras and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	May 1895.
Star of Delhi Club ...	Social intercourse, &c. ...	...	...	105	105	30	...	40	70	Ditto	1880
Kaleth Self-Improvement Society.	Social reform and self-improvement.	...	...	300	300	125	...	...	125	Ditto	1884
Kaleth Anjuman. Atfal	Improvement of Kaleth lads	...	...	30	30	...	...	95	95	Ditto	1885

* Was omitted to be shown in the last statement by mistake.

† Received 500 Municipal grant.

NO. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Anjuman Muallad-ul-Islam, Delhi.	Religious improvement, education of girls, orphans, &c.	...	200	6,225	6,425	200	...	...	200	Registered 1st May 1895.	1853
Arya Samaj, Delhi ...	Religious	...	...	240	240	57	...	...	57	Not registered.	1852
Bharat Maha Mandal, Delhi.	Ditto	...	...	600	600	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1854
Anjuman-i-Islam, Delhi	Ditto	...	...	264	264	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1873
Udeep Imrat Barsani Sabha, Delhi.	Ditto	...	...	204	204	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1857
The Delhi Institute, Literary and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c.	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1861
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning science and social improvement.	...	...	27	27	37	...	...	37	Ditto	1865
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1870
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	3,300	6,300	600	...	...	600	Ditto	1870
St. Joseph's Catholic Library.	Religious and literary	...	...	15	15	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1882
Christ Church Library, Simla.	Literary	...	...	900	900	60	5	...	65	Ditto	1876
Arya Samaj, Simla ...	Diffusion of the Vedic doctrines, including religious, moral and social improvements.	...	...	300	300	50	...	10	60	Ditto	1832
Simla Works Society, Simla.	Providing clothes for different charitable institutions.	...	100	125	225	...	...	...	143	Ditto	1857
Young Men's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious	...	...	300	300	42	...	...	42	Ditto	1877
Ditto, Library, Simla.	Literary	...	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1892
Sanathan Dharm Sabha, Simla.	Religious	...	...	1,725	1,725	200	...	...	200	Ditto	1869
Kaistha Sabha, Simla	Social reform amongst Kaistha community.	...	...	120	120	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1885
Singh Sabha, Simla ...	Religious and maintenance of a rest-house.	...	...	108	108	33	...	...	33	Ditto	1883
Simla Fine Arts Society.	Promotion of art	...	...	1,772	1,772	...	...	...	650	Ditto	1868
Simla Station Library	Literary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	Ditto	Not known.
Simla Horticultural Society.	Improvement of horticulture	100	...	1,300	1,300	30	1	...	40	Ditto	1869
Brahmo Samaj, Simla	Religious	...	635	15	650	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1885
Jain Sabha, Simla ...	Ditto	...	...	80	80	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1888
Anjuman Nusrat-ul-Islam, Simla.	Religious and charitable	...	...	400	400	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1885
Hari Sabha (Kali Bari, Simla.	Religious	...	...	570	570	82	...	...	82	Ditto	Sept. 1893.
Ditto, Chota Simla.	Ditto	...	...	120	120	25	...	...	25	Ditto	October 1893.
Ripon Hospital	To treat in and out-patients medically.	1,000	10,000	2,700	14,000	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1866
Simla Union Library ...	To diffuse knowledge among the people.	...	125	120	245	24	...	...	24	Ditto	4th June 1893

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Arya Samāj, Bhera ...	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	60	60	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1885
Ditto, Shahpur Sadr.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	77	77	19	...	...	19	Ditto	October 1886.
Ditto, Shahpur City.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	2	2	6	...	...	6	Ditto	11th Novem 1894.
Ditto, Mianl ...	Ditto ditto ...	C l o s e d d u r i n g t h e y e a r									
Ditto, Khushāb	Ditto ditto ...	...	7	57	64	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	Sept 1891.
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Khushāb.	Ancient Hindu religion ...	...	100	...	100	37	...	...	37	Ditto	May 1892.
Khātrī Sabha, Bhera ...	Social Reformation ...	...	30	...	30	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1895
Anand Sabha, Bhera ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	52	52	132	...	...	132	Ditto	1893
Purity Association, Bhera	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs and to encourage female education, &c.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1894
Temperance Society, Bhera.	To minimise the consumption of liquors and intoxicating drugs.	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	30	Ditto	May 1894.
Sanatan Dharm Sabha, Bhera.	Ancient Hindu religion ...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	Ditto	March 1893.
Anjuman-i-Islāmīa, Bhera.	The encouragement of Muhammadan interests.	...	...	280	280	32	...	...	32	Ditto	February 1889.
Singh Sabha, Jhelum...	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	50 p. a.	50	30	...	...	30	Ditto	Decr 1886.
Gujranwāla Library ...	The maintenance of a free public library and museum.	...	...	563	563†	5	...	...	5	Ditto	1886
Arya Samāj, Gujranwāla.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	...	12	12	30	...	...	30	Ditto	1877
Singh Sabha, Gujranwāla.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	208-11-0	208-11-0	32	...	...	32	Ditto	1885
Sanatan Dharm, Gujranwāla.	The diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shāstras and return to the older and purer forms of the Hindu religion.	...	...	296	296	14	...	...	14	Ditto	1888
Anjuman Himāyat Islām, Gujranwāla.	Encouragement of religious education among the Muhammadan community and to support poor and orphan children.	...	...	3,221-8-0	3,221-8-0	40	1	...	42	Ditto	1891
Arya Samāj, Wazirabad	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	15	120	135	48	...	...	48	Ditto	1887
Singh Sabha, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of Sikh religion ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	4	15	Ditto	1891
Arya Samāj, Hāfazabad	Diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	520	438	572-8-0	13	...	4	15	Ditto	1892
Ditto, Etmuabad	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	50	50	2	...	48	50	Ditto	1886
Ditto, Rāmūgar	Diffusion of the Vedic religion and social reform.	...	3-12-0†	...	3-12-0	10	...	...	10	Ditto	1891
Anjuman Himāyat Islām, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of Muhammadan religion.	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	22	Ditto	1881
Sanatan Dharm, Wazirabad.	Diffusion of a better knowledge of the Shāstras and return to the older and purer forms of Hindu religion.	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	20	Ditto	May 1895
Star of Delhi Club	Social intercourse, &c. ...	...	...	105	105	30	...	40	70	Ditto	1880
Kalsh Self-Improvement Society.	Social reform and self-improvement.	...	...	300	300	125	...	...	125	Ditto	1884
Kalsh Anjuman Afzal	Improvement of Kalsh lads	...	...	30	30	...	...	95	95	Ditto	1885

* Was omitted to be shown in the last statement by mistake.

† By Messrs Municipal Grants.

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Anjuman Mualad-ul-Islam, Delhi.	Religious improvement, education of girls, orphans, &c.	...	200	6,285	6,485	200	...	...	200	Registered 11th May 1895.	1893
Arya Samaj, Delhi ...	Religious	...	...	240	240	57	...	...	57	Not registered.	1881
Bharat Maha Mandal, Delhi.	Ditto	...	...	600	600	100	...	...	100	Ditto	1894
Anjuman-i-Islam, Delhi	Ditto	...	...	254	254	150	...	...	150	Ditto	1875
Udeep Imrat Barsani Sabha, Delhi.	Ditto	...	...	204	204	50	...	...	50	Ditto	1887
The Delhi Institute, Literary and Reading Room.	To provide a library, &c.	...	...	4,080	4,080	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1861
Delhi Literary Society	Advancement of learning science and social improvement.	...	...	27	27	37	...	...	37	Ditto	1865
Mayo Industrial School Society.	To afford an asylum for European and Eurasian girls whose circumstances are such as to make them fit objects for compassionate help, and to teach them industrial occupations.	1,800	...	6,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	Registered.	1890
United Service Institution of India.	The promotion of Naval and Military Arts, Science and Literature.	3,000	...	3,300	6,300	600	...	...	600	Ditto	1870
St. Joseph's Catholic Library.	Religious and literary	...	...	15	15	15	...	...	15	Not registered.	1882
Christ Church Library, Simla.	Literary	...	...	900	900	60	5	...	65	Ditto	1876
Arya Samaj, Simla ...	Diffusion of the Vedic doctrines, including religious, moral and social improvements.	...	...	300	300	50	...	10	60	Ditto	1883
Simla Works Society, Simla.	Providing clothes for different charitable institutions.	...	100	125	225	...	...	...	143	Ditto	1887
Young Men's Christian Association, Simla.	Religious	...	...	300	300	41	...	...	41	Ditto	1877
Ditto, Library, Simla.	Literary	...	...	250	250	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1892
Sanathan Dharm Sabha, Simla.	Religious	...	...	1,725	1,725	200	...	...	200	Ditto	1886
Kaistha Sabha, Simla	Social reform amongst Kaistha community.	...	...	120	120	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1885
Singh Sabha, Simla ...	Religious and maintenance of a rest-house.	...	...	108	108	33	...	...	33	Ditto	1885
Simla Fine Arts Society.	Promotion of art	...	...	1,779	1,779	...	...	...	650	Ditto	1868
Simla Station Library	Literary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	Ditto	Not known.
Simla Horticultural Society.	Improvement of horticulture	100	...	1,300	1,300	30	1	...	40	Ditto	1890
Brahmo Samaj, Simla	Religious	...	635	15	650	6	...	...	6	Ditto	1885
Jain Sabha, Simla ...	Ditto	...	...	80	80	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1888
Anjuman Nurat-ul-Islam, Simla.	Religious and charitable	...	...	400	400	160	...	...	160	Ditto	1886
Hari Sabha, Kaili Bari, Simla.	Religious	...	...	770	770	80	...	...	80	Ditto	Sept. 1894.
Ditto, Chota Simla.	Ditto	...	...	720	720	25	...	...	25	Ditto	October 1894.
Ripon Hospital	To treat in and out-patients medically.	1,500	10,000	1,700	14,200	...	...	...	...	Ditto	1888
Simla Public Library ...	To diffuse knowledge among the people.	...	125	120	245	34	...	...	34	Ditto	6th Jan 1893

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—continued.

NAMES.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Kalsh Sabha, Umballa City.	To promote the welfare of the Kalsh community and encourage education.	...	...	4-14-0	4-14-0	42	...	...	42	Not registered.	1888
Singh Sabha, Umballa City.	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	36	36	51	...	...	51	Ditto	15th Decr. 1886.
Arya Samaj, Umballa Cantonment.	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	...	89-1-0	89-1-0	32	...	...	32	Ditto	1883
Kalsh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Kalsh community.	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	11	Ditto	October 1885.
Singh Sabha, Umballa Cantonment.	To promote the welfare of the Sikh community and to preach the doctrines of the Sikh religion.	...	...	300	300	65	...	...	65	Ditto	1890
Theosophical Society, Umballa Cantonment.	Public good	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	Ditto	1891
Sacatan Dharam Sabha, Rûpar.	To teach Vedas Dharam Shastars and Purâns.	...	350	48	398	40	...	...	40	Ditto	31st March 1893.
Arya Samaj, Rûpar.	Diffusion of Vedic religion ...	...	500	84	584	35	...	10	45	Ditto	28th April 1892.
Anjuman Islâmiâ, Rûpar.	To spread education among poor class of the community.	...	...	148-2-3	148-2-3	35	...	...	35	Ditto	1st Feby. 1894.
Anjuman-i-Islâmiâ, Jhajjar.	For opening schools, looking after principal mosques, old buildings and tombs of saints, supporting orphans, reforming improper customs and bearing the funeral expenses of dead bodies of Muhammadans destitute of means.	...	...	132	132 p. a.	12	...	...	12	Ditto	1893
Arya Samaj, Ludhiâna.	Reformation of the Vedic religion and objectionable social customs.	...	...	433-14-0	433-14-0	93	...	...	93	Ditto	20th Octr. 1883.
Majlis-i-Islâmiâ, Ludhiâna.	The instruction of Muhammadans in Arabic and other languages.	...	495*	327-7-9	822-7-9	60	...	...	60	Ditto	1st Jan'y. 1884.
Singh Sabha, Ferozepore City	The diffusion and reform of the Sikh religion.	...	...	747-3-5	747-3-5	31	...	...	31	Registered with Khâlas Diwân Sabha.	1884
Arya Samaj, Ferozepore Cantonment.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	120	120	30	...	...	30	Not registered.	1878
Ditto Ditto...	Maintenance of orphanage ...	35	281	312	593	20	...	...	20	Registered.	1879
Arya Samaj, Ferozepore City.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	64-8-0	64-8-0	33	...	...	33	Not registered.	1885
Anjuman-i-Islâmiâ, Ferozepore Cantonment.	Educational and industrial improvement.	...	220	190	410	105	...	...	105	Ditto	Feby. 1897.
Society for prevention of cruelty to animals, Batala.	Prevention of cruelty to animals.	...	...	...	...	1,008	...	...	1,008	Ditto	1888
Reading Club, Gurdaspur.	To provide a reading room and library for the public.	...	...	273	273	24	...	...	15	Ditto	April 1888
Arya Samaj, Gurdaspur.	The diffusion of the Vedic religion.	...	...	40	40	...	...	...	20	Ditto	Feby. 1878.

No. 62.—STATEMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY AND CHARITABLE SOCIETIES IN THE PUNJAB, 1894-95—concluded.

NAME.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.				MEMBERS OR VICTIMS.				Registered or not.	When established.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
Students' Club, Jullundur.	Literary improvement ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 56	36	47	...	...	47	Not registered.	April 1892.
Istri (Female) Samāj...	Diffusion of the Vedic religion ...	...	...	72	72	...	30	...	30	Ditto	1892
Arya Samāj, Dharmāla	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	11-5-0 p. m.	11-5-0 p. m.	77	...	...	77	Ditto	1889
Arya Samāj, Kangra ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	1 p. m.	1 p. m.	10	...	...	10	Ditto	April 1894
Bhargava Sabha, Rewari, Gurgaon District	To provide means for the education of the Bhargava community and to adopt measures to improve the status of that community. To curtail unnecessary expenses and to effect social reforms. To introduce female education and to succour helpless widows. To submit the wants of the community to the Government. To erect and maintain a Boarding-house chiefly for the boys of the Bhargava community.	...	5,472-1-0	619-4-0	1,123-6-0	256	3	...	259	Ditto	14th Novr. 1882.
Arya Samāj, Patwal, Gurgaon District.	Diffusion of the Vedic religion ...	...	...	2-8-0 p. m.	2-8-0 p. m.	20	...	...	20	Ditto	1887
Anjuman-i-Islāmīa, Rewari.	To bring up poor children ...	...	...	25	25	40	...	...	40	Ditto	2nd Decr. 1892.
Anjuman-i-Islāmīa, Sohna (a branch of Hindyat Islām, Lahore).	Literary and charitable purposes. NOTE.—See objects noted for Anjuman-i-Himayat Islām.	...	86-13-9	138-15-3	225-12-0	15	...	...	15	Ditto	1888
Sat Sabha Sad Dharma Pancharni, Sohna.	Teaching of Sanskrit and charity to the helpless.	...	22	...	22	25	...	...	25	Ditto	1882
Sanātan Dharm Rakshak, Rewari.	Diffusion and reform of Vaisnav.	...	12 p. m.	...	144 p. m.	25	...	16	41	Ditto	Febry. 1894
Arya Samāj, Rewari ...	The diffusion of Vedic religion	5	25	30	15	15	Ditto	Decr. 1891
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